"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; fair, warmer Sunday; brisk north winds, diminishing.
☞For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,342. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

2,000 BULL MOOSE SPEED THE COLONEL

Vie for Places at Dinner and Cheer His Farewell Promise to Stand by Party.

HE AGAIN ATTACKS WERNER

Couples Barnes with Him in Defense of Recall of Decisions—Praises His Candidates.

From all parts of the nation Progressives journeyed to New York to join the great farewell testimonial that was tendered Col. Theodore Roosevelt on the roof of the New York Theatre last night. It was a dinner, so they termed it, but of the 2,350 men and women who jammed every inch of space in what on other nights is known as the "Garden of the Dance," there were few indeed who had a chance to partake of each of the five courses in which the meal was served.

It was a physical impossibility for the regiment of waiters to give everybody something of everything, and the speaking would probably have started some time this morning had not Gifford Pinchot, the toast-master, realized the situation, banished the waiters, and then started the Progressive ball rolling.

The Colonel has had many a great ovation, but it is doubtful if he ever received one that was more sincere or more enthusiastic than was the greeting of the men and women who were on the New York Theatre roof last night. They cheered him as the greatest of Bull Moosers, as the foremost living American, as a past and as a future President, as a good fellow, and as a hunter mighty and bold. And "Teddy" enjoyed it all. There can be no doubt about that. The smile on his face and the happy, quick way in which he applauded when some enthusiastic follower enunciated this or that Progressive doctrine told the story of his delight only too well.

Cheers for Recall Defense.

The Colonel spoke twice, and each time the crowd listened with rapt attention, applauding his every fling at the political bosses, and cheering wildly when he launched into a vehement defense of his own famous doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions. It was in that part of his speech that Col. Roosevelt made his plea for the defeat of the Republican candidates for the Court of Appeals bench, Judge Werner, who wrote the decision declaring unconstitutional the Workmen's Compensation act, being the Republican nominee for the Chief Judgeship.

Incidentally Col. Roosevelt assured his hearers that there was no reason or sense in the talk that the days of the Progressive Party were numbered. The organization, in the opinion of its leader, is alive and doing well and growing all the time, and some of these days it is going to triumph in nation and in State.

It was in every respect a typical Roosevelt night. The glass-covered roof was a mass of American flags, no other decorations being in evidence. Behind the Colonel, in front of the Colonel and from the roofs the flags, giant ones and little ones, were everywhere.

There were nearly as many women present as men, and they were every whit as enthusiastic. Gifford Pinchot, former National Forester, and a member of the famous Roosevelt tennis cabinet, was the toastmaster. The speakers were ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Mrs. Charles Morton, and the invocation was by the Rev. Father J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre, Penn., the famous priest of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields.

Fusion Candidates Appear.

Near the close of the dinner John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, dropped in to pay his respects to Col. Roosevelt, and he got three riproaring cheers when he shook the hand of the greatest of the Bull Moosers. Then along came George McAneny, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and after him Controller Prendergast, the Bull Moose representative on the Fusion ticket and the man who nominated Col. Roosevelt for President at the Progressive Convention at Chicago. Like Mr. Mitchel, they both got a noisy welcome.

At the table of honor with Col. Roosevelt there were seated, among others, Father Curran, ex-Gov. Fort of New Jersey, Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Mrs. Frank A. Pattison, Senator Bristow of Kansas, Senator Poindexter of Washington, Miss Cornelia Bryce, Miss Frances A. Keller, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Maude H. Elliott, Rabbi Silverman, Charles S. Bird of Massachusetts, Mrs. Morton, and William F. Cochran. At one of the front tables sat William Loeb, Jr., and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

The Colonel's Speech.

"I appreciate very deeply," said Col. Roosevelt, "this farewell dinner given to me on the eve of my departure for South America. I am going in response to the invitations of certain learned bodies in the three great republics, the three prosperous and progressive commonwealths of Brazil, the Argentine, and Chile. I gladly accepted the invitations when once I understood that I was asked, because these great democracies wished to hear my views on democracy, and in addition wished to hear me as a private citizen who once held a position of prominence in this Republic, speak of the questions that peculiarly concern all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere."

Col. Roosevelt soon brought his speech down to National and State issues.

"The politicians and financiers of the old school think," he shouted, and the crowd shouted back its approval, "that in some way we can be bullied or cajoled into abandonement of our party. They are in error, for we shall endure, we shall go forward until the purpose for which we came into being, the genuine democratization of our national life, politically and industrially, shall have been accomplished."

Then the Colonel launched into a denunciation of the bosses of the two old parties. Both of these parties, he said, are to-day absolutely dominated by William Barnes, Jr., and Charles F. Murphy.

"If the people," added Col. Roosevelt, "are satisfied to have their politics run by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, why I have nothing to say. But if they are not satisfied they ought to have the chance to recall them."

Assails Werner Again.

Next Col. Roosevelt took up the discussion of his now famous doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions. His meaning as to that doctrine, he continued, might be correctly described as the advocacy of "the right of the people to review Judge-made laws." Then, after a

Continued on Page 2.

WRONG SPEECH GIVEN OUT.

Roosevelt Recalls Manuscript Containing Remarks on Foreign Affairs.

Shortly before the Roosevelt dinner began last night Secretary Penfield, one of the Roosevelt staff, distributed to the newspaper men a long typewritten speech, which he told the newspaper men took the place, or rather enlarged on, the speeech which had been given out yesterday afternoon.

In the speech handed out by Mr. Penfield, Col. Roosevelt took up the Panama Canal question and made references to the Wilson foreign policy. When the Colonel failed to deliver this part of the speech, a reporter carried it to him.

"Colonel, did you intentionally leave this part of your speech out?" he said.

The Colonel took the speech, glanced at the place pointed out by reporters, and immediately became excited.

"Why this is a mistake," he said. "This is not the speech I delivered to-night. Where did you get this?"

When informed that copies had been distributed to all newspapermen at the dinner the Colonel half arose from his seat and leaned over to Miss Frances A. Keller, who sat two seats from him.

"Why was this speech given out?" demanded the Colonel.

"Why, we decided last night to give that speech out along with the other," responded Miss Keller.

"No, no, no," said the Colonel waving the speech in front of him. "I did not intend that should be given out at all.

"This part of the speech on South America was given out through a mistake. I had no intention it should have been distributed. I wish you would not print it."

The Colonel was visibly disturbed by the mistake. The only explanation obtainable was that the speech had been prepared for delivery at some future time.

GLADYS ROOSEVELT HURT.

Daughter of John H. Roosevelt, Colonel's Cousin, Unhorsed.

Miss Gladys Roosevelt, daughter of John E. Roosevelt, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, was painfully, though not seriously, injured on Thursday afternoon when a horse she was riding in the woods back of Sayville, L. I., shied and threw her. The report of the accident did not become generally known until last night, when it was made as an explanation for Miss Roosevelt's failure to keep her social engagements.

With her sister, Miss Jean, Miss Gladys Roosevelt left their home, Meadowcroft, near Sayville, late in the afternoon for a short ride before dinner. Both are good horsewomen and are in the habit of taking a daily canter at the countryside. The path they took in the woods was nothing more than a trail hemmed in by the trees, and the two were riding in single file, Miss Gladys in the lead. She had turned to talk to her sister, when her horse ran into a tree, brushing her off. Miss Roosevelt was stunned by the fall and bruised and cut about the head. Her sister remained and attempted to lift her to the other horse.

In the meantime the stable hands at Meadowcroft were thrown into a panic when Miss Gladys's horse ran back riderless. With Mr. Roosevelt they began a search of the woods, and it was nearly dark when they found the girls. Miss Gladys sitting with her back to a tree, and her sister binding a gash in her forehead. With her father's aid she was helped back to Meadowcroft and there placed in bed. Dr. W. H. Ross being summoned. Dr. Ross said that the injuries were not dangerous, but that she should remain quiet for the rest of the week.

YACHT NOW TURTLE BOAT.

Because of Cruelty Charge Atlantic Is Detained in Port.

Owing to a complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the eighty-five-ton, two-masted schooner Atlantic, built to compete in yacht races, but now engaged in the Central American turtle trade, is detained at Port Richmond, S. I., and yesterday Capt. Carl W. Perry paid off his crew of Nicaraguans, Venezuelans and Costa Ricans.

Before going ashore the crew stowed the sails in their lockers and made everything snug, as there is no knowing when the vessel will sail. Capt. Perry, who has been engaged in the turtle trade for five years, said yesteday: "This is the first time in three years that the Atlantic has been at the port of New York. Between Honduras and Costa Rica are about one hundred little islands on which the natives live by catching turtles. Each turtle is branded by the catcher and the entire catch is thrown into a krail to await the arrival of the Atlantic.

"We pick up catches at various stations in Central American waters, and when we have a cargo of about 375 turtles, of an average of 200 pounds, we sail for Key West, where the turtles are transferred to steamships and transported to this city.

"When we get the turtles we lash their flippers so they cannot fight and kill each other. The flippers are very sharp and would cut through a man's leg. It is because of this pinioning that the society charges cruelty."

SHIFT ALASKA TELEGRAPH.

System to be Transferred to the Post Office Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—In line with the inclination of the Administration to advocate a policy of Government control of telegraphs and telephones under the supervision of the Post Office Department, Major Charles McK. Saltzman, of the Army Signal Corps, has reported to the Postmaster General "for duty for a period of three months in connection with the transfer to the Post Office Department of the Washington-Alaskan Military Cable and Telegraph System." The order was issued by the War Department on Oct. 2. This is the Administration's first positive step toward the formation of its policy of Government ownership.

The Washington-Alaskan Military Cable and Telegraph System is under the control of the War Department and comprises 2,500 miles of submarine cable, 1,200 miles of land service and five stations covering 2,000 miles of wireless communication along the Yukon and its tributaries. The system now does a business of $200,000 a year.

Major Saltzman has had much experience in the management of this Government telegraph line and will be of great assistance to the Postmaster General and those who will advise him in connection with the drafting a plan for Government control of telegraphs and telephones.

The Washington-Alaskan service, which has made possible the development of Alaska, and added much treasure to the resources of the country, is to be turned over to the Post Office Department during the coming Winter, according to plans that are already being put into execution.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—88 Campania, (Cunard Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 187 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10 P. M.; due 4th, 10 A. M.

MARIE LLOYD CAN FILL ENGAGEMENT

While Aboard Olympic to Return to England a Telegram from Washington Releases Her.

DILLON ALLOWED IN, TOO

But Both Must Give Bond to Leave the Country When Miss Lloyd's Contract Expires in March.

After Marie Lloyd, the English music hall singer, had got back aboard the Olympic last night, accompanied by her sister, her maid, and Bernard Dillon, reconciled to sailing home to-day on the ship that brought her here, a telegram was received from Washington saying that the Secretary of Labor would admit her to fulfill her contract until March, 1914, under a bond of $1,500. Bernard Dillon, the jockey, who arrived on the Olympic as her husband, was to be admitted under the same conditions.

It is understood that they were to spend the night on the ship and go to Ellis Island this morning with the Immigration Inspector and be formally released by Acting Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl.

Marie Lloyd is scheduled to open at the Palace Theatre on Monday, Oct. 13. Alice Lloyd will furnish the bonds.

Ignorant of the fact that she was soon to be released, Marie Lloyd grew impatient at the confinement on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon, and informed the immigration authorities that she wished to withdraw her appeal to Washington and sail on the Olympic. Bernard Dillon withdrew his appeal also.

Dressed in a long, plum colored plush coat with a toque to match, and with a subdued air, Marie Lloyd landed at the Battery at 5 o'clock accompanied by her sister, Alice, her maid, Bernard Dillon, and an immigrtion inspector. In a brief talk with the reporters at the landing stage she said that she had decided to return voluntarily to England because she would sooner die than stay another day at Ellis Island.

"I was given to understand," she said, "that I might be allowed to land if I waited, but that Mr. Dillon would have to go back and I would not stay under those conditions. I have never been in any other free country, but I do not believe that there is another place on this earth where a defenseless woman would have been so shamefully humiliated as I have been. You, and all Americans that I have ever met talk about how well women are cared for here. Wait till I get home!"

Alice Lloyd said that her sister did not blame anyone on the island as the employes had done all in their power to make her comfortable.

Bernard Dillon had little to say except that he was glad to get away. From the Battery the party went in a taxicab to the White Star line office to settle for the tickets for their return and they got aboard the ship after dining at a restaurant as there were no meals served on board the night before sailing.

It is understood that the release of the two was done in great measure to the interest taken in Miss Lloyd's case by Percy Williams, the former vaudeville manager, who engaged her on her last visit six years ago. A deputation representing the Federation of Vaudeville Artists accompanied by lawyers went to Washington at midnight on Thursday and saw the Secretary of Labor there yesterday.

The hardest worker in the case has been Alice Lloyd, who went to Ellis Island on Wednesday afternoon while her sister Marie was detained on the Olympic and offered to give a cash bond of $10,000 if the immigration authorities would permit Marie Lloyd to stay at her engagement and return voluntarily on the Olympic on Saturday so as to avoid the indignity of being deported. The request was refused, as demanded that she should go to Ellis Island.

Capt. H. J. Haddock of the Olympic said last night when he heard that Marie Lloyd was to be released that Alice Lloyd had never rested since she was told that her sister was to be detained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The appeal taken in the case of Marie Lloyd, the actress, and Bernard Dillon, who were detained at Ellis Island on the ground that they were undesirables, was decided by Assistant Secretary Louis F. Post of the Labor Department this afternoon favorably to the admission of the man and the woman. The two are required to leave the United States at the end of Miss Lloyd's engagement.

Mr. Post took into account that Miss Lloyd as a vaudeville performer had an engagement running for forty weeks in this country, and would lose a large amount of earnings in the aggregate if she were not permitted to land.

It was said at the department that the unvaried record of decisions by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in such cases sustained the action taken by Assistant Secretary Post. The final action in the case was not taken to-day, however, as Secretary Wilson will be asked to-morrow to sign the decision and issue the order to the Ellis Island authorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Jack Johnson has cabled Marie Lloyd a message of sympathy. It is recalled that she headed a list of theatrical artists who approved the proposal that Johnson be barred from the English vaudeville stage on account of the charge of immorality brought against him in the United States.

LLOYD CASE STIRS LONDON.

Papers Make Much of It and Daily Mail Jeers at Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The newspapers here are giving much space to Marie Lloyd's predicament, publishing lengthy New York dispatches. The Daily Mail editorial on the subject says:

"In this country the disposition is to value an artist for his artistic ability and leave him manage his private affairs as his own conscience dictates and the law of the land requires.

"In the United States it would appear from this incident that matrimonial misadventures are unknown. America is seemingly a country where people marry and live happily ever afterward; where divorce is unheard of, and where marital misconduct and all pitiable consequences that follow from it never occur.

"We can only hope officials will deal as gently with Marie Lloyd as their idyllic morality permits."

The Daily Sketch, in an editorial on Marie Lloyd, says:

"The United States is the home of the cheap, nasty divorce. Its cities are hotbeds of vice, its dances the

Continued on Page 2.

Fine Photographs of Fall Fashions

Reproduced on super paper in an additional eight-page pictorial section, together with another section that contains signed articles by famous French creators of dress—both with

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN WANTS NO DISSOLUTION SUIT

Six Committees of Directors to Look Up Mergers and Another to Notify Attorney General.

Measures were taken yesterday by the Directors of the New Haven Railroad with the object of forestalling the threatened Government suit to dissolve the merger of New England transportation lines, the attempt being to conform to the views of the Department of Justice concerning the future relations of the network of railroads, trolleys, and steamship lines that make up the present New Haven system.

A number of committees were appointed to meet with representatives of the New England Railroad Conference created by the Governors of the several States, and with the Public Service Commissions of the States in the New Haven's territory, and thresh out with them the recommendations made by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty as to the various properties, following the investigation in which Louis D. Brandeis played so prominent a part. Among these committees were apportioned the different phases of the transportation merger that have been condemned by various public bodies.

Following this action the Directors appointed still another committee, consisting of President Elliott, President Hadley of Yale, and T. De Witt Cuyler, which was instructed to wait upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Attorney General, to put before them what had just had been done, and "outline to those officers of the Government the plan that the Directors are now working under in order to respond to the recommendations made by the various public authorities."

For the last few weeks the Department of Justice has made no secret of its intention to file a suit against the New Haven system under the Sherman law. Charles S. Mellen, its former President, and E. J. Chamberlain, President of the Grand Trunk, had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in this city for violating the Sherman law before Attorney General McReynolds took office. This indictment had to do only with the deal by which the Grand Trunk was alleged to have abandoned its plans for entering Boston and Providence in competition with the New Haven.

One of the early acts of Mr. McReynolds's administration was to delegate Messrs. Gregory and Adkins to make a thorough investigation of the entire New England transportation situation, including the Grand Trunk deal, and report to him whether ground for a dissolution suit existed. Their report was made a few weeks ago and they were instructed to draw up a petition for the dissolution of the merger. This work also has been completed and the petition has been submitted to Mr. McReynolds for his final approval. This approval is now pending and it has been expected that the suit might be filed at almost any time.

Dispatches from Washington yesterday represented the Attorney General as altogether inclined to treat with the management of the system with a view to a voluntary dissolution or readjustment, in order to overcome objections, rather than after a protracted suit. These matters were brought to the attention of President Elliott after the meeting yesterday and he was asked to what extent the action of the board was related to a dissolution suit.

Going to Talk Things Over.

"I have no knowledge," he said, "that the Attorney General intends to bring a suit. I conferred with him on the situation a few weeks ago, as you know, and I expect now to confer with him again, if that meets with his wishes. We are prepared to go into all phases of the New England transportation system with him."

"Would that include questions relating to a dissolution suit?" he was asked.

"It would include everything that the Attorney General cared to discuss with us," he replied.

Concerning the Prouty report, President Elliott said that the desires was to give thorough consideration to its various features.

"You must remember," he said, "that it was not mandatory but recommendatory, and we intend to take up fully all its recommendations. The Directors may agree with these recommendations or they may not. The first thing is to study them. The recommendations for separate operating managements has already been carried out or is in the process of being carried out."

The Directors, in an official statement, also referred to these changes and gave them as the reason why they had not before been in a position to take up in detail the recommendations made by Commissioner Prouty for the rehabilitation of the system.

"For some time before the investigation made by the commission," they said, "and since the report was made public the Directors of the company have been very much engaged in considering a new form of management that could give closer supervision to the details of the business and also in considering the financial, corporate, and physical condition of the properties for which they are Trustees. The Directors selected Howard Elliott as the chief executive to help work out the plans under consideration, and he took up his new duties on Sept. 1.

"Already steps have been taken to have a separate President and staff for the Boston & Maine, a separate President and staff for the New York, Ontario & Western, and as soon as the by-laws of the New Haven Road are changed there will be a separate President and staff for that road.

"Some action along similar lines will be taken as rapidly as practicable in regard to the trolley lines and the steamship lines, but the directors feel that New Haven and Boston & Maine matters should receive attention first.

"In addition to taking these steps, action has been taken about reducing the size of the operating divisions on the New Haven Road so as to make certain that Superintendents are not overburdened, and, therefore, unable to give thorough attention to safe and economical operation, and unable to keep in close touch with the employes and the public.

"The officers of that company, and of the other companies, are examining their organizations with the idea of enlarging them, if necessary, when suitable men can be found so as to make certain that every reasonable step is being taken to safeguard life and property and to produce rigid economies and efficient operation. This process is necessarily a slow one.

"In addition the Directors have been very much concerned over the immediate financial needs of the properties, and this has taken a great deal of time and attention of the Directors and the chief officers.

"The Directors have not been unmindful of the recommendations and

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TAKES SLAIN CHILD TO PUBLIC MORGUE

Leveled Pistols, Undertaker Says, Compelled Him to Remove Body from Flat.

Ralph Pasqua, an Italian undertaker of 2248 First Avenue, drove to the Harlem morgue at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and turned over to Caretaker John Moran the body of a flaxen-haired girl about three years old. When Moran asked for the death certificate, the undertaker said he had forgotten it but would be back with it within a very short time, and so saying, he drove away.

The undertaker's wagon had got out of sight when Moran, looking at the body, noticed that the skin about the eyes was blackened and that the left side of the skull was depressed as from a hard blow by a heavy weapon.

Moran at once called Supt. Stern of the Charities Department on the telephone and told him about it. He was instructed to notify the police at once. Detectives Birmingham and Collinge, who responded, took the undertaker's address, started for First Avenue, and had been gone only a few minutes when in walked Pasqua.

According to the story told by Moran, the undertaker had with him a black bag, and said he had come to take the body away. But Moran shook his head and said it was too late for that. The police were already in charge, he said. Moran questioned Pasqua on his own account, and soon Detective Birmingham arrived. Meanwhile, Assistant District Attorney Skinner and Coroner Healy were at work.

By 6 o'clock Pasqua was under arrest, charged with having taken a body from one county to another without first obtaining a permit, and an hour later was in the Coroner's office pressed with question after question, put to him by Healy and Skinner. Much agitated, and with constant prodding, he told this story:

About noon he had been visited at his shop by a man he knew to be a gunman and suspected of being a blackmailer—a man whom, according to the police, Pasqua knew as Joe De Tuma. His visitor instructed him to go to the flat house at 760 For Street, in the Bronx, look for the button of No. 15, and give three rings, two long and one short. In the apartment he would find the body of a child born dead, and he was to take it to the Harlem Morgue. If he failed to obey this instruction to the letter he would be sorry, the visitor said, and gave emphasis to his remark by pressing a pistol against the side of the frightened undertaker.

Then the visitor departed and, too frightened to tell another one, Pasqua took his wagon and drove up to Fox Street. He rang the bell as directed, the door-latch clicked and he climbed to the fifth floor. In the flat he found his visitor, two other men and a blonde, German-looking woman who was weeping hysterically. They pointed to a macaroni case and in it lay tne body of a little girl.

Pasqua started to protest but there was another show of pistols and, without venturing further resistance, he picked up the box and carried it to his wagon. They told him to follow the trolley tracks downtown and that they, the three men and the woman, would watch him from a trolley car.

He went to his shop in First Avenue and at the entrance was joined by De Tuma, from whom he demanded the death certificate. He said he could not possibly take the body to the morgue without it. According to Pasqua, De Tuma said that on Wednesday night or in the early hours of the morning, the child had awakened him by her crying and annoyed him by her fretful demands for water. For answer he had struck and knocked her out of bed.

When he awoke later in the morning, the child was dead. That was all there was to it and if Pasqua had no way of getting a death certificate, he would have to get along without one. And so Pasqua had tried to deliver the body of the child to the morgue and that was all he knew.

This was the story as it was told last night to the Coroner and the Assistant District Attorney, and in answer to all their questions as to why Pasqua had done all this, why he had not notified the police at once, why he had not driven directly to the Fordham Morgue, he answered only by the exclamation that he was afraid of his life.

Meanwhile Coroner's Physician Riegelman had performed an autopsy and come to the conclusion that the child had been struck with some heavy instrument. The cause of death was a brain hemorrhage.

At the first mention of the Fox Street address Birmingham and the other detectives were sent there post-haste. They found the flat locked and went in by way of the fire-escape. The place was deserted. On the bureau in one of the bedrooms—it was a five-room flat—they found three revolvers, each of them fully loaded. On a table, they came on an opium set.

The child's body remains at the Morgue unidentified. The always present possibility in such cases that the child was one put to death by kidnappers seemed only the faintest possibility. The fair hair of the child suggested the fair hair of the woman in the flat. As a working hypothesis, the detectives said this woman would prove to be the mother.

INDICTS VIVISECTIONISTS.

Grand Jury Upholds Women's Complaint of Cruelty to Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Six professors and surgeons attached to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania have been indicted by the Grand Jury on twelve bills charging that they "did wantonly and cruelly torture and maim dogs." Each indictment contains several counts.

John R. K. Scott, attorney, who has charge of the prosecution on behalf of the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stated that the surgeons were being prosecuted because, after performing vivisection, they did not properly and sanitarily care for the animals on which they had operated. The attorney further alleged that the prosecution was instituted to prevent unnecessary cruelty and not as a blow at vivisection.

The defendants are Drs. Alfred N. Richards, Allen J. Smith, Richard Mills Pearce, Alonzo Engelburt Taylor, and Joshua A. Sweet. They are under $600 bail each. The date of their trial has not been fixed.

Mrs. Caroline Earl White, President of the society; the Misses Bertha and Henrietta Ford Ogden, and other members of the organization are prepared to go on the stand.

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TRAIL SULZER FUND FROM RACING MEN

Prosecution Subpoenas Watertown Telegraph Records for Evidence of Dicker.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN $17,000

Defense Still in Nebulous State—Sulzer's Appearance on Stand Not Yet Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—While the prosecution in the Sulzer impeachment trial closed its case officially with the announcement of yesterday, this does not imply that all its evidence against the respondent has been put on the record. The Board of Impeachment Managers has in store a mass of further and more startling evidence, which they plan to put in evidence either on the cross-examination of William Sulzer or in rebuttal in case the defense should decide to put in a case without introducing Mr. Sulzer himself on the stand. If there is no such opportunity for rebuttal, Alton B. Parker or some other of the counsel for the Managers will enter a petition on behalf of the Managers for permission to introduce supplementary evidence in prosecution. For such a course, it is pointed out, there is ample precedent in impeachment trials. As only a majority vote of the court would be required to give such permission, it is practically certain that the request would be granted.

In connection with the evidence of the prosecution, it was learned here that the records of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Watertown were subpoenaed to-day by the Board of Impeachment Managers. These records are said to have connection with an attempt to raise $75,000 for Mr. Sulzer's campaign from the race track interests in much the same way as the campaign fund was raised for Mr. Sulzer among brewing interests of the State, as brought out in the testimony at the impeachment trial.

The plan to raise the race track fund failed, principally, it is said, because August Belmont, whose prominence in racing circles made it necessary for those managing the collections to take him into their confidence, set his face against the whole proposition. According to the report, Mr. Belmont was asked to contribute $50,000 of the $75,000, but declined to give any such amount to Mr. Sulzer, saying that he would make a suitable contribution, but would follow his custom of former years, by sending it to the Democratic State Committee. The records in the office of the Secretary of State show that Mr. Belmont gave $5,000 to the State Committee on Oct. 25, a week or ten days after he is said to have been approached in Sulzer's behalf.

Before Mr. Belmont was approached $200,000 had already been raised, according to the Managers. This fund was assessed $2,000 for commission and collection expenses, and the remainder, $17,000, according to the report which reached the Managers, was brought to Albany on an hour's stay at Syracuse, on his way from Watertown to some other place where he was to fill a speaking engagement in the first week of his up-State campaign.

Say Telegrams Reveal Dicker.

The records of the Watertown telegraph office were subpoenaed, it is understood, to get the telegrams which passed between the race track "bag man" and Sulzer, arranging for a meeting. The identity of the man who handled this fund could not be learned here to-day. Neither has the identity of the man who took the initiative in raising the fund been divulged.

While the Frawley Committee was in the midst of its investigation rumors were afloat that the committee was interested in having Henry T. Oxnard, the beet sugar magnate, who had shown a lively interest in racing in this State, appear as a witness.

The story of the collection by race-track interests for Mr. Sulzer's campaign was denounced to-night by one of his friends as one of many attempts to injure his cause.

Whether the defense will attempt to put in a case or will rest on the declaration by its counsel that the prosecution has failed to prove the charges in the articles of impeachment has not yet been decided.

Many persons at the Capitol, who are credited with having access to inside information, are looking forward to a very abrupt termination of the impeachment trial next week. On the other hand, if an ample defense is put in and opportunity for rebuttal is given, it is certain that the trial will go over into the following week, and the final summing up of the lawyers on both sides, together with the deliberations of the high court on the questions involved, will probably take two or three days of the week after that.

Sulzer's Appearance Not Certain.

The big question, "Will William Sulzer himself go on the stand?" has not yet been settled. Mr. Sulzer himself wants to appear. He feels that his strongest point lies not in an appeal to the law, as represented in the Court of Impeachment or any other court, but in a dramatic appeal to the public. He has grown accustomed to that in his long career in public life and political oratory. On the other hand, his own lawyers, not knowing how much ammunition the prosecution may have to fire at Mr. Sulzer in cross-examination, and feeling that a man of Mr. Sulzer's temperament will at best be an unknown quantity and may go to pieces under such an ordeal, are taking deep thought on the question of allowing him to testify.

To-night again there is a conference at the "People's House" which will probably last into the small hours of the morning, as did the conference between Mr. Sulzer and the same counsel last night. In these conferences the counsel, representing Mr. Sulzer in the Court of Impeachment, has been slowly and painfully worming from him bits of information which they can use in building up a defense for their client. The present condition of the defense can be conjectured from the fact that the opening speech of Harvey D. Hinman, which should have been made yesterday and is the next thing on the programme, has not been written yet and may yet be made from notes.

At all these conferences the possible appearance of Mr. Sulzer on the stand has been talked over very earnestly. It was said to-night by one of Mr. Sulzer's counsel that settlement of that question, in which everybody is now interested, will be left for a final conference to be held between the respondent and his counsel after the preliminary witnesses for the defense have been heard, their testimony analyzed, and its value in offsetting the charges against him have been thoroughly appraised by all his counsel.

Rumors that Mr. Sulzer and his counsel were at the parting of the ways were denied emphatically to-night by ex-Judge D Cady Herrick. The lawyer broke his "silence" only after a story had gone broadcast that several of the attorneys would withdraw from the case on Monday.

"There is not a word of truth in the stories," he said. "He may be hav-

Continued on Page 3.

SENATOR IN FIST FIGHT.

Reed of Missouri Punches John F. McIntyre, Lobby Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A sharp echo of the Senate Lobby Committee's investigation of the Mulhall charges came this afternoon, when Senator Reed of Missouri, a member of the committee, struck John B. McIntyre of the Philadelphia Typothetae in the face. Mr. McIntyre was so surprised by the Senator's sudden assault that he had no opportunity to hit back. His glasses were knocked off and his face slightly cut.

Senator Reed showed no marks of the conflict this evening and laughed away all questions. He was in the Judiciary Committee room which had been used for the lobby hearings when Mr. McIntyre entered.

"Is your name McIntyre?" asked Mr. Reed.

Mr. McIntyre said that it was.

"Are you the man who got that affidavit?" was the next question.

No sooner had Mr. McIntyre admitted this than Senator Reed, with running comment on the personality of Mr. McIntyre, struck him once or twice in the face. The clerk of the committee was in the room and assisted in bringing the skirmish to an end.

Various reports are current to-night as to the significance of the affidavit referred to by Senator Reed. One report is that it bore on Senator Reed's action in not putting on the witness-stand one of the men subpoenaed during the lobby inquiry.

SINKING SHIP CALLS HELP.

Steamer Spokane, Wrecked Off British Columbia, Summons Aid.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 3.—Wireless stations here and at Corvallis have picked up messages reporting that the steamer Spokane of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has been wrecked off Cape Lazo, B. C.

The steamer Dolphin is rushing to the Spokane's assistance in answer to "S. O. S." calls. A message from the Spokane said:

"Sinking fast. Rush help."

The steamer La Touche is taking off passengers.

The Spokane is a passenger vessel, plying between Portland and North Coast points.

The Spokane is a steel schooner-rigged steamer of 4,000 gross tonnage, built in 1902 at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco for the Pacific Coast Company. She is 270 feet long and has triple expansion engines of 2,000 indicated horse power. G. Alexander is the name given as master.

EXPLORERS SLAIN IN PERU?

William Page's Sister Believes Him the Victim of Cannibals.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—That William Page and all the members of his party who left Chicago at the beginning of the year to explore the upper regions of the Amazon, and from whom nothing has been heard since Feb. 3, probably met death at the hands of Peruvian cannibals is the theory advanced by the Peruvian Government, according to a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day by Mrs. Samuel Page of Houston, Texas, sister of W. L. Page.

"The Peruvian Government," she says, "which sent out searching parties, has informed its official representatives in Paris that the explorers were probably killed by cannibals; but my family, who, I believe, are in possession of the details of the fatal end of my brother, are unwilling to disclose them, hoping to save me a shock, although it is my opinion that the fact that the explorers' guns and baggage were found in the hands of a group of Peruvian Indians lends color to the Peruvian Government's theory."

PRINCE KILLS AN ELK.

Albert of Monaco Has Luck on First Day of His Wyoming Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

CODY, Wyo., Oct. 3.—Prince Albert of Monaco killed a five pronged elk on the first day of his Pahaska hunt, according to "Buffalo Bill" Cody, who returned here this morning.

"The Prince is having the time of his life," said Cody, "and the very first day we pitched our tents he brought down an unusually fine five pronged elk. Bear signs are very numerous, and I have no doubt he has bagged a bear by this time."

Cody says the Prince invariably walks whenever he leaves the camp, and often hunts without a guide. He also carries his own gun.

Charles Gates and his party of New York friends are camped a few miles from the Prince's hunting headquarters.

ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS.

Circus Receiver Also Has a Few Tigers, Lions, and Monkeys.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—About the most perplexed man in Chicago to-day is S. H. Vowell, a banker connected with the Central Trust Company of Illinois, which has been appointed receiver of such remnants of Rice's Circus as may be discovered in this State. Mr. Vowell, as head of the bankruptcy department of the banking institution, finds himself in possession of several Bengal tigers, an elephant, an assortment of lions, enough monkeys to equip a menagerie, a kangaroo, a brace of sea lions, and other odds and ends in the animal line.

"The dickens of it is that I don't know which are my animals," complained Mr. Vowell to-night. "You see, the only assets of the circus in this district are a few beasts which were lent to Lincoln Park. The main show is in Omaha. I went to Lincoln Park yesterday, trying to identify my outfit, but Cy De Vry, Superintendent of the zoo, was in New York, and no one seemed to know one animal from another.

"We may be appointed ancillary receivers for the Omaha part of the circus. Just now all I have to take care of are the animals in Chicago—and I imagine I have my work cut out."

WILSON SIGNS NEW TARIFF LAW

Calls It Only First Step Toward Freeing the Nation of Monopoly.

CURRENCY REFORM NEXT

Power to Create Monopoly Must Also Be Taken Away, Says President.

FIFTY SEE BILL SIGNED

Two Gold Pens Used, One of Which Wilson Presents to Underwood, the Other to Simmons.

WHAT THE NEW TARIFF DOES.

Average percentage of tariff rates, as compared to the value of all imported merchandise: Old law, 37 per cent.; new law, 27 per cent.

Value of annual imports added to the free list, $147,000,000.

Estimated revenue from all import rates: Old law, $303,000,000; new law, $249,000,000.

Estimated revenue from corporation and income taxes. Old law, $37,000,000; new law, $122,000,000.

A reduction of nearly one-half in the average tariff on foodstuffs and farm products.

The placing of raw wool on the free list, and a reduction of nearly two-thirds in the tariff on woolen clothing, especially of the cheaper grades.

A reduction of one-third (average) on cotton clothing.

Reduction of the sugar tariff and its ultimate abolition in 1916.

A reduction of one-third (average) in the tariff on earthenware and glassware.

Abolition of all tariff on meats, fish, dairy products, flour, potatoes, coal, iron ore, lumber, and many classes of farm and office machinery.

General tariff reduction on all important articles in general use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.—The Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill is now a law. President Wilson signed the measure at 9:10 o'clock last night, and it went into effect one minute after midnight. It is the first tariff law placed on the statute books by the Democratic Party in nearly twenty years.

The signing of the measure was made the occasion of considerable ceremony. Although the bill had reached the White House from the Capitol with the signatures of Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall attached early in the afternoon, its approval by the President was pur

think about this bill until after I have signed it."

"You might change your mind," came from some one in the crowd.

"Well, I'm not going to take any chances," responded the President. "The bill might get away from me."

Then the President sat down at his desk and took up one or two gold pen-holders that he had purchased for the occasion. Looking around at the crowd he remarked:

"I am going to sign this bill with two pens, and give one to Mr. Underwood and one to Senator Simmons," and, after a slight pause, he added:

"And I am also going to mark the time on it."

Taking his watch from his waistcoat pocket, the President glanced at it quickly and, after replacing it, began writing the indorsement that made the new Tariff bill the law of the land. With one pen he wrote "Approved," and the date and hour, and the name "Woodrow." Then he took up the other pen and wrote "Wilson."

Rising quickly, the President handed one of the pens to Mr. Underwood, who smilingly accepted it, and murmured, with a choke in his voice:

"I thank you very much, Mr. President, for this souvenir."

What Senator Simmons said as he took his particular pen from the President's hand could not be heard in the room, but it was apparent that Mr. Simmons was very happy.

The President's Speech.

The President went back to his desk and in an easy conversational way began a little speech that lasted nine minutes. In it he told of his gratification over signing the bill and said that "something like this" had been in his heart ever since he was a boy. He spoke of regarding the accomplishment of his tariff legislation as an event that would set the country free from monopolistic conditions, but he insisted that the journey had been only half completed and declared that currency legislation was now necessary. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Senate would pass the currency measure sooner than some pessimistic individuals believed.

"Gentlemen," said the President, "I feel a very peculiar pleasure in what I have just done by way of taking part in the completion of a great piece of business. It is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words which are adequate to express the feeling, because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service. It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off into campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling. It is one very profound, a feeling of profound gratitude that, working with the splendid men who have carried this thing through with studious attention and doing justice all round, I should have had a part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember.

"I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy, and I know men standing around me who can say the same thing—who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do in order to do justice to the United States. And so it is a solemn moment that brings such business to a conclusion, and I hope I will not be thought to be demanding too much of myself or of my colleagues when I say that this, great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey. We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible, but, in a sense, easy and natural.

"But there is no use of taking away the conditions of monopoly if we do not take away also the power to create monopoly; and that is a financial, rather than a merely circumstantial and economic power. The power to control and guide and direct the credits of this country is the power to say who shall and who shall not build up the industries of the country, in which direction they shall be built, and in which direction they shall not be built.

Second Step to Free Business.

"We are now about to take the second step, which will be the final step in setting the business of this country free. That is what we shall do in the Currency bill, which the House has already passed, and which I have the utmost confidence the Senate will pass much sooner than some pessimistic individuals believe. Because the question, now that this piece of work is done, will arise all over the country: For what do we wait? Why should we wait to crown ourselves with consummate honor? Are we so self-denying that we do not wish to complete our success?

"I was quoting the other day to some of my colleagues in the Senate those lines from Shakespeare's 'Henry V.,' which have always appealed to me, 'If it be a sin to covet honor, then am I the most offending soul alive,' and I am happy to say that I do not covet honor for myself alone. I covet it with equal ardor for the men who are associated with me, and the honor is going to come from them. I am their associate.

"I can only complete the work which they do, if I can only counsel when they ask for my counsel. I can come in only when the last stages of the business are reached. And I covet this honor for them quite as much as I covet it for myself, and I covet it for the great party of which I am a member, because that party is not honorable unless it redeem its name and serve the people of the United States.

"So I feel to-night like a man who is lodging happily in the inn which lies half way along the journey, and that in the morning, with a fresh impulse, we shall go the rest of the journey, and sleep at the journey's end like men with a quiet conscience, knowing that we have served our fellow-men, and have thereby tried to serve God."

There was another round of applause as the President finished. Vice President Marshall was the first to shake Mr. Wilson's hand in congratulation. Mr. Underwood then followed, seized with a fit of coughing while the President was speaking and was obliged to leave the room, but he returned in time to hear the conclusion of the President's remarks, and was the second of those to offer his congratulations.

"We'll be coming here again in a short time to see the Currency bill," said Secretary Bryan. Secretary McAdoo spoke with equal confidence.

The custody of the Tariff act was given to Ben G. Davis, the Chief Clerk of the State Department, as soon as the ceremony was over. The official copy will be preserved in the archives of the department. The careful Mr. Forster, who has been in the House official for many years, got a receipt from Mr. Davis before he handed over the bulky document.

Final Stages in the House.

Speaker Clark signed the bill at 1:25 o'clock in the afternoon and Vice President Marshall signed the measure at 1:34 o'clock. Within an hour afterward the engrossed copy, printed on parchment paper, bound in blue leather and gilt edged, was on its way to the President's office at the White House.

The bill was received from the Senate immediately after the House met at noon, and would have been signed almost as soon as it was presented but for a wrangle over a parliamentary tangle into which the House was involved by a point of order raised by Representative Asher Hinds of Maine. It involved the question whether it was necessary for the House to take any further action with respect to the proposed cotton tax amendment from which the Senate receded yesterday. Mr. Hinds was formerly the parliamentarian of the House and is the author of "Hinds's Precedents."

Mr. Hinds raised the point of order that there was nothing before the House to be considered, so far as the cotton tax amendment was concerned; that since the Senate had receded from its own amendment it was not necessary for the House to take any further action in the matter—in fact, impossible for the House to do anything but accept the decision of the Senate.

Chairman Underwood and other Democratic leaders insisted that since the House had receded from its first disagreement to the Clarke amendment and then concurred in the Senate amendment, with another amendment in the nature of the Lever-Smith substitute, the action of the Senate yesterday did not finally adjust the matter, and that the House must concur in the action of the Senate.

An hour and twenty minutes was given to the discussion of the parliamentary point raised by Mr. Hinds, and for a while the House became so involved in the tangle that many members found it difficult to fathom the situation. Chairman Underwood insisted that it was necessary for the House to take some action which would place it in complete harmony with the action of the Senate on the cotton tax [illegible] for that reason he moved that [illegible] in the form of the tariff, diamond importers

Chronology of the New Tariff.

	Payne Bill. 1909.	Underwood Bill. 1913.
Introduced	Mar. 17	Apr. 21
Reported to House	Mar. 17	Apr. 22
House debate began	Mar. 19	Apr. 23
Passed the House	Apr. 9	May 8
Referred to Finance Committee	Apr. 9	May 12
Reported to Senate	Apr. 12	July 18
Recalled by House	Apr. 12	.....
Amended by House	Apr. 12	.....
Returned to Senate	Apr. 19	.....
Referred to Finance Committee	Apr. 19	.....
Reported to Senate	Apr. 19	.....
Senate debate began	Apr. 20	July 18
Passed Senate	July 8	Sep. 9
Conferees appointed	July 8	Sep. 11
Conferees reported	July 30	Sep. 29
House adopts conference report	July 31	Oct. 1
Reports sent to Senate	Aug. 2	Oct. 1
Senate adopts report	Aug. 5	Oct. 2
Presented to President	Aug. 5	Oct. 3
Signed by President	Aug. 6	Oct. 3
Bill became law	Aug. 9	Oct. 4

action of yesterday, wiping the whole matter from the bill.

While it was only a parliamentary matter, Mr. Underwood insisted that the House would make a mistake if it left open the way for raising any question in the courts that might attack the validity of the new tariff law. Mr. Underwood said he was not desirous of quibbling over parliamentary points, but he did not intend to have the bill passed in any fashion that would leave any shadow of doubt hanging over its validity.

The Chair finally held that the point of order raised by Mr. Hinds was not well taken, and the House then voted unanimously to concur in the action of the Senate, which wholly eliminated the cotton tax matter from the measure.

This finally assured the tariff legislation for which the Democratic Party has been working since the extra session began last April, and when Speaker Clark signed the bill the Democratic side went almost wild with enthusiasm, rising in a body and cheering and clapping their hands. Chairman Underwood was soon surrounded by a large crowd of members of the House, who formed in line, and as each man passed him he congratulated the leader on the passage of the bill, which will go into history bearing his name. Republicans and Progressives joined the Democrats in offering congratulations to Mr. Underwood.

Important Provisions of New Tariff

A brief summary of the new tariff law, the full schedules as adopted by the conference, were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sept. 30, follows:

Average percentage of tariff rates, as compared to the value of all imported merchandise: Old law, 37 per cent.; new law, 27 per cent.

Value of annual imports added to the free list, $147,000,000.

Estimated revenue from all import rates: Old law, $305,000,000; new law, $240,000,000.

Estimated revenue from corporation and income taxes: Old law, $37,000,000; new law, $122,000,000.

A reduction of nearly one-half in the average tariff on foodstuffs and farm products.

The placing of raw wool on the free list, and a reduction of nearly two-thirds in the tariff on woolen clothing, especially of the cheaper grades.

A reduction of one-third (average) on cotton clothing.

Reduction of the sugar tariff and its ultimate abolition in 1916.

A reduction of one-third (average) in the tariff on earthenware and glassware.

Abolition of all tariff on meats, fish, dairy products, flour, potatoes, coal, iron ore, lumber, and many classes of farm and office machinery.

General tariff reduction on all important articles in general use.

BRITISH PRAISE FOR WILSON.

"Great Statesman," Says The Chronicle, Commending New Tariff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 4.—"No more remarkable man has reigned at the White House since Abraham Lincoln," says The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on President Wilson's signing of the Tariff bill.

"The new tariff," adds The Chronicle, "cannot fail in its operation to make life easier to the great mass of American people, hitherto fleeced mercilessly by the big interests. Its enactment marks an epoch in the economic and political history of the United States. For President Wilson the passage of the new tariff is a great personal triumph. He is its real author. He has shown unsuspected gifts of character. Little did the people imagine that this intellectual would be able to exert so remarkable an influence over Congress and within a year of his entry into the Presidential office have succeeded in inducing the most protectionist country in the world to take so big and decisive a step in the direction of free trade. Men of intellect are apt to fail in action because they are inclined at the critical moment to reflect rather than to act. President Wilson is a shining example of the contrary. His calm strength and definiteness of aim contrast strikingly with the boisterous energy and assertive egotism of Roosevelt. Wilson stands to-day before the world as a great statesman and leader of men."

The Times says editorially:

"If it is launched on a falling market, the enactment of the Underwood tariff law may prove a pyrrhic victory. If, on the other hand, trade continues brisk for the next two or three years, the question which has dominated and distracted American politics for more than a generation may be put on the shelf for another decade. Reasonable protection may be accepted as the settled creed of the country and the path opened for the discussion and accomplishment of many overdue reforms.

"Meanwhile nothing can undo the fact that the American people have at length taken into their own hands direction of the fiscal policy of the nation. The passage of the Underwood bill is something more than a triumph for economic sanity. It is a triumph for self-government. It marks the first time that the American electors, having voted at the polls for a reduction of the tariff, have seen their wishes translated into legislation by their representatives.

"Hitherto the organized few have contrived to ride roughshod over the unorganized many. Schedules have been dictated by log-rolling interests and lobbyists, and great industrial and agricultural combinations have manipulated each successive bill to please themselves and with little or no regard for political morality or economic principles or the needs of public revenue.

"The Underwood act is a token that those days are passing. Whatever happens, the United States is not again likely to relapse into the conditions that four years ago made the Payne act possible. That is why President Wilson is literally justified in hailing the issue of the struggle, which has brought him nothing but credit, as a victory for the people."

The Spectator considers the broad features of the tariff revolution which President Wilson has effected wholly satisfactory. It says, in part:

"They mark a tremendous advance to freedom of trade through out the world, with a final result in economy of human effort and consequent increase of human satisfaction. President Wilson has shown that it is possible for an honest man, with a wave of popular enthusiasm behind him, to overcome the most powerful protected interests, even when intrenched in such an assembly as the American Senate."

RECORD DIAMOND IMPORTS.

$6,500,000 Worth Brought In Last Month to Anticipate Tariff.

To avoid the payment of more duty [illegible] for that reason he moved

Maderos to Live in East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 3.—Salvador Madero, brother of the late President Francisco Madero of Mexico, has leased the house at 32 North Arlington Avenue, this city, for the Winter. Other members of the family, comprising five distinct households, who visited this city yesterday, announced they, too, would seek homes here. They have given an order to local real estate men to find houses in the same neighborhood so that they can be within walking distance of each other. The families spent the Summer at Asbury Park.

MITCHEL ASSAILS M'CALL ON SUBWAYS

Holds Him Responsible for Delaying Rapid Transit in Queens

ON STEINWAY TUNNEL DEAL

Refers to This as Kind of Transaction Tammany Would Approve.

John Purroy Mitchel took advantage yesterday of the action of the Board of Estimate in refusing to sanction the grant to the Interborough of the contract for the preparation of the Steinway Tunnel for temporary operation at a profit of 10 per cent., to fire hot shot at Chairman McCall for his willingness to modify the dual subway system contracts.

"Mr. McCall's efforts to present a 15 per cent. profit to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company," said Mr. Mitchel, "on the contract for reconstructing the Steinway Tunnel has failed. The only result of his effort has been to make the people of Queens wait nine months longer for rapid transit."

Then he went on to say that Mr. McCall had placed a great deal of emphasis on "action" in getting the subways constructed, and expressed the belief that the people of Queens would not approve the sort of "action" Mr. McCall had given them in the Steinway Tunnel matter. Continuing Mr. Mitchel said:

"Nine months have been lost to the people of Queens in the actual operation of the Steinway tunnels, because of the McCall-Interborough attempt to prevent public bidding and give the Interborough 15 per cent. extra profit. Mr. McCall's unsuccessful attempt to do this for the Interborough has meant just nine months' delay for the people of Queens. The action of the board yesterday is a striking repudiation of Mr. McCall's tendency to acquiesce in modifications of the subway contracts in the interest of the companies and in opposition to the public interest.

"It illustrates the operation of 'governmental contract,' and the kind of transaction which a Tammany majority in the city government might be expected to approve. It demonstrates how important it is that Mr. McCall should not be transferred by Mr. Murphy to the Civil Service Commission if he continues as Chairman of the Public Service Commission there should be kept a clear anti-Tammany majority in the Board of Estimate to frustrate these nice little modifying agreements which a Tammany majority in the commission is likely to put through from time to time to try to put through."

Mr. Mitchel then said that there had been delay in subway work. The Steinway tunnel, he said, should have been nearly ready for operation by this time, as the new Brooklyn lines, the long-delayed Jerome Avenue line, the Seventh Avenue line, and the much-needed lines in Brooklyn, he said, could well have received the attention bestowed on the 10 per cent. modifying agreement.

"Perhaps," he said, "now that the Board of Estimate has unanimously rejected this 15 per cent. modification, Mr. McCall will busy himself with getting these and other important lines under way, and claiming credit for great activity in the interest of the outlying boroughs. Or must we expect, on each of these lines, similar delay while the company lockeys for unwarranted percentages?"

Mr. Mitchel made public yesterday his answer to a letter written to him by Joseph D. Baucus of 49 Wall Street, who had said that he was "consistently, persistently, and everlastingly a Democrat," and that he would like advice as to how he should vote. To him Mr. Mitchel replied:

"You have answered your own question. If you are consistently, persistently, and everlastingly a Democrat, you will not confuse Democracy with Murphyism. The reason why you will not do this is because you are genuinely interested in good government in New York."

The Campaign Committee of the Fusion Committee met yesterday for the first time in the Fifth Avenue Building. Robert Adamson presided. New members of the committee are Leonard Wallstein, William Stanley Miller, Frank J. Kuerzi, Henry S. Johnston, and Charles S. Aronstam. Reports of progress were made to the members, and Mr. Adamson received power to name sub-committees for various purposes. It was also decided that the parties which make up the fusion movement should not collect subscriptions for the Fusion campaign, but that all money should be collected by the Fusion Committee itself through its Treasurer, Charles L. Bernheimer, working through his corps of volunteer assistants. Expenditures by the Fusion Committee will be made only when they have been sanctioned by a committee made up of Mr. Bernheimer, Mr. Adamson, and Joseph M. Price.

It was announced yesterday that Seth Low, John Temple Graves, and Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, had accepted Vice Presidencies of the Mitchel leagues, which have their headquarters at Greeley Square, and would lend their aid to the Fusion cause. Both the Mitchel Leagues, an organization known as the Young Voters' League, also will work. Its object is to get hold of the voters who are casting their first ballots, and it already has a list of several thousand young men. Its Chairman is Harry D. Henschel, and other members of its committee are Max Sakowitz, Sanford H. Cohen, Max Oppenheimer, Abraham L. Feinstein, and Benjamin Berinstein.

Mr. Adamson yesterday assigned workers in the Fusion headquarters to the Fusion Volunteers, a newly formed organization. Judge William H. Wadhams is at the head of it, and with Eric Boetzel, Arthur C. Train, Elmer G. Sammis, Charles E. Duell, Jr., Albert S. Bard, T. E. Doherty, G. Elton Parks, and Leonard Wallstein he will guide its energies toward getting out the entire vote on registration and polling days.

One political address will be made tonight by Mr. Mitchel. After making a non-political speech to the Custom House employes at the Merritt Building, at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, he will go at 9 o'clock to the Blaine Progressive Club at 237 Lenox Avenue.

The Republican Party will hold its first meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday. They will mark the opening of the regular Republican campaign, and as evidence of the dying out in that party of the soreness due to the nomination of Mr. Mitchel, it was pointed out last night that Joseph Levenson, leader of the Second Assembly District, one of those who at first refused to have any dealings with the Collector, would preside at the meeting on Wednesday night in the Terrace Lyceum, 200 East Broadway.

Hurt in Central Vermont Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

YANTIC, Conn., Oct. 3.—Running fast down a steep grade, a through freight train on the Central Vermont Railroad, bound from Montreal to New York, was derailed at Peck Hollow, near here, today, the first anniversary of the fatal Westport wreck on the New Haven road. The engine dragged nine cars from the rails. The wreckage made a pile twenty feet high, beneath which was buried John Littlefield of St. Albans, Vt., engineer. Littlefield was hurt severely. B. H. Bagley of New London, fireman, escaped without dangerous injuries. Littlefield's life was saved because the engine was held upright by a telegraph pole.

ROOSEVELT URGES VOTES FOR MITCHEL

On Eve of Departure He Writes Warm Indorsement of the Fusion Nominee.

MAKES ISSUE OF TAMMANY

Calls Mitchel the "Champion and Hope of All Good Citizens," and Praises Fusion Ticket.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt sent a letter yesterday to Eric L. Boetzel, campaign manager of the Mitchel Leagues, indorsing the candidacy of John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor. In his letter Col. Roosevelt outlined the issues of the municipal campaign as he saw them. Here is the letter:

Mr. Eric L. Boetzel, Campaign Manager, Mitchel Leagues, Greeley Square, New York:

My Dear Sir: The candidates on the Fusion ticket are fighting to establish the rule of the people in municipal affairs. They are men of high character, integrity, and ability, who have the interests of the city at heart; and all wise and farsighted citizens will do whatever in them lies to secure the election of the Fusion ticket.

The issue is entirely non-partisan; local and national issues are kept distinct. The forces of good government are lined up to drive Tammany and the forces of corruption and lawlessness from power. The question is, Do the voters wish Mr. Mitchel to govern the city himself, and for them, or do they wish Mr. Murphy to govern the city, through a deputy, and for himself? Do they wish a government of honesty in the open or a government of the invisible empire, in the interest of privilege and of every kind of public and private graft?

Mr. Mitchel is to-day the champion and the hope of all good citizens who appreciate the pressing need of honest and efficient city government. The fact that he is not the candidate of any particular political faction is strongly in his favor. He truly represents the forces of good government, and if he is elected his administration will be his own; the Mayoralty will be owned by the Mayor, and not by any outside boss; whereas if our opponents win the Mayoralty will be in commission, for its occupant will not be its owner, but merely the agent of the owner. Mr. Mitchel will be the agent of nobody except the people themselves. He represents the sentiment of the people of the city who believe in efficient government, without regard to personal or political favoritism. The strength of his position lies in the fact that he does not represent a party in municipal politics, but the principle for which all parties necessary to Fusion stand. He stands against Tammany, and whoever is not against Tammany is for Tammany.

The powers of municipal government should be absolutely employed to secure not merely honesty, economy, and efficiency in administration, stability in public credit, and enforcement of the law, but also better housing and living conditions for wage earners, more adequate means of effective, continuous control over franchise-holding public utilities; a more comprehensive system of public parks and playgrounds, a co-ordinated and cheapened system of transportation to make the suburban districts a unified part of the greater city; the socialization of the facilities for the public enjoyment of music, art, science, athletic diversions, and the like; a readjustment of taxation so as to make its burdens more equitably distributed, and the exercise of the taxing power of the State a factor for economic justice.

Surely all citizens who agree on these fundamental matters of municipal policy, and who desire to work for substantially the same ends in municipal affairs, should come together and act together in the war against Tammany misrule. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

As Col. Roosevelt is sailing to-day, this letter will be his only contribution to the political campaign.

BARNES ON COLONEL'S SPEECH

Says He Should Explain Interpolated Attack on Werner.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had this comment to make last night upon the speech of Col. Roosevelt made at the New York Roof Garden:

"The Democratic State Committee will nominate its candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals to-morrow. It will either carry out the secret arrangement which was made with the Progressive Party to nominate Judge Seabury, who has been nominated by the Progressive Party, or it will break that bargain. The service rendered last year by the Progressive Party in establishing a Tammany Governor and a Tammany Legislature at Albany is a matter of record. On the other hand, it is also a matter of record that the Republican minority in the Legislature consistently and in a dignified manner opposed the schemes of spoliation for which the Governor and the majority in the Legislature acted in concert until the break between them came. It is a matter of record that the Republican minority opposed the undue and improper haste with which the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer was accomplished, without giving the members time even to read the evidence.

"As long as I am Chairman of the Republican State Committee, there will be no deals or combinations of any kind with any political party on any subject, with my consent, and all rumors of that character which have been circulated are false. The people are entitled to a clean-cut controversy between the political parties on those questions of principles upon which they are divided.

"Mr. Roosevelt may assure his Progressive followers of his allegiance at a banquet, but until he explains why he interpolated in his speech delivered last Saturday at Rochester an attack upon Judge Werner, which was not in his original copy given to the press, no utterance that he makes on this subject can command confidence."

TO PICK BENCH CANDIDATES

Members of Democratic State Committee Arrive for Meeting To-day.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at noon to-day at the Hotel Knickerbocker to select a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and an Associate Judge. Committeemen from all over the State began to arrive in the city last night. There were indications that the affair would not be as harmonious as expected at first, as many of the committeemen have their own candidates and intend to fight for them. Charles F. Murphy said yesterday that the meeting would be "unbossed" in every sense of the word.

The indications were that Judge Willard Bartlett of Brooklyn would be selected as the candidate for Chief Judge, as he had more backing than any other candidate. Justice Samuel Seabury up to a few days ago was the likely candidate for Associate Judge, but the Tammany organization is against his selection, and another New York City Justice may be picked. The up-State men have several candidates, but it is thought that the candidates for both places would be drawn from Kings and New York counties. Emory A. Chase is the leading up-State candidate, while Justices M. Warley Platzek and Samuel Greenbaum, both Justices of the Supreme Court in New York County, were mentioned yesterday as candidates for Associate Judge.

NEW HAVEN WANTS NO DISSOLUTION SUIT

Continued from Page 1.

suggestions of the commission, and they have fully realized, not only in the past, but now, the importance of those suggestions, but making large changes in the structure of any organization is necessarily a slow and delicate process, which should be done so far as possible without demoralizing the forces. Until that could be fairly started the Directors did not feel that they could give that careful attention to the recommendations of Mr. Prouty that their importance deserves.

"The Directors now feel that they can take up those questions in detail, and the following action was taken at a meeting of the board on Oct. 3, 1913:

Resolved, That committees of the Directors, confersing with others as hereinafter set forth, be formed and given instructions and power to proceed diligently to examine and report in detail upon the suggestions and recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to report and recommend to the board what action in their judgment is best in the interest of the public, of the employes, and of the bond and share holders, said reports to be made at the earliest moment that is reasonably practicable, but not later than Dec. 1.

To Study the Road's Relations.

Six committees thus provided for were named, besides the committee to confer with the Attorney General and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The most important of the six was named to take up, investigate, and report upon the relations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine roads. The Directors will be asked to appoint a committee from among their number to co-operate with it. The two are to confer with each other and with F. T. Bowles of the Committee on the Boston & Maine that was named by the New England Railroad Conference. The committee appointed to represent the New Haven Road consists of Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, T. N. Vail, Alexander Cochrane, Arthur T. Hadley, and Howard Elliott.

A committee to take up, investigate, and report on the relations of the New Haven Road with the Boston & Albany was instructed to confer with the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts and with some members of the New England Railroad Conference to be named by that body. The committee consisted of W. Murray Crane, T. N. Vail, Alexander Cochrane, William Skinner, James S. Elton, and Vice President J. H. Hustis.

A committee was appointed to investigate the steamship situation, consisting of A. Heaton Robertson, Henry K. McHarg, C. M. Pratt, George F. Baker, Francis T. Maxwell, Howard Elliott, and J. Howland Gardner. Vice President of the New England Steamship Company. This committee was instructed to confer with Franklin C. Cram of Maine of the Committee on Steamship Affairs of the New England Railroad Conference.

Three committees were named to take up the several branches of the trolley business. One is to investigate the Western Massachusetts trolley situation. It consists of C. F. Brooker, W. Murray Crane, Lawrence Minot, Frederick F. Brewster, and J. H. Hustis. This committee was instructed to confer with the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts and with George M. Woodruff of the Committee on Trolley Affairs of the New England Conference.

The committee to investigate the Connecticut trolley situation consists of Samuel Rea, John L. Billard, Charles F. Brooker, James S. Hemingway, William Roelofker, and T. Hadley, and Howard Elliott. This committee is to confer with and get the views of the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut, and with Mr. Woodruff.

A committee to investigate the Rhode Island trolley situation consists of D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, Edward Milligan, Edward Milner, T. De Witt Cuyler, Howard Elliott, and Vice President Buckland. This committee was instructed to confer with the Public Service Commission of Rhode Island and with Mr. Woodruff.

All of these committees are to select their own Chairmen and are empowered to call on experts and employes for information, which is to be promptly furnished. Provision was also made for their reasonable expenses.

Elliott to Gov. Foss.

President Elliott also made public yesterday his latest letter to Gov. Foss of Massachusetts in regard to the controversy over the New Haven's outlay for "personal services" and "other expenses." In this letter, written on Wednesday in Boston, President Elliott offered to furnish every facility for the further investigation of these items. In it he said:

Just as soon as you, or the commission, if you put the matter in the hands, is ready, I shall be glad to give the matter my best attention.

We will be glad to submit any original vouchers, or furnish certified copies, or we will be glad to have the properly accredited representative of the State of Massachusetts examine the books, pay rolls, and vouchers on file in our offices.

The question raised by you is very important, and this company would like to have the very fullest investigation of the whole matter, and have it made at once.

In your letter of Sept. 26 to Mr. MacLeod, you say:

"It is my understanding that the power conferred upon you by the Legislature of 1913, in directing your commission, suffices for your purposes in conducting the inquiry which I now call for."

This company will be pleased to have the commission feel that in this case it has the power suggested, and proceed on that theory.

The Prouty report, which the Directors are to consider, reflected severely on the financial methods of the New Haven system under the Mellen régime and referred to the mergers as matters for the courts. This report was published on July 10. The next day it was discussed by the Executive Committee of the road and referred to the meeting of the full board to be held on July 18.

On July 17 Mr. Mellen resigned, and at the meeting of July 18 his resignation was accepted, to take effect Sept. 1. At the same time he was delegated to prepare a reply to the Prouty report to be submitted to the Executive Committee on July 26.

Mr. Mellen did prepare a reply and submit it at that time, and it was discussed, but it was not approved or made public. J. P. Morgan said it had been "laid over," and it was understood that the Mellen reply had been pigonholed. Nothing more had been heard of the Prouty report until yesterday.

DISSOLUTION SUIT CERTAIN.

Admitted Now at Department of Justice It Will Be Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Although it has been known for several weeks that Attorney General McReynolds intended to file a civil suit for the dissolution of the mergers of railroad, steamship and trolley lines in the New York, New Haven & Hartford system it was not until to-day that the Department of Justice admitted that the suit would be entered.

The Attorney General declined to say, however, wnether there would be any criminal prosecution or the New Haven or any of its officers.

While the Attorney General was disinclined to make any statement with regard to reports that criminal prosecution was contemplated, it was said by other officials of the department that the matter of criminal prosecutings would be deferred until after the civil proceedings had been completed or were well under way.

In explanation of this attitude it was said that officers or Directors of the road, if under indictment, might decline to testify in the civil proceeding or might contend that testimony given by them in the civil proceeding conferred immunity on them from criminal prosecution.

It is apparently the intention of the Attorney General to exercise extreme care in the examination of any officers of the New Haven.

Assistant Attorneys General Gregory and Adkins, who have been investigating the New Haven merger for many months, have about completed the report they will make to the Attorney General.

It has been rumored that they would recommend that the New Haven Company and some of its officers should be prosecuted criminally under the Sherman law, but nothing could be obtained at the Department of Justice to-day in confirmation or denial of these rumors.

2,000 BULL MOOSE SPEED THE COLONEL

Continued from Page 1.

pause following the outburst of applause that greeted his remark, Col. Roosevelt proceeded to discuss in true Rooseveltian fashion the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the Workmen's Compensation act, a decision written by Judge Werner, the Republican candidate for Chief Judge of that court:

"When the court decides that a Workmen's Compensation act," Col. Roosevelt added, "is unconstitutional, it is not exercising a judicial function. It is acting as a lawmaker, and as an utterly irresponsible lawmaker.

"Constitution-making is merely the highest form of lawmaking. The Constitution is itself law, the fundamental law of the land. Now every one agrees to-day that every State Constitution and every amendment to one and every amendment to the National Constitution should be voted on by the people, that a referendum therein should be taken to the people, and that in many cases the Constitutional Convention itself must be decided upon on the initiative of the people. What nonsense it is to say that the people can vote on the fundamental laws but not on any other, however important?

"At present here in this State we are living under a law of the Court of Appeals which forbids us to permit workmen to be compensated for loss of life or limb. Such a law I regard as thoroughly bad. It is as absurd to say that the people have not the right to change it as it is to say that they have not the right to change any other bad law. The fact that the law in question has been enacted against the will of ten millions of people as expressed through their representatives by half a dozen well-meaning, elderly gentlemen merely makes the case more outrageous. Mind you, these half a dozen worthy men were not exercising a judicial function. They were exercising a purely legislative function. They were acting as irresponsible lawmakers when they said we should not have this law. Now, all I ask is that the people be able to review their action when they assume the power to pass a law which forbids us to do justice.

"A letter sent out by Mr. William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, on Sept. 24 last, asking for contributions, in his capacity of defender of the Constitution and savior of society, he appeals for support because his candidates for the Court of Appeals are running on a platform denouncing the revolutionary proposal to abolish the guarantee of individual rights contained in the Constitution of the State and nation known as the 'recall of judicial decisions.' Mr. Barnes's eagerness to defend the Constitution is not complicated by even the most rudimentary understanding of the document. I have shown you that this 'revolutionary proposal' is merely to enable the people after due deliberation, but without improper and excessive delay, to do precisely what in the days of Washington they did when they passed the Eleventh Amendment to the National Constitution, and what with the assent of all parties they have just done in passing the Seventeenth Amendment.

"I also call your attention to Mr. Barnes's statement that we propose to abolish the guarantee of individual rights! It was Mr. Barnes's nominee for Chief Justice who handed down the opinion in the Ives case, declaring that it was unconstitutional for a workman to recover damages under a workman's compensation act in New York, although under practically the same acts in the nation and in other States it had been held by the highest courts in the land that it was constitutional for the widow of a man who was killed, or for the man himself if crippled, to recover damages.

Barnes for the Big Men.

"Mr. Barnes says that we wish to abolish the guarantee of individual rights in this case. Well, we are doing it in good company, for we are doing it in company with the Supreme Court of the United States, and with the highest courts of half the other States of the Union. And, moreover, whose individual rights are they which Mr. Barnes is so eagerly protecting? They are not the rights of the widow whose husband has been killed in doing dangerous work. They are not the rights of the orphans when the bread-winner has been killed or crippled. They are the rights of the great corporation which declines, to share the burden that has fallen on the widow and orphans. Mr. Barnes in championing the right of big men to coin their profits out of the blood of those who are crippled or killed in working for them, out of the misery of the widows and the children.

"In this Ives case the railroad, through its claim agent, chose the man who was to bring the suit, and chose and paid for the lawyer that was to carry on the suit against it, just as it chose and paid for the lawyer that was to defend it. Mr. Barnes in his appeal for money asks that the people of this State rally around him when he fights for the individual right of the big corporation thus to act. But his heart is wholly indifferent to the individual right of the man who is crippled, of the wife and the children of the man who is killed. Now, which are you people of the State going to stand for—the individual rights of those who are amply able to protect their rights, or the individual rights of those who unless you stand up for them will be hopelessly unable to protect their rights?

"Mr. Barnes and Mr. Barnes's candidates for Judgeships uphold the doctrine that our Constitution is designed to do injustice for the sake of the powerful and wealthy, and we uphold the doctrine that it was designed to work justice to those who cannot by themselves get justice. I ask you to judge which of us is assailing the Constitution, we Progressives who seek to make it an instrument of justice, or Mr. Barnes and his followers and associates, who seek to make it an instrument for the perpetuation of the most cruel injustice? Judge for yourselves, men and women of the State of New York.

His Best Political Work.

"In closing I wish to say a special word to you and through you to all the men and women of the Progressive party throughout this great Union. All my life I have been engaged in work which culminated during the last eighteen months; and of all my political life, it is these eighteen months to which I look back with most unalloyed satisfaction. I can never overstate what it has meant to me to work with men and women of such lofty ideals, of such unselfish disinterestedness and of such sound and resolute determination to make the conditions of life better, juster, and nobler in this country. In its deepest essence, this is a movement for social and industrial justice to be achieved in a spirit of brotherly goodwill and of the broadest social conciousness.

"There is in us nothing of vindictiveness toward the men who we think represent what is wrong. We think it wrong; we know that very often the wrongdoer is not himself to blame, and then we try to get him to join with us in undoing the wrong. We fight the sin, we try to bring the sinner to repentance; and if he repents then we take him in our ranks and work shoulder to shoulder with him. Nor is this a movement in any way one of mere charitable regard for others. We are not patronizing any one. We are not acting in a condescending spirit toward those who have met with unmerited injustice, toward those who without fault of their own have found that the struggle of life has gone against them.

"We are all working together for the good of all on an equality of self-respect and mutual respect, and in community of effort for a common end, the good of all of us. We are acting in this spirit of community of effort by all of us, to better not merely the natural but the moral and spiritual conditions of each of us. We are striving each to help bear his brother's or sister's burden in such fashion, and with such readiness to receive help in return as to make it easier for that brother or sister to bear the burden unaided in the future.

"It has been a great privilege to me to be associated with the men and women with whom I have worked during the past eighteen or twenty months, and who have striven for a cause so high, a cause in which it is so well worth while to spend and be spent. I believe that all of us who have worked in this movement have gained thereby the inestimable advantage of a finer and higher outlook of life. Moreover, friends, we have kept the faith wherever and to the extent that power has been given us. We have striven to make good every promise of the covenant with the people which our platform represents. There is no principle to which we have not striven to live up in spirit and in letter alike. We have so driven our principles home that each of the old parties, in place after place, has been obliged to pay at least lip loyalty to them.

Praise for His Candidates.

"Just at this moment I ask you to consider the candidates of our party; men such as Judge Learned Hand, whom we have nominated for Chief Justice of this great State, and his associate, Judge Seabury; men such as Everett Colby, whom we have nominated for Governor of New Jersey; men such as Charles Sumner Bird, whom we have nominated for Governor of Massachusetts; men such as those who are making so valiant a fight for good government in the city of Louisville; men of these lines, similar delay while the company lockeys for unwarranted percentages?"

Mr. Mitchel made public yesterday his answer to a letter written to him by Joseph D. Baucus of 49 Wall Street, who had said that he was "consistently, persistently, and everlastingly a Democrat," and that he would like advice as to how he should vote. To him Mr. Mitchel replied:

"You have answered your own question. If you are consistently, persistently, and everlastingly a Democrat, you will not confuse Democracy with Murphyism. The reason why you will not do this is because you are genuinely interested in good government in New York."

The Campaign Committee of the Fusion Committee met yesterday for the first time in the Fifth Avenue Building. Robert Adamson presided. New

THREE MORE ENTER FOR TIMES AIR RACE

Fourteen Competitors Now for Prizes of $2,250 in "Around Manhattan" Contest.

MAY FLY TO THE GROUNDS

Aviators at Hempstead Plan to Cross the Bay in a Flock to Staten Island.

TIMES AERIAL DERBY ENTRIES.

Pilot.		Make of Aeroplane.
Lincoln Beachey..	100	h. p. Curtiss biplane
C. Marvin Wood..	80	h. p. Military Scout Moisant monoplane
J. Guy Gilpatric..	80	h. p. Sloane-Depderussin monoplane
Cecil Paoli	60	h. p. Baldwin biplane
Allen Adams.....	80	h. p. military type Sloane-Depderussin
George Mestach ..	80	h. p. Morane-Saulnier
Walter Johnston..	80	h. p. Thomas biplane
Frank Burnside...	80	h. p. Thomas biplane
Harry B. Brown..	80	h. p. Wright biplane
W. S. Luckey.....	80	h. p. Wright biplane
Frank Niles	100	h. p. Curtiss
Tony Jannus	75	h. p. Benouist tractor biplane
E. O. Williams...	75	h. p. Williams tractor biplane
Capt. W. Walb...	75	h. p. Schneider biplane

Interest is growing daily in the meet of the Aeronautical Society to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the first flight of the late Wilbur Wright in a power-driven aeroplane, which will be held in Oakwood Park, Staten Island, on Monday, Oct. 13. This is indicated by the many letters received at the offices of the society in the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street inquiring as to the conditions for THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Aerial Derby, the chief feature of the celebration. The course for this race will be, roughly, sixty miles, from Staten Island up the East River, around Manhattan Island and back to the starting point. Three additional entries for the Derby were received yesterday. One of the aviators who is to take part has arrived at Oakwood and will begin soon to prepare his aeroplane for the contest. At the aerodrome, workmen began yesterday to build another block of hangars and to prepare living quarters for those who will participate in the meet.

Tony Jannus, an aviator who has been flying in the Middle West, notified the managers of the meet yesterday that he would take part in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Derby. Jannus will drive a seventy-five-horsepower Benouist tractor biplane. One of Jannus's latest exhibitions was an aerial flight from Paducah, Ky., to St. Louis. In that flight he used a hydro-aeroplane and the trip was accomplished in four hours and thirteen minutes actual flying time. His course was down the Ohio River to Cairo and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, a distance of 250 miles.

E. O. Williams, who has been giving exhibition flights in the vicinity of Scranton, Penn., is another who has entered for the around-Manhattan race. He will fly in a 75 horse power Williams tractor machine. Williams is an aeronaut of great skill and daring, and, as he has devoted most of his time to exhibiton flights, his participation in the Derby will mark his first appearance as an aerial racer. Germany will be represented by Capt. William Walb, who is now practicing at the Hempstead Plains aviation field. Capt. Walb drives a 75 horse power Schneider biplane.

Gen. Scriven Approves the Meet.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, who is in charge of the army aviation experiments, has written to Manager Hall expressing regret that army aviators cannot take part in the flights. In his letter he says:

> The conditions of this meet are of the greatest interest to the army, and should prove of benefit to the public at large, furthering the interest in aviation both as a science and as a sport throughout the country.

While some airmen are anxious to have exhibition flights encouraged, most of those who have the best interests of aviation at heart deprecate making the aeroplane a mere adjunct to the circus, and feel that the real value of these machines will be brought out through their development for military and commercial purposes. Much of the interest aroused by THE TIMES'S Aerial Derby is based on the desire of those interested in aviation as a science to see flying develop along useful lines. It is to stimulate this advance that THE NEW YORK TIMES has put up $2,250 in cash prizes for the Derby. The prizes will be awarded as follows: $1,000 to the winner, $750 to the airman finishing second, and $500 to the aviator finishing third.

Riley E. Scott, winner of the Michelin bomb-dropping prize, has classified aviation under two heads—exhibition flying and military aviation. He said: "The first of these is on the wane, while the second is only beginning to be appreciated, even by military and naval men. Exhibition flying has been in the hands of a few daring men, of whom some have had scientific training, but most of whom have been of a dare-devil type who took up flying for the excitement, and did not give the scientific side of the subject sufficient, if any, consideration. Now the aeroplane is a scientific device, depending upon laws that are not too well known, and involving an element of danger that cannot and should not be overlooked. The aeroplane is more difficult to handle than the automobile or locomotive, more fraught with danger than the great liners that cross the ocean. So real progress must come along the lines of their development for military uses."

May Fly to the Meet.

Of the contestants, those who are gathered at Hempstead Plains may came to the aerodrome on Staten Island in their aeroplanes. Murvin Wood has made the trip already, and he may lead the way in the proposed flight. The plan to have the aeroplanes pass over the Narrows like a flock of great birds has not been decided upon, but the management is considering such a flight as a preliminary to the meet. Wood flew from Hempstead Plains to Oakwood Park last year, making the trip in a thirty-five-mile wind and at an altitude of 3,500 feet. He covered the fifty-seven miles at a speed of almost a mile a minute. There are on the aviation field at Hempstead at present Gilpatric, Wood, Walb, Adams, and Beblanca.

"The flight from Hempstead Plains to Oakwood Park would be a sort of added feature to the events of the day, and one which, I am sure, would not only interest the public, but arouse healthy rivalry between the aviators at Hempstead," said Manager Hall yesterday. "Such a flight is, however, a matter for future consideration."

Williams is the first of the contestants to arrive at the Oakwood Aerodrome. He got there yesterday and within a few days expects to be hard at work putting his biplane in shape. There are eight hangars on the field. They are in blocks of four. The second block has just been completed. It is probable that other shelters will be put together in the few days that intervene between now and the time for the race. Some of the aviators will have to live with their machines under canvas. The question of policing the course is a matter that is receiving consideration at present. The management has written to the Secretary of War asking that gunboats or other available navy craft be detailed to patrol the harbor and rivers while the aviators are in the air.

It had been planned to make the race of unusual interest by starting the contestants from the ground and at the same time. This kind of a start was accomplished successfully at the military manoeuvres. It was found, though, that it would be impossible to start the machines in that way upon the Oakwood Heights field.

Plans for Starting the Race.

The plans now are for the aeroplanes to start at two-minute intervals. It is figured that it will take an hour to complete the race. With these intervals between the contestants, all the aeroplanes will be in the air at the same time and spread out in a great procession. From a spectacular standpoint this will be very effective. The meet committee will have at least two boats which will follow the racers and be on the lookout for accidents. The Woolworth building will be the central watch tower and the aviators will be followed by watchers with strong glasses. This station will be in wireless communication with the field and all accidents will be reported to the field committee at once.

Cecil Paoli is a wireless operator and has done some work in wireless signaling from his aeroplane. It is possible that he may equip his machine with a wireless apparatus, which would be valuable in case of accident.

Word was received at the Aeronautical Society's office yesterday that Harry Bingham Brown had started from Sidney, Nova Scotia, for New York. Brown, though a daring aeronaut, is not a foolhardy one. It was Brown who took Gen. Rosalie Jones, the suffragette leader, for a trip in the air not long ago. Brown escaped death narrowly last year on the Oakwood Heights field. He took up W. Irving Twombly, President of the Aeronautical Society. When he started to descend after a fifteen-minute flight something went wrong with the aeroplane, and it lurched and struck the ground heavily in alighting. Brown and his passenger were not injured seriously.

It was announced yesterday that the meet would end with an aerial "Battle of the Roses." Every aeroplane on the field will participate in a flight across the bay. Circling slowly about the Statue of Liberty, the aviator will bombard it with floral bombs. These bombs will open and scatter into the air American Beauty roses. These will be scattered over the Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island, and the planes above will scatter the flowers upon the machines circling beneath them.

The Winchester Rifle Company announced yesterday that it would enter Capts. Richard and Chesley in an aeroplane sharpshooting contest. They will demonstrate their skill in shooting from the aeroplans by bringing down small balloons which will be set adrift. They will also give an exhibition of bomb dropping. For this floating targets will be used.

BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED.

Major Merrick Falls at Salisbury Plain—A New Altitude Record.

SALISBURY, Oct. 3.—Major George Charlton Merrick of the British Army Flying Corps was killed while flying over the military aviation ground at Salisbury Plain to-day. His aeroplane suddenly collapsed and crashed to the earth, and the aviator was picked up dead.

Major Merrick, who was an artillery officer, was 41 years old and one of the most distinguished of the younger officers attached to the General Staff of the British Army. He had seen much war service in British India and West Africa, and had been decorated by the King with the Distinguished Service Order for bravery in the field.

JOHANNISTHAL, Oct. 3.—A new record for high flying with five passengers was made at the aerodrome here to-day by the Austrian aviator, Sablatnik, who reached an altitude of 3,281 feet.

LILLE, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Poulet, of the French Army Flying Corps, to-day followed the example of Pegoud by flying head downward for several seconds.

UNIONS CALL FOSS UNFAIR TO LABOR

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen Resent the Governor's Threat to Block Strike.

PUBLIC SAFETY THEIR AIM

Leaders Tell Executive He Has Sided with Corporations in Defending the New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 3.—Gov. Foss was told to-night by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen that he had taken a stand with corporations in pledging himself to convene the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent a general strike of engineers and firemen on the New Haven road. The brotherhood officials, who are here counting the strike vote, assured the Governor that his act would be a greater calamity than the strike possibly could be. In the letter the committee says:

> If a strike is authorized, it can be legally entered into at such time as may be determined upon by ourselves and committee; but this does not necessarily mean that because it is authorized it must be ordered. Future developments must of necessity influence our action in this respect.
>
> You speak of a strike as being of grave concern to the people of Massachusetts. Permit us to suggest that such a strike is of equally grave concern to those directly involved. Many of them are citizens of your Commonwealth, and, together with their families, relatives, friends, and coworkers on the railroad, all of them are deeply concerned; and, while not being in majority, are of numbers sufficient to have at least attracted your attention to the extent that, before indicating your hostility to their interests as shown by your published letter, you would have given their representatives the opportunity to present their side of this controversy to your excellency.
>
> If a public calamity is threatened, and your expressions would indicate that such is your belief, then we deeply regret that as Governor of the Commonwealth in which so many of our members are citizens you have taken a stand with the corporation and against the employes, with threat to invoke the power of your office to prevent such public calamity.
>
> Permit us to suggest that such action on your part would invite a greater calamity to the workers of the Commonwealth than that which you now say is threatened by strike. The principal issues of this present controversy are of too serious a nature to be treated lightly. Your information that the principal issue "is whether the promotion of employes and the assignment of duties shall be governed exclusively by the rule of seniority, or whether fitness as well as length of service shall be taken into consideration" is not complete. The position that we are reported to have taken and the position that we have taken are quite different. We do not believe that you have been correctly informed as to the meaning of the word "fitness," and suggest that in order to correct the misapprehension that your letter will excite you ascertain from your source of information what is meant by this management in the use of that word.
>
> Seniority rules have been in effect upon all railroads in the Commonwealth for many years and have been to the traveling public the greatest possible assurance that only employes of experience and tested ability could be placed in charge of trains, and we are of the firm belief that if the traveling public but realized the increased dangers that would exist under operating rules that would permit of favoritism, that it is not only possible, but probable, under the revival of the old customs, that it would submit to the evils incident to a strike rather than to permit of the revival of the old conditions.
>
> Our position in this respect will not be indefensible, and we hesitate to believe that the people of New England will array themselves against us until they are informed that we have endangered their safety by accepting the rules thus far objected to. We are confident that the people of New England, having read from time to time in the columns of the press the revelations of the railroad situation in their country, have some right to their own opinions in this matter, and their recent expressions to engineers and firemen, as individuals, is strong indication to us that a fuller measure of the public confidence is still reposed with these employes than you would have the readers of your letter believe is the case.
>
> If a strike is declared it will be because no other means of reaching an adjustment of the differences is possible, and we beg to inform you that to the best of our belief the attitude you have assumed to take will act more as an incentive of a strike than as a preventative of one. As lawabiding citizens, we offer only the deepest respect for your office, but believe it to be our duty to those whom we represent as well as to every workingman or woman in the Commonwealth to disagree with you, and to tell you so, on the matter of your recourse to the enactment of law that will curtail the liberties, rights and privileges of the citizens of the Commonwealth in order that corporate greed may fatten upon products of involuntary servitude.
>
> Better by far in the interests of the people in whom you express such deep concern that you lend your efforts and exercise your powers of office to avert the threatened trouble rather than to hasten it by condoning the company and condemning the employes. Your reference to the report of the commission that arbitrated the demands of engineers on Eastern railroads needs no comment other than to say that it is the prevailing opinion in railroad circles that this commission went far out of its latitude in devoting so much of their report to such questions and so little of it to the question of wage increases.

LEISHMAN TAKES LEAVE.

Farewell Dinner in His Honor—Gerard Due in Berlin on Monday.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg this afternoon received John G. A. Leishman, the retiring American Ambassador, in farewell audience, and this evening Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, gave a farewell dinner in honor of Mr. Leishman. Among those invited to the dinner were the Chancellor, the Italian and Turkish Ambassadors to Germany, Prince Max von Ratibor, German Ambassador to Spain, and the officials of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Leishman will leave Berlin on Sunday for London. He will be unable personally to present his letters of recall to Emperor William, as the Emperor is absent from Berlin. James W. Gerard, the new Ambassador, who is expected to arrive here on Oct. 6, will present the documents for Mr. Leishman.

Italy to Welcome Our Fleet.

NAPLES, Oct. 3.—A cordial reception is in course of preparation both here and at Genoa for the vessels of the United States fleet expected to pay a visit to Italy about the middle of November. The hope is generally expressed that the visit, announced each year since 1910 will on this occasion not be prevented.

M'CALL GREETS COLLEGE WORKERS

Candidate Tells Them He Is Reserving Himself for the Opening Fight.

KORN REJECTS LEAGUE'S ACT

City Economy Organization Indorsed McCall When He Was Absent.

Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, addressed yesterday afternoon a gathering of college men, members of the College Men's League for McCall, at their headquarters in the Hotel Imperial. About fifty of the members of the organization who are to make speeches for the Tammany ticket during the campaign listened first to a speech by John W. Keller, former Commissioner of Charities, who instructed them regarding the issues of the campaign.

Mr. McCall was received with enthusiasm by the college men. He told them that he had come in from the country to meet them, and that he did not expect them to go anywhere he was not willing to lead them.

"I am reserving myself for the opening battle," said the Tammany candidate, "but I want to give you my greeting and say how happy I am to be able to meet you now."

George T. Mortimer, First Vice President of the City Economy League, explained yesterday just how the league came to support Mr. McCall for Mayor. He said:

"Dr. Abraham Korn, one of the numerous Vice Presidents of the City Economy League, in a public statement has repudiated the action of a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the league in nominating a ticket of its own. Dr. Korn says he was not present at the meeting and received no official notice that a meeting was to be held.

"Suffice it to say that the meeting was called by the President as other meetings have been called, after adjournment, 'on call of the President,' and a quorum was present. The meeting was conducted in parliamentary order, and every motion was fully discussed under rule, while the nominations were made by overwhelming majorities.

"The City Economy League served notices early in August that if the several political parties did not make satisfactory nominations for the offices on the Board of Estimate it would run its own ticket.

"No one party did make a complete list of nominations satisfactory to the league. The league is therefore fulfilling its promise to the rentpayers, taxpayers, and to the public in general in nominating a ticket of its own.

"As to the ridiculous claims that have been made that the action of the league in nominating a ticket with Judge McCall at its head was in the interests of Tammany Hall, a few moments of consideration by any sane person will show its fallacy. As a matter of fact, Tammany Hall employed every means to prevent the City Economy League from nominating the ticket. And now that the ticket is made, it is making every effort to prevent Judge McCall from accepting the nomination and also to prevent the league from carrying out its plans to run the ticket."

Mr. McCall received several delegations last night at his headquarters in the Hotel Martinique. Representatives of the Standkeepers' Association, headed by Chairman Louis Goodman, told the Tammany candidate that they intended to work hard for his election.

"I will allow nobody to interfere with you," said Mr. McCall, "and there will be no harassing of you. We are going to have a peaceful community if I am elected, and the poor man in his employment will receive equal treatment with the rich man."

To a delegation of Hungarian-American citizens Mr. McCall said:

"Gentlemen, I won't close my eyes to the fact, of which I am keenly cognizant, that the City of New York is a cosmopolitan city, made up of different races and different nationalities, and of their ideas of how to get comfort and enjoyment out of life, and there will be no interference with any citizen in having the full measure of his rights. I am a great believer in personal liberty, and there will be no trespassing upon the personal liberty of any individual if I have anything to say about it."

REBELS AGAIN HOLD TOWN.

Regain Piedras Negras When 300 Troops Reinforce Them.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, Oct. 3.—The Constitutionalists again occupied Piedras Negras to-day, with the return from the front of 300 troops under Col. Herrera. The neutral government formed Wednesday to control the city remained in charge.

Conflicting rumors still come from Peyotes, where the Federal and Constitutionalist armies face each other, the latest being that the Federals are pushing their opponents back. The Constitutionalists profess to have repulsed Gen. Maas last night.

Cries of "Viva Huerta!" this morning caused a death sentence to be passed on a Federal sympathizer here. The intercession of W. W. Vaughn, an American engineer, long a resident of Piedras Negras, saved the Mexican's life, but he was ill-treated by Constitutionalist soldiers.

MAY QUARANTINE MEXICANS.

Eagle Pass Authorities Alarmed by Piedras Negras Smallpox.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Oct. 3.—An international quarantine probably will be ordered by American authorities here in the next twenty-four hours, owing to the spread of smallpox in Piedras Negras, Mexico, across the river from this city.

The count kept at the international bridge showed to-day that 10,000 persons had crossed into Eagle Pass in the last week. The greater number of these are penniless refugees who abandoned their homes and sought safety on the United States side of the boundary with the approach of the Mexican Federal army, marching on Piedras Negras, the headquarters of the Constitutionalists. Many are without shelter or food, and the task of caring for them here is a problem.

Announcement was made to-day that grain and meat would be supplied in abundance on the Mexican side of the border, but only a few of the refugees were induced to return to Mexico.

The normal population of Eagle Pass is 3,500.

ZAMACONA FEARS TROUBLE.

Mexican Envoy Thinks Schemers Want Intervention.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 3.—Manuel de Zamacona, formerly Mexican Ambassador to the United States, who was sent to Washington early in September by Provisional President Huerta to plead Mexico's case before President Wilson, returned here to-day. He probably will report personally to the Mexican President the failure of his mission.

Señor Zamacona makes no attempt to conceal his pessimism. He professes to believe his country's ills are due to the machinations of a group of Americans determined to precipitate intervention. Friends of his say he was chagrined deeply at not being received in Washington, but Señor Zamacona himself persists in saying it was not thought he would see either President Wilson or State Secretary Bryan.

The vessel on which Señor Zamacona returned to Vera Cruz brought forty Americans.

MARIE LLOYD CAN FILL ENGAGEMENT

Continued from Page 1.

latest thing in vulgarity and ugliness, and it has just decided that Marie Lloyd is not a fit and proper person to land upon its sacred shores. If the action of the New York Immigration Board were not so cruelly humiliating to a great artist and a fine woman it would be screamingly funny. We may loathe Mr. Smiggins for his smug hypocrisy, yet we have to laugh at him, but in the present instance an Englishwoman of whom the public has reason to be proud has been publicly insulted, and anger stifles our laughter. Such an inquisition by the most righteous nation into the private lives of its guests would be intolerable.

"When the Yankee is the inquisitor there is no decent word to describe the inquisition. We know him too well. We know his hotel, where a decent woman is not allowed to dine alone or with another decent woman, and is sometimes invited to go out into the street and secure a male companion. Lady Cook has told us how she and a friend were chaperoned by their coachman. We know all about the freak doings of their smart sets. We know what are the ways of life of some of their young millionaires. We know a little of the Yankee underworld which our friend is so shocked to see exposed on the stage, and we can discount his virtuous pretenses.

"But all that, of course, is none of our business, so long as he does not interfere with us. When he does—well, I think," says the writer of the article, "he would not relish a rigorous scrutiny into the lives of the guests he sends us. Let the Yankee keep his sanctimouious humbugs for home consumption. Let him prate of freedom while he is ground down under the heels of trusts and political bosses; of political honesty, while he is dying of the canker of graft; of sexual morality, while New York beats Budapest and Warsaw at their own game; but hands off the English, if you please."

Germans Discuss Safety at Sea.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Representatives of the German shipping interests and of the German Government met to-day to draft final suggestions to be laid before a shipping conference in London, at which new rules for safety at sea are to be adopted. They deal with the question of bulkheads, lifeboats, wireless telegraphy and the reporting of icebergs, and also make provision for the carrying of a proper proportion of skilled seamen to man the boats in case of accident.

TRAIL SULZER FUND FROM RACING MEN

Continued from Page 1.

ing trouble with other attorneys with whom he is reported to have consulted, but not with those who have appeared in court for him. We will be on hand Monday and, so far as I know, every other day until the trial ends."

Judge Herrick also denied that counsel and the impeached official were at loggerheads over the story Sulzer wants to tell from the witness stand. "We want only one thing—the truth," added the lawyer.

Talk of a Sulzer Demonstration.

There is no doubt that the defense, bristling as it does with unknown quantities and unsuspected potentialities, will attract to the Capitol a larger crowd than has been drawn by the presentation of the prosecution's testimony, much of which was foreshadowed, if not foretold in the preliminary proceedings before the Frawley Committee and the Assembly.

In many quarters a Sulzer demonstration is being looked for. It is known that some of Mr. Sulzer's friends have proposed a demonstration for the day on which Mr. Sulzer may take the stand. The galleries on that day, it is said, will be filled with many close friends of Mr. Sulzer, to some of whom, it is said, the invitation has already gone forth to be in line at the doors of the galleries, prepared "for the time of their lives."

Some of these rumors, sifting through the guarded secrecy of the "People's House," have caused some uneasiness in the Court of Impeachment, and will probably result in a doubling of the police precautions on that day.

Mr. Sulzer sleeps late these days. Night after night he sits up for hours, going over the testimony brought out at the trial and furbishing up anew the points of his defense. Part of each night he spends with his two sets of lawyers—the counsel of record before the Court of Impeachment, and his so-called Kitchen Cabinet. The lights in the Executive Mansion are often burning until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Long after these have been extinguished, however, and the rest of the mansion is dark, a light gleams from the window in the study of the impeached Governor. That, too, finally is put out, and the Governor goes to bed and sleeps till 11 o'clock in the morning or noon. While Mr. Sulzer is asleep, all in the Executive Mansion walk on careful tip-toes. Mrs. Sulzer herself glides noiselessly to and fro to hush every possible noise that may disturb her husband's belated slumbers.

Wishes the Fight Was Over.

Over and over again, Mr. Sulzer reads to his friends of his Kitchen Cabinet, his ever changing, ever augmenting speech of defense. Often in these conferences, Mrs. Sulzer joins the group of consultants around her husband. She is said to be eager to have her husband take the stand.

The strain of the long trial is telling on the Governor, and sometimes he expresses the wish that the whole fight was over. Not that he is afraid of the result, according to his friends, but rather because the tension is so great.

"I sometimes wish," he said in talking with a friend, "that I had taken my wife's advice and remained in Congress two more years, finished out my term of twenty years, and retired to private life. Then there would have been none of this worry. In Washington I was content—with one exception—I wanted to round out my career as Governor of the greatest State in the Union.

"But now I am in the fight and I am going on to the end, let come what will. I am going to tell my story in my own way and, incidentally, give my enemies a chance to say a few words for themselves.

"Mine will be an astounding narrative, and when I have completed it and the whole truth of the manner in which political bosses have tried to coerce me and failed is known, every decent man and woman in this State will be with me, despite what the Impeachment Court may do."

Sarecky will Be Bombarded.

It is not believed now that Mrs. Sulzer will herself take the witness stand in her husband's defense. Unless the present plans of the defense are changed, Louis A. Sarecky, the respondent's former confidential secretary and manager of his campaign fund, will be the first witness called by the defense. His testimony will probably occupy considerable time, since after he has testified for Mr. Sulzer the counsel for the Board of Impeachment Managers will subject him to a severe cross-examination, such as would have been impossible, if they had had to call Sarecky as their witness. Sarecky's cross-examination will be the more searching because his testimony will have bearing on several articles of impeachment, besides those dealing with the diversion of campaign contributions. Sarecky will be cross-examined to bring out evidence on the charges that Mr. Sulzer tried to suppress evidence and bribe witnesses from appearing before the Frawley Investigating Committee.

In connection with the campaign fund and his part in its management, the most interesting question is whether or not Sarecky will stand up and take upon himself the blame for such irregularities as have been uncovered.

Another witness for the defense in its preliminary case will probably be Frederick L. Colwell, Mr. Sulzer's alleged dummy in his stock transactions, who escaped from the custody of the court by going to a sanitarium in another State. Colwell has, through attorneys for the defense, signified his willingness to testify if assured that he will not be arrested.

A warrant for his arrest has been issued by the Assembly. The counsel for the Managers have been unwilling to give any promise which will bind the Assembly to refrain from carrying out their purpose.

Any book reviewed or mentioned in these pages may be had at short notice at

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BLOOMINGDALES'.

"MY MIND IS SETTLED,"

said she, on returning to her city home, that the china must come from Bloomingdales'. That dainty and distinctive Haviland set must grace the dining room.

The sideboard must glitter with that sparkling American cut glass which is so conspicuous in the China Shop at Bloomingdales'.

The table shall be graced with the snowy linens of the North of Ireland, Germany, Belgium and America, all of which enter into keen competition in the Linen Shop at Bloomingdales'.

There are many pleasant hours to be spent in Bloomingdales', selecting the Lares and Penates of the new home.

Write to Dept. T for our "Year Book."

BLOOMINGDALES

Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

It is easier for a Man to spend $20 for a Suit than it is to get a $20 Suit for It!

¶ The fact is, your selection of a suit should be governed by all available information as to the greatest value to be obtained in a suit at the price you pay for it.

¶ And your adoption of this method in purchasing a suit of clothes will inevitably lead you to Saks', for if ever a suit at $20 deserved to be a standard of value at that figure it is a Saks-made suit this Fall.

¶ They are a positive joy to behold, tailored and finished with the fervor of a jealous reputation, teeming with talent, instinct with individuality, and superb with style.

¶ And we are not done yet, for to the superlative tailoring of these $20 suits we add the fame of a limitless variety of fabrics, embracing a full range of the season's popular patterns and colors. There is nothing to it but Saks!

Men's Imported Raincoats at $12.50

Raglan shoulder models, in a smart olive shade, guaranteed absolutely rainproof, and perhaps the most notable value in an English rainproof ever offered at this price.

$5 Silk & Madras Pajamas for Men *at $2.85*

A soft, downy, yet serviceable, fabric that is a delight to sleep in. Obtainable in plain blue, tan, helio and white; or in blue, black, helio and tan stripes on light grounds. With or without collar. All sizes

$1.50 Tan Gloves for Men *at $1.15*

One-clasp gloves, made of imported cape stock and prix seam sewn. Medium shade of tan, with heavy four-row silk embroidered backs, in black or self shade. A swagger glove and a value to brag about.

Men's $2.50, $3.00 & $3.50 Shirts, today at $1.85

Best fabrics from foreign and native looms, including Anderson Madras and classy Russian cords. Any number of neat figure and stripe effects in the patterns, and a full range of colors. Plain and pleated models. Also, limited lot of the new mushroom pleated bosom shirts, in those new cross stripes which are just coming into vogue. **Main floor.**

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

YOUNG MEN'S SHOP (Store Floor)

Separate Entrance—8 and 10 West 38th Street

Connecting with Fifth Avenue Store.

SPECIAL FOR To-day (SATURDAY)

Silk Lined Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Three Button English Model

Custom tailored Suits of Cambridge gray cassimere, self-striped blue cheviot, brown Scotch tweed and Bannockburn cheviots; coat soft front, new rolling lapel and natural shoulder. Silk lined throughout.

21.50 Regular price $30.00

English Sack Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Soft Roll Front, Natural Shoulders.

New English model suits in the season's newest fabrics, including olive and brown mixed cheviots or pencil striped cassimere; also navy serge; coat with new patch or flap pockets.

15.75 Regular price $21.50

Men's Silk Shirts

New Fall Patterns, sizes 13½ to 16½.

Men's shirts, of heavy tub silk, with satin stripe, Jacquard figures and frosted effects, in bright or subdued colorings. Custom finished.

3.85 Regular price $6.00

Men's Soisette Pajamas

Custom Tailored, all sizes.

Men's Pajamas of soisette, in tan, blue or white, trimmed with silk frogs.

1.50 Regular price $2.50

UNUSUAL SALE To-day (SATURDAY)

Boys' Norfolk Suits

With extra pair of knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years.

New English Norfolk model with patch pockets, of Scotch tweed, olive or brown checked cheviot, gray and brown cassimere or diagonal, also navy serge.

9.00 Regular price $14.50

Boys' Overcoats

Polo and buttoned-to-neck models. 3 to 10 years.

Of navy, Oxford or brown chinchilla, olive or brown Shetland cloth, also Scotch checks and mixtures.

9.75 Regular price $12.50

Boys' London Clothing

For Boys, 3 to 18 years.

Made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

Suits and Overcoats in newest fabrics and colorings.

9.75 to 29.50

Boys' Damp-proof Shoes

The "Franklin" Shoe, made of durable velour calfskin, broad orthopedic last, welted soles. Sizes 11 to 6. Widths B to E.

2.85 Value $3.50.

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

WHEELER'S FRIENDS ALLEGE CONSPIRACY

Say His Enemies Hoped to Have Him Dismissed Without a Hearing.

O'BRIEN NOT RESPONSIBLE

Tells Times Correspondent Charges Did Not Originate with Him—Ambassador Page In Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 3.—Secretary of Embassy Post Wheeler's case continues to be a source of great interest here. Mr. Wheeler's friends are very loyal to him, and say that to know him is sufficient to contradict any adverse rumor spread with the intention of affecting his honor as an American citizen and diplomat.

They even go so far as to desire to conduct an inquiry in Rome to trace the source of the accusations, which ex-Ambassador O'Brien has assured THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent did not originate with him.

Mr. Wheeler's friends believe that his enemies were determined to denounce him behind his back, as he knew nothing of what was being said of him until a fortnight before he was called to Washington, and they are convinced that the plan was to have him dismissed from the service before he knew he had been accused.

In a letter written on board the Baltic on his way to meet the charges at Washington Mr. Wheeler said to a friend, with no idea that his words might be published:

"Is it possible that honor and honesty and a clean record can thus be overcome? Yet it has won so far. My poor old father and mother are no doubt suffering as much as I from shame and humiliation."

Mr. Wheeler's friends have also thought of other active and practical means to assist him, such as, for instance, a collective declaration of all the prominent American residents in Rome stating the high esteem in which he is held, or to send to Washington an authoritative representative of the American colony, who could express the indignation felt at the way in which Mr. Wheeler had been attacked.

Both projects, however, have been abandoned, for fear that they might be considered as undue interference with the investigation and decision of the Secretary of State.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Ex-Ambassador O'Brien, who is returning to the United States from Rome, passed a few days at the Berkeley Hotel here this week, prior to sailing in the Lusitania.

Mr. O'Brien told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was confident that Post Wheeler did not violate the diplomatic prerogative in obtaining gasoline for his automobile and that his report to Washington concerning Mr. Wheeler contained nothing but praise. He added:

"I do not know why Mr. Wheeler was recalled. He was certainly satisfactory, so far as I know."

ROME, Oct. 3.—Thomas Nelson Page, the new United States Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Page arrived here today. They were met at the station by the staffs of the Embassy and the Consulate, and a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Page went to the Hotel Regina, where they occupy the Royal Apartment.

AVERTED A GERMAN PANIC.

Deutsche Bank Says It Saved "Princes' Trust" from Ruin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—In a remarkable statement issued by the Deutsche Bank to-day it is asserted that only the vigorous intervention of the bank in the affairs of the "Princes' Trust" saved the trust itself from ruin and the German financial and industrial world in general from a grave catastrophe.

The trust is described as having ventured upon the most reckless transactions. Its losses in one direction alone exceeded the entire capital and reserve of one of its subsidiary companies. The trust was engaged in a number of undertakings without an adequate amount of ready funds with which to finance them.

"In July, 1913," continues the bank's statement, "when the trust was confronted with the most serious difficulties, in consequence of having extended its credits to a boundless extent, its obligations, apart from those owing to the Deutsche Bank, amounted to more than $15,000,000. We rejoice, however, to say that developments have taken place in the meantime which have relieved the German economic world of a peril which would have overhung it heavily for many months."

The Financial Press remarks that the revelations of the Deutsche Bank "expose a state of demoralization which exceeds even the most extravagant fears."

SERVIANS ROUT ALBANIANS.

Belgrade Believes the Rebellion Over with the Taking of Struga.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 4.—"The Albanians are falling back all along the line," says The Daily Telegraph's Belgrade correspondent. "After desperate fighting the Servian troops have entered Struga, six miles from Ochrida, having cleared that territory and scattered the Albanians, who evidently are at a loss how to escape, their retreat over the River Drin being cut off. The damage done by the Albanians is enormous.

"Believing that the Servian abandonment of Lyumkula heralded a general retreat, the Albanians attacked vigorously in front of Prisrend, only to be decimated by the Servians' fire, which was reserved until the enemy was within 500 yards of their trenches. Panic-stricken, the Albanians retreated to the four winds.

"Belgrade is confident that the rebellion is over, but the Albanians probably will follow the tactics they adopted under Turkish rule and attack again as soon as they recoup their forces in the mountains."

Panama Welcomes Minister Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 3.—Minister William J. Price arrived to-day and was warmly welcomed at the railroad station. President Porras sent his official carriage to the station, and Ernesto Lefevre, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other officials greeted him.

NEW JURA TUNNEL BORED.

It Will Shorten the Trip from Paris to Lausanne.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Mont d'Or Tunnel between France and Switzerland, on which boring operations were begun nearly three years ago, was pierced yesterday. At 7:30 last evening the two boring gangs, advancing from the Swiss and French sides, respectively, met and shook hands. It was found that the engineers had calculated the cutting with the greatest accuracy.

The tunnel, which is three and three-quarter miles long, penetrates through the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, thus obviating a seven-mile détour by Pontarlier. It should have been completed two months ago. The work, however, was delayed by the tapping of a number of springs, which had to be pumped dry. The flow of water at one time reached 2,200 gallons a second.

It is hoped that the new line, which will shorten the journey from Paris to Lausanne, will be opened early next year.

NEW MARCONI ISSUE VOTED.

500,000 One-Pound Shares to Take Over the Goldschmidt Patents.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Merconi Company the shareholders to-day authorized the issue of 500,000 new one-pound shares in connection with the purchase of the Goldschmidt patents.

Godfrey Isaacs said that the arrangements concluded provided that in the event of the Goldschmidt machine proving the better, the British nation should benefit without extra cost or risk.

He also said that important developments in the Marconi enterprises were impending in the direction of wireless communication between Great Britain and South America.

WILL NOT RENOUNCE HANOVERIAN CLAIMS

Kaiser's Son-in-Law Says That Family Honor "Takes Precedence of Love."

POLITICAL CRISIS POSSIBLE

Breach Between Hohenzollerns and Guelphs Is Reopened—Prince's Attitude Misunderstood.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—It is agreed on all hands to-night that the Hohenzollern-Guelph feud has been reopened in all its bitterness by the refusal of both the Duke of Cumberland and his heir, Prince Ernest August, the son-in-law of the Kaiser, to renounce his rights to the throne of Hanover. The press, of practically all shades of opinion, insists that the arrangements which are pending to elevate the Prince to the throne of Brunswick, with the rank of reigning Duke, shall forthwith be abandoned.

In a circumstantial story published to-day in a Frankfort newspaper on the authority of "a prominent Guelph leader," the Kaiser's son-in-law is quoted as having declared: "For me and my house honor takes precedence of love."

According to this journal, the categorical renunciation of his claims to the throne of Hanover was demanded of the Prince before his betrothal. A week or two before the announcement of the betrothal a conference took place at Carlsruhe, in which Prince Ernest August and Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son, took part. At this conference, when the renunciation was suggested to Prince Ernest, he is said to have stood up and made the declaration just quoted, and then to have left the room; but he was brought back by Prince August Wilhelm. Then the betrothal was announced, but without any clearing up of the renunciation question.

The Prussian authorities, the account continues, apparently thought that it would be possible to change the Duke of Cumberland's decision as soon as there was an opportunity to discuss the subject with him face to face. An interview at Homburg, at which the Kaiser, the Duke, and the Imperial Chancellor were present, followed. The Duke adhered tenaciously to his position, and declared that the engagement of his son had nothing to do with politics, and that his heir could marry Princess Victoria Louise, even if he did not ascend the throne of Brunswick. No renunciation of their Hanoverian claims had, at any rate, been made either by himself or his son.

A political crisis may be created by this dramatic turn of events, and the position of the Imperial Chancellor may be affected; for the political negotiations in connection with the marriage were carried on directly by him.

ABRUZZI BLAMED FOR TANGO

He Is Accused of Corrupting Italian Society by Introducing It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—According to the Cri de Paris, the Duke of the Abruzzi, as a result of his introducing the tango after a dinner party which he gave recently in Venice, is now accused of "corrupting Italian society."

Members of old Italian families are sending letters to the King and Queen of Italy imploring them to set their faces against the Argentine dance. These appeals are all the stronger because of reports crediting the King and Queen with the intention of testing the tango themselves.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LISBON, Oct. 3.—President Manuel de Arriaga, it was announced to-day, will pardon 300 political prisoners on Sunday next, the third anniversary of the Portuguese Republic. This will leave only about 100 political prisoners still in custody.

ROME, Oct. 3.—Signor Cambiago, Counselor of the Embassy at Madrid, has been appointed Italian Minister to Mexico. Baron Carlo Aliotti, the retiring Minister, has been called to the Foreign Office here.

NAPLES TIED UP BY STRIKE.

City Employes Want More Pay—Public Business Halted.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The employes of the Naples municipality recently complained of their low pay and obtained a promise that $120,000 should be distributed yearly to increase their salaries. That promise was not carried out, and last night the employes proclaimed a strike, abandoning their various offices and parading through the streets.

The leaders of the strike conferred with the Mayor and the Prefect, who failed in attempts to persuade them to return to work. Therefore the strike continues and all municipal business is at a standstill.

Neither births nor deaths were registered to-day, and thirty-four prospective couples who went to the City Hall to be married were compelled to leave the building without being wedded, as no clerks were available to register their intended marriages.

Meanwhile the striking municipal employes are holding meetings. A great meeting of protest has been organized for next Sunday. Citizens and municipal employes of other towns are sympathizing openly with the strikers, who say they are determined not to return to work unless they obtain better pay.

OCEANIC ARRIVED SAFELY.

No Foundation for Reports of Her Being In Collision.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 4.—Some excitement was created in London last evening by reports that the Oceanic had been in collision when nearing Plymouth.

She arrived in port early this morning and reported all well. There was no foundation whatever for the reports of a collision.

REBUFFS PORTS COMPANY.

Cuban Court Says Appeal Against Menocal Is Improperly Brought.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision on the appeal of the Cuban Ports Company from the decree of President Menocal suspending the customs payments to which the company was entitled under the concession obtained from the previous Gomez Government.

The court holds that the appeal was improperly brought, as the plaintiff had not shown wherein the decree of President Menocal was unconstitutional. In the opinion of the legal authorities, the decision leaves the question exactly in the same status as before the suit was brought.

Stephen Leech, the British Minister to Cuba, called on President Menocal to-day. While secrecy was observed as to the object of his visit, it is understood that he took up the interests of the English holders of bonds of the Cuban Ports Company, and President Menocal assured him that the Cuban courts were open to the bondholders and the Government would be pleased to extend to them every facility, but found it impossible to adopt any other attitude than that already taken respecting the termination of the concession granted to the corporation.

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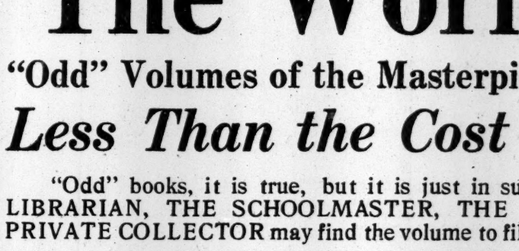

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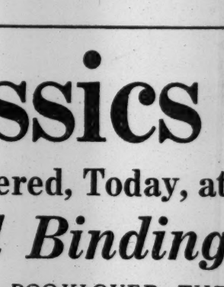

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SCHMIDT HURLS COINS AT CROWD

Money and Rosary Beads Strike Spectators at Inquest Before Jury of Well-Known Men.

CORONER CALLS PRISONER

Though Neither Side Wanted Him —Verdict Was That Priest Killed Anna Aumuller.

Just before the jury of men selected for their wealth and prominence retired yesterday morning to decide how Anna Aumuller met her death, Coroner Israel S. Feinberg advised them that there was an opportunity for some public-spirited citizens to perform a good act in saving the remains of the young woman's dismembered body from the potter's field by paying the expenses of her burial. Hans Schmidt, the confessed slayer of the girl, sat sullenly in his chair and seemingly paid little attention to his words.

This was mistaken charity on the part of the Coroner, because the young woman left about $300 in the bank, which will be used in part to provide for her burial. But the Coroner's words were interpreted as a very broad appeal to such men on the jury as Vincent Astor, Theodore P. Shonts, Marcus Loew, and B. J. Greenhut, and the suggestion was followed by a buzz of comment and some laughing in the courtroom.

Hearing this noise behind him, Schmidt jumped to his feet, wheeled about to face the rows of spectators, and flung a handful of coins and beads at them.

The priest had been sitting so quietly through the proceedings up to this point that his fit of anger took his counsel and others near him entirely by surprise. Before they could act Schmidt had thrust his hand into his pocket again and snatched another handful of missiles. Before it had left his hand, however, Detective Cassassa struck up his arm and the second shower of coins flew into the air.

Nearly every person in the courtroom was on his feet as Detective Cassassa and Alphonse G. Koelble, Schmidt's lawyer, forced the prisoner back into his chair. Several of the reporters at the press table and some of the spectators were struck by the coins. A silver half dollar drew blood from one man's temple.

As soon as the shock of the priest's outbreak was over there was a scramble for souvenirs. Two rosaries, jet beads strung on silver links suspending small silver crucifixes, a dollar bill, several half dollars and quarters, and about a score of pennies were picked up. Court attendants came up to the rail and demanded the priest's property from the memento seekers. One of the rosaries, the dollar bill, and some of the silver were returned.

First Display of Anger.

This was the first occasion since his arrest that Schmidt had offered violence, and one of the most amazed men was his counsel.

When order was restored and the jury filed out to deliberate, all eyes were fixed on the priest, and nearly every one in the courtroom was discussing whether the outburst was the act of an insane man or a cunning effort to prepare evidence in support of a false plea of insanity.

While the jury was out Coroner Feinberg permitted the photographers to work. A battery of seventeen cameras was planted directly in front of the priest. Schmidt remained quietly in his seat, his stare, which never rested more than a second on one object, contrasting with his motionless features, while the photographers manoeuvred about him for views of his face from different angles.

The crowd which came to see Schmidt and the jury collected by Coroner Feinburg, was too large to be accommodated in the Coroner's office, and the disappointment of those who could not obtain admittance grew so acute that Coroner Feinberg got permission to hold the inquest in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions.

Young Women at the Hearing.

Here ampler accommodations, including standing room, were filled, and a number were left outside expressing intense dissatisfaction with the arrangements.

All who entered had to present cards issued by the Coroner. It had been announced in advance that all applicants would be personally examined by the Coroner or members of his staff and that cards would be granted to such as proved themselves free from morbid curiosity. Fourteen young women, not much over or under 20 years, and three or four of more advanced years had cleared themselves of the suspicion of improper inquisitiveness. A pompous blue ostrich feather waved in the front row, and sprinkled among the crowd a number of the long plumes, stripped of feathers except at the tip, tossed about with the movements of their owners. A young woman whose view was cut off by the rows of standees elevated herself a few inches in her chair by sitting on her feet.

The average wealth of the spectators was raised considerably by several of the men impaneled as jurors who stayed to watch the proceedings after the selection of the jury. A well known writer of detective stories, seated almost directly under Coroner Feinberg, took occasional notes and talked shop with Inspector Joseph A. Faurot. That familiar figure at sensational inquests, the intoxicated person who is continually threatened with ejection and never ejected, was also among those present.

The men who sat in the jury box under the camera fire and with the eyes of the curious spectators upon them, were Vincent Astor, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough; Marcus Loew, 210 Riverside Drive; Mortimer Regensburg, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street; B. J. Greenhut, 36 West Seventy-second Street; George W. Fairchild, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street; Charles Dickey, 37 East Fifty-first Street; Edward S. Marston, 16 William Street; Howard Weir, 307 Lenox Avenue; Latham R. Reed, 151 East Fifty-sixth Street; Patrick A. O'Laughlin, 4 Broad Street.

Coroner Feinberg selected his jury in his office after hearing excuses from many who had been summoned for jury duty. In the courtroom only the names of the twelve jurymen were read.

An Easy Case to Decide.

The taking of the testimony was speeded up by Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, who did his best to make a plain business-like inquest of it and to keep sensational features out of the testimony. Inspector Faurot testified that Schmidt had confessed, and the other important witnesses were Mary Bann of Shadyside, N. J., who told of finding a part of the dismembered body in the North River; Anna Hirt, a friend of Anna Aumuller, who identified the body, and County Physician George W. King of Hudson County, who performed the autopsy.

The verdict was the inevitable one, that the young woman had been murdered by Schmidt. Such a finding had already been returned by a jury in Jersey City, N. J.

The Coroner's suggestion that a public-spirited person might volunteer to pay the expenses of the girl's burial was discussed in the jury room, and after adjournment Marcus Loew informed the Coroner that Vincent Astor, Mr. Shonts, himself and some of the other jurymen had agreed to chip in and make up a purse for that purpose.

Mr. Feinberg, however, had learned in the meantime from Assistant District Attorney Murphy that the young woman had left enough money. He thanked Mr. Loew and advised him the subscriptions would not be necessary.

Schmidt's exhibition of rage in the courtroom was made possible by Coroner Feinberg's insistence, in spite of the wishes of District Attorney Whitman, that the priest should be present at the inquest. Mr. Whitman did not want Schmidt there because he felt that the man's mental state might be affected by the ordeal and that this would interfere with the examination of the priest by alienists later in the day. Mr. Koelble objected strongly to his client's presence at the inquest. Nevertheless Coroner Feinberg used his power as a Magistrate to compel the attendance of the prisoner. Mr. Koelble attacked the Coroner's act bitterly.

AUTO SPEEDER KILLS MAN.

T. M. Sweeney's Car Hits Pedestrian—Victim Hurled 30 Feet.

Charged with homicide and with having operated an automobile while under the influence of liquor, Thomas M. Sweeney, who described himself as an insurance broker of 95 William Street, and said he lived at 304 St. Nicholas Place, was locked up in the West 125th Street Station last night after his machine, which he was driving up Morningside Avenue at high speed, had struck and killed a pedestrian.

The dead man, who appeared to be about 35 years old, wore clothes of good make and excellent material, but there was nothing in the pockets to disclose the identity.

Sweeney was arrested by Patrolman Peters, who said the machine had come up the avenue at a rate of 40 miles an hour and after striking the man, had shot on another block before Sweeney had been able to bring it to a halt. The man struck was thrown thirty feet and instantly killed. With Sweeney at the time was a negro who said he was William Edwards of 235 West 124th Street. The negro was locked up on a charge of intoxication. Sweeney referred to the negro as a man he had known for several years, but he seemed unable to recollect where he had picked him up for last evening's ride.

The dead man wore a gray suit and light overcoat. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighed 175 pounds. In his pockets was $33.50 in cash and three peaches. Finger prints were taken immediately and a photograph will be taken to-day for the records of the new Bureau of Unidentified Dead at Headquarters.

COAL MINE DEATHS GROW.

1,437 in the Country in the First Seven Months of 1913.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Fatalities in the coal mines of the United States in the first seven months of the year numbered 1,437, as compared with 1,419 in the same period last year, according to reports to the Bureau of Mines here. Pennsylvania leads the list with 768 deaths, an increase of 198 over last year. Of these, 380 were in the anthracite and 388 in the bituminous fields.

West Virginia, with 181 deaths, shows a decrease of 72 from the fatalities in the first seven months of 1912. Then in order follow Ohio, 99; Illinois, 97; Alabama, 55; Colorado, 47; Indiana, 32, and Tennessee, 25.

MAY COMPROMISE TO PASS MONEY BILL

Committee Supporters Seek a Basis of Agreement That Will Affect No Vital Principle.

CALLED TO WHITE HOUSE

Some Opponents of Pending Measure Favor Giving Sole Right of Issuing Notes to the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency who favor the Administration bill are seeking a basis of compromise that will bring a majority of the committee to the support of the measure.

Efforts have been going on quietly in this direction for some time, and fresh impetus was given to the proposition by President Wilson to-day when he called Chairman Owen and Senators Pomerene, Hollis, and Shafroth of the committee to the White House and urged early action on the bill. Nothing came out to show that the President would abandon his reported plan of taking the stump in behalf of currency legislation if the Senate did not act on the bill early in November.

The prevailing opinion in the committee now is that, after some of the more radical provisions have been dropped, a compromise bill will be reported to the Senate. The number of regional reserve banks is likely to be cut in half and other modifications may be made, which, while important, would not affect the essential principles of the bill.

That many amendments will be proposed and many of them adopted before the committee orders a favorable report is shown by the fact that Chairman Owen has himself prepared 300 verbal changes.

There are only four supporters of the bill as it stands, and the opposition of twice that number of Senators divides into two groups. One of these sub-factions leans chiefly toward the central bank idea. The other group favors the direct issue of currency to individual banks by the Government, acting through a widened system of sub-treasuries. These two groups are in harmony with each other and an effort is under way to make a bill that would embody the features of both plans.

In the end the whole project will probably yield to the Owen-Glass bill with some material amendments on the lines indicated. Some have suggested that by separating the currency feature of the bill from the provisions having to do with banking operations, each of the ideas of the opposition could be embodied.

Under this plan the issue of currency would be confined to the Treasury. By liberalizing the Aldrich-Vreeland act, as proposed in the bill recently introduced by Senator Lea of Tennessee, this currency would issue direct to banks without the interposition of associations. Sub-Treasuries placed in all important financial centres would take care of the mechanical side of the currency issue, and the officers of the Sub-Treasuries would pass upon the securities offered for Government notes.

The central bank under this plan would have no power to issue currency. It would be, as a Senator described it this afternoon, a sort of bankers' bank, and its chief function would be the mobilization of reserves. Subscription to the stock of this central institution would be voluntary for the banks, and would be open to the public also. It is suggested that the stockholding banks might elect three Directors, the individual stockholders three, and the President might name three. A bank's deposits with the central institution would be counted as part of the bank's legal reserves.

While Chairman Owen hopes that hearings will end next Wednesday, other members think that witnesses yet to be heard, many of them being prominent bankers of New York, will carry the hearings on for at least two weeks. After that will come the study of the bill for amendment behind closed doors.

MOST PAPER SHORT TERM.

Inquiry by McAdoo Inspired by Criticisms of Currency Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—In answer to statements that the pending Currency bill was defective in its provision permitting rediscount privileges only on commercial paper maturing in ninety days or less, Secretary McAdoo to-day gave out figures to show that the notes maturing in ninety days or less, which are held by national banks at this time represented a larger amount of money than notes for longer periods. The Secretary says in part:

The Controller of the Currency, on the last call, Aug. 9, 1913, required all national banks to report the amount of paper held by them, showing how much carried a maturity of ninety days or less, and how much a maturity of more than ninety days. A few of the banks failed to classify the maturities, but the omission affected only about 2½ per cent. of the total.

The reports to the Controller show that the national banks of the country held on Aug. 9, 1913, $6,022,406,597 of loans and discounts. Of this sum there was a total of $3,428,055,157 maturing in ninety days or less, and a total of $2,594,351,440 maturing in more than ninety days. In short, 58 per cent. of the paper held by the national banks showed a maturity in ninety days or less, and 42 per cent. in more than ninty days.

The central reserve city banks held, in round numbers, $1,375,000,000 of paper, of which $758,000,000 showed a maturity of ninty days or less, and $616,000,000 a maturity of more than ninety days.

Reserve cities, other than central reserve cities, held a total of $1,573,000,000 of paper, of which $933,000,000 showed a maturity of ninety days or less, and $639,000,000 a maturity of more than ninety days.

Outside of central reserve and reserve cities there are 6,736 country banks. On Aug. 9 last these banks held $3,073,000,000 of paper, of which $1,735,000,000 showed a maturity of ninety days or less, and $1,337,000,000 a maturity of more than ninety days.

The Glass bill provides that notes and bills issued for commercial purposes, &c., and having a maturity of not more than ninety days, may be rediscounted by any member bank with a Federal reserve bank, and also that the Federal Reserve Board may issue to the reserve banks Federal reserve currency against paper of this character.

The claim which the opponents of the bill have been insistently making, that the volume of eligible paper held by national banks of the country was so small as to render these provisions of the bill of little value, would thus seem to be disproved.

The volume of short term paper constantly held by the banks of the country is so great as to make the facilities offered by the Glass bill of incalculable benefit to the business interests of the country.

JUDGE MURANE REMOVED.

President Acts After Alaska Jurist Refuses to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Wilson removed to-day Judge Cornelius D. Murane, United States District Judge in Nome, Alaska. Attorney General McReynolds, by direction of the President, requested the resignation of Judge Murane several weeks ago, and the Judge refused to resign until next June. That resulted in the President's summary action.

It was said in the Department of Justice that the removal was made for the good of the service. There was general dissatisfaction, it was explained, but no charge had been filed. Judge Murane's four-year term would have expired in December, 1914.

B. S. Rodney, resigned several days ago, at the request of the Attorney General, as United States Attorney in Nome.

B. Altman & Co.

are prepared to make to order, in the Department on the Seventh Floor,

Black Silk Dresses

of crepe de Chine, charmeuse, cashmere de soie; satin brocades, meteor and soft taffetas, at the special price of . . . $60.00

Models and Materials shown on the Seventh Floor.

(THIRTY-FIFTH STREET ELEVATORS.)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Fort-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Men's and Young Men's Clothes

On the Third Floor—Sixth Avenue Section

made of fabrics selected by Stern Brothers and tailored to their order in a superior manner by the foremost clothes makers of England and America. Included are Sack Suits, Dinner and Dress Suits, Cutaway Coats and Waistcoats.

Fall Overcoats, Raincoats, Separate Trousers and a large assortment of Waistcoats for Day or Evening Wear, also

London Made Overcoats

from one of the highest class makers in London, embodying all favored materials of the season, in models for both Men and Young Men.

Exceptional Offerings arranged for To-day

Men's High Grade Sack Suits, in large assortment of new weaves in the latest styles, at $24.50

Fall Overcoats, made of dark gray or black materials, in full silk-lined models, including form fitted covert coats, in dark gray and newest shades of tan, one-quarter silk lined, at $22.50, 29.75

Young Men's Blue Cheviot Sack Suits, The very newest English models, popular for College wear, made of narrow or wide wale blue cheviot, 16 to 20 yrs, 32 to 42 inch chest, at 17.50

Correct Hats for Men

Comprising the high grade qualities of Soft Felt Hats in newest shades, produced by foremost American hatters for Men and Young Men, at $2.65
Regular Value $3.50

Men's Shoe Department—Third Floor

Men's Dress and Walking Shoes, Riding Boots, Tennis Oxfords, Hunting, Golf, Baseball and Soccer Shoes, Dancing Pumps and House Slippers made from the choicest selected leathers and of the highest grade workmanship at very moderate prices

Also To-Day, Continuation Sale of

Boys' Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

At Exceptional Reductions in Prices

Know Where to Get the Best Value in Hats Today?

1000 Sample Hats at $1.15

Values $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

Newest Correct Shapes Soft Hats and Derbies

Sizes 6⅝ to 7¼

Men's Store—Second Floor.

35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

Andrew Alexander

English Last Shoes for Young Men

Discerning young fellows have discovered a difference in our English last models, and the difference is—distinction. Our English models in tan and black calf at $5 and $7 are correct to a hair in style and superbly made.

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St.

548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth St.

SEA SAFETY DELEGATES.

President Appoints Men to Attend London Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Wilson appointed to-day the delegation which will represent the United States at the International Conference on Safety at Sea, growing out of the Titanic disaster, to be held in London on Nov. 12 next.

The delegates are Representative J. W. Alexander of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine; Senators Fletcher of Florida and Burton of Ohio; E. T. Chamberlain of New York, Commissioner of Navigation; Capt. Commandant E. P. Berthoif of New Jersey, revenue cutter service; Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, U. S. N.; Capt. George F. Cooper, hydrographer of the navy; Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, superintendent naval radio service; Homer L. Ferguson of North Carolina, general manager Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Albert Gilbert Smith of New York, Vice President of the New York and Cuba Steamship Company; Andrew Furuseth of California, head of the Seamen's Union, and George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

HIT BY H. F. OSBORN'S AUTO.

John Brophy, Struck at Tarrytown, Dying in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 3.—John Brophy, 53 years old, is dying in the Tarrytown Hospital with a fractured skull and broken back as a result of being struck at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon by an automobile owned by Prof. Henry F. Osborn of 850 Madison Avenue, New York. Brophy was standing in Broadway, in front of Jacob Ruppert's estate, talking to a friend, when an automobile came south. Prof. Osborn was going north, and Brophy, who did not see him, jumped out of the way of the southbound automobile and was hit by Prof. Osborn's car.

The chauffeur, Aaron Wrightman, stopped his car, and Prof. Osborn and Dr. Robert Broome, who was with him, immediately ran to assist the man. They found Brophy unconscious, and they picked him up and rushed him to Tarrytown. He was taken to the hospital by Dr. Fairchild.

Prof. Osborn and his chauffeur went to police headquarters and told their story. They were detained by the police. Prof. Osborn and Dr. Broome were, on their way to Prof. Osborn's country seat at Garrison. Brophy is married and has three children.

LAST CALL!

Only a few hours more and your opportunity to own

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

will be lost

When the stores named below close to-night the Introductory Sale is ended. Think! A big *Merriam* Webster (Former Price $10,) for only . .

$3.50

ALL CERTIFICATES WILL BE HONORED AS PER THE DATES THEREOF.

On Sale at the Stores Named Below:

Contains:

2120 Large Pages,
Printed on Fine Paper;
Thousands of New Words;
Dictionary of Fictitious Persons, Places, etc.
Gazetteer, over 25,000 Places;
Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names;
Dictionary of Classical and Foreign Quotations, Words and Phrases, Proverbs and Colloquial Expressions;
Abbreviations and Contractions;
Table of Arbitrary Signs;
Table of the Metric System;
Over 5,000 Illustrations;
Colored Plates;
Superb Half-tone Pictures.

Mail orders from any point, however distant, bearing postmark to Oct. 10th will be accepted. If you have an account at any of these stores, you can have the book charged and delivered to you. Deliveries will be made on all sales within the regular delivery limits—beyond that, shipped express collect. The certificate MUST accompany your order in all cases.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO., Sixth Avenue—20th to 22d St.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Third Avenue—59th to 60th St.
H. C. F. KOCH & CO., West 125th St.
C. S. HAMMOND & CO., Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church St.
GIMBEL BROTHERS, Broadway—Thirty-third Street.
BRENTANO'S, Fifth Avenue and 27th Street.
PUTNAMS, Both Stores } 23d St., West of 5th Ave. } 45th St., West of 5th Ave.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., Sixth Avenue—18th to 19th St.
HENRY MALKAN, 42 Broadway.
McDEVITT-WILSON, 30 Church St.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton Street—Brooklyn
GEORGE KLEINTEICH, 1245 Fulton Street—Brooklyn.
HAHNE & CO., Broad Street—Newark, N. J.

Introductory Sale Certificate

This CERTIFICATE, when filled in and presented at or mailed to any store named, will entitle the holder to buy Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary at the reduced introductory price.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers

Good Only Until Saturday, Oct. 4, 1913

T-26

Name .....
Address .....
Introductory Sale Price Only With Certificate.

SANTA MARTA SEES A NEW ERA OPEN

Ancient Colombian Town Under American Influence Now Shows Real Progress.

IS GREAT FRUIT CENTRE

Whose Natural Resources Are Described as Boundless—No Prejudice Against Americans.

From Santa Marta, which is the oldest town in the Western Hemisphere, or so the natives say, arrived B. Gallegos yesterday with word that an era of progress has dawned upon the ancient town, and that the fruit crop of that part of Colombia is excellent. Something like 5,500,000 bunches of bananas could escape that tax that was to have been put upon them and wasn't if they could all be brought up here; and this in spite of the fact that two heavy windstorms did a lot of damage to plantations.

"I have been in Santa Marta ten years," said Mr. Gallegos, at the Holland House, "and have seen a good deal of improvement in the place in that time. Ten years ago it was dead. Many of the good old Spanish families who used to live in the place left there forty years ago for Barranquilla, and the place became as a cemetery. I am told that not until fifteen years ago did any signs appear that the place was going to awaken again.

"But in the last decade, thanks to the efforts of the United Fruit Company, and to the English railway, the place has really progressed a great deal. Of course, there is still room for a great deal of improvement; but many of the natives are not ambitious. If there were a few more foreigners there, you would hear more of it. There are only about 6,000 people in the place.

"The railroad runs as far as Fondacion, which is a little more than sixty miles away, and carries practically only bananas and passengers. It connects with the town of Cienaga, where there are 15,000 people, many of them wealthy planters.

"Americans are not so much disliked in that part of Colombia as they were. Minister DuBois did a great deal toward removing prejudice against them, and naturally the fruit company has done what it could. Once that Panama affair is straightened out, there is going to be a tremendous development in the country. The resources are boundless. No matter what you take up down there, if you have a little capital and a little ability, you are bound to make money. Travel is developing. Many people come down from the interior and take the steamers to this country. Lots of Colombian boys are coming to the United States to be educated.

"The peace and order which have characterized the last ten years in Colombia have begun an era of prosperity, which seems assured of continuance. While the next Presidential election does not occur until May, 1914, already the man has been selected who will be elected. He is Dr. Conchas, a man whose popularity is such that, although in politics he is a Conservative, all the Liberals have agreed to support him.

"One thing that hampers trade in that part of the country is that there is no such a thing as a bank in Santa Marta. The cattle business in Colombia is excellent, and there is any amount of room for more. There are thousands of acres that would make the finest kind of cattle ranges, and this land could be had from the Government for almost nothing. With the tariff off beef, and the comparative proximity of Colombia to this country, as compared with Argentina and Australia, there ought to be a good deal of money to be made in raising beef for this market."

GIRL TO ACCUSE SISTER.

Miss MacArthur Denies That She Has Dropped Charge.

Mrs. Mary J. Tatum, wife of John C. Tatum, the wealthy cotton broker of Great Neck, L. I., said yesterday that the proceedings in Delaware County, where she was accused of having assaulted her sister, Miss Katherine MacArthur, because Miss MacArthur refused to marry a man chosen by her, had been called off.

"My sister and I settled our differences amicably," said Mrs. Tatum. "She dropped the charge against me some time ago, and since then we have been on the best of terms, better than ever I might say."

Miss MacArthur, according to members of her family, is now taking a course in a Manhattan hospital to fit her for becoming a trained nurse. She could not be seen, but when William E. Stewart, attorney, who went to Delaware County and prosecuted the case against Mrs. Tatum, was seen he communicated with James MacArthur, the father of the two sisters, and then said:

"Mr. MacArthur has just talked with his daughter Katherine, and she most emphatically denies that there has been any reconciliation between her and Mrs. Tatum. The fact is that Mr. MacArthur has been making arrangements for himself and daughter to go to Delaware County in the near future and appear as witnesses before the Grand Jury in reference to the alleged assault."

2 DEAD, 3 SICK; POISON PLOT HINTED

Cattaraugus County Stirred by Strange and Fatal Malady in Farmer's Family.

BODY OF FATHER EXHUMED

Doctor's Suspicions Cause Official Investigation of George Buffom's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, Oct. 3.—The authorities of Cattaraugus County are stirred up over the mysterious death of George Buffom, a farmer who lived about one mile from Little Valley, the county seat. The circumstances surrounding Buffom's death, the fact that his little son died last May, and the further fact that three members of his family recently have been strangely ill, have given rise to rumors of a wholesale poison plot.

With much secrecy, the body of Buffom was exhumed to-day and the organs will be examined for traces of poison. Sheriff Dempsey, acting under directions of District Attorney G. W. Cole, took the body from the grave, and it was examined by Coroner O. S. Martin, Dr. A. D. Lake of Gowanda, Dr. M. L. Hillsman of Little Valley, who was Buffom's family physician, and Dr. Herbert M. Hill, a Buffalo chemist. Dr. Hill is to make a chemical analysis.

Although the authorities are exceedingly reticent in regard to the case, and every effort has been made to avoid publicity, it is common talk in the neighborhood that a murder sensation is likely to be revealed. District Attorney Cole, who is in possession of all the facts in connection with the case, gave out this guarded statement to-day:

"The authorities have suspicions which they do not care to state, and are reticent about discussing the facts on which these suspicions are based."

Buffom died on Aug. 25 following an illness which was marked by peculiar symptoms. Since his death three members of the family have suffered from similar symptoms, and at present his ten-year-old daughter is so emaciated that her recovery is not considered probable. Last May another son of the family died, and at the time it was said that he was a victim of whooping cough. The body of the boy has not been exhumed. The girl who is seriously ill shows every evidence of arsenic poisoning. The symptoms in the four cases have been almost identical, and the similarity in the cases was what first aroused the suspicions of the physicians.

Buffom was about 50 years old. His widow is about 45. She and three of her children are living on the farm and one of her sons is in the West. There have been no arrests and there is no suspicion so far that points to any person in particular.

Oct. 13 to be Columbus Day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—As Oct. 12, Columbus Day, falls on Sunday this year, Attorney General Carmody to-day held that Monday, Oct. 13, will be a legal holiday in this State.

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Free Souvenir Opening

SATURDAY OCT. 4TH — 46th Street and Broadway

IN THE HEART OF THE THEATRE DISTRICT

None of These Souvenirs with Cigar Department Purchases. | None of These Souvenirs with Cigar Department Purchases.

FREE CANDY — With each purchase amounting to as much as 25c and less than 50c we will give Free a souvenir ¼ lb. box of the delicious Billie Burke Chocolates. No other souvenir with this purchase.

FREE PERFUME — With each purchase amounting to as much as 50c and less than 75c we will give Free a souvenir bottle of the famous Mary Garden Perfume or exquisite Lilas de Rigaud Perfume. No other souvenir with this purchase.

FREE Make-Up Box — With every purchase amounting to $2.50 and less than $5.00 we will give Free a 59c Theatrical Make-Up Box of heavy japanned metal, close fitting cover, patent lock compartments. No other souvenir with this purchase.

FREE Soda Checks — With each purchase amounting to as much as $1 and less than $2.50 we will give Free six five-cent Soda Checks good any day at any Riker & Hegeman Drug Store. No other souvenir with this purchase.

FREE Soda Checks

Two five-cent Checks with a pound of Riker's Perfect Chocolates, 39c.

Three five-cent Checks with a pound of Billie Burke Chocolates, 50c.

Four five-cent Checks with a pound of Excello Sweets, 60c.

Five five-cent Checks with a pound of Vendome Chocolates, 80c.

Soda Checks Good Any Day at Any Riker & Hegeman Drug Store.

No other free souvenirs given with these purchases.

Candy Specials

60c JUMBO NOUGATINE 29c lb.

Delicious large nougat, with centres of chopped almonds and pistachio nuts, dipped in rich chocolate. Regular 60-cent value; for the Opening Sale only, the pound, 29c.

Billie Burke Chocolates, 50c lb.

Chocolate coatings of the "just right" kind, at only 50c the pound. The big 2-lb. box for $1.00.

Excello Sweets, 60c lb.

The most enticing and best assorted sixty-cent chocolates. Every piece satisfies a special preference. Pound, 60c; half pound, 30c.

80c CHOCOLATE ALMONDS 39c lb.

Extra large and uncommonly tasty nuts and finely flavored chocolate coatings. Actual 80c value. Opening Sale only, the pound..... 39c

Vendome Chocolates, 80c Pound

Vendome Chocolates are a delicious blend of chocolate with a large assortment of selected fruit and nut centres. Pound box, 80c; half lb. 40c.

Riker's Perfect Chocolates, 60c value..... 39c

Chewing Gums, 4c pkg., 3 for 10c

Elastic Hosiery

Prices 25 to 40 per cent. less than specialists' prices.

Anklets, silk.....$2.50
Thread $1.75
Knee Caps, silk.....$2.50
Thread $1.75
Knee Leggings, silk....$5.00
Thread $3.00
Garter Leggings, silk..$3.00
Thread $1.75
Garter Hose, silk.....$3.50
Thread $2.00
Pull Straps, 25c each extra.
Abdominal Belts, silk..$5.00 to $10.00
Thread .....$3.50 to $7.50

Hotpoint Utility Outfit

A special electrical convenience for travelers or city crowded folks. Contains flat iron, curling tongs heater, pan with cover, and stove, packed in ooze leather bag. Combined weight less than 3 pounds. Can be attached to any electric light socket. Price complete, $5

Special Prices in all Departments

FREE — A 15 cent tin of Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Powder or tube of paste with a 25 cent imported sanitary Tooth Brush. No other souvenir with this purchase.

FREE — A 35 cent bottle of Riker & Hegeman Lilac Shaving Lotion with a Rubberset Shaving Brush at 69c. No other souvenir with this purchase.

Razors and Blades

Durham Demonstrator.....14c
Ever-Ready Razor.....89c
Durham Duplex Razor..$2.24 up
Gem Razor.....$1.00
Mark Cross Razor.....23c
Gillette Razor.....$4.49 up
Mark Cross Blades, each 5c, 6 for.....27c
Durham Duplex Blades.6 for 45c
Ever-Ready Blades, 6 for 27c
Gem Blades, 7 for.....35c
Auto-Strop Blades, 6 for 50c; 12 for.....$1.00
Rubberset Shaving Brushes, 39c to $4.98

Hot Water

and plenty of it, insures a good shave. Imagine the luxury of having it any time of the day or night. Simply put "El Boilo" in a glass or pitcher of water, attach plug to electric light socket and in 30 seconds you have hot water. Price complete $3.00

Ask in our Rubber Goods Dept. to have its use explained to you.

Thermos Bottles

Pint size.....$1 up
Quart size.....$2 up

Playing Cards

Hockey Cards.....9c
Jewel Cards, No. 95.....21c
Tally-Ho Cards — Enameled or linoid finish. Our price 20c
Pinochle Tally-Ho Cards..20c
Climax Cards—Usually sold at 50c. Our price... 38c
Marguerite Cards — Regular and bridge size. Usually sold at 50c. Our price... 38c
Bridge Cards—Narrow French size. Special price 23c

Make-Up

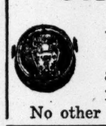
Complete line of Stein's, Miner's, Leichner's, Meyer's and Hess's make-up.

FREE — With each purchase amounting to $5.00 and less than $8.00 we will give Free a $1.00 Thermos Bottle or a Folding Umbrella worth $1.50. Handle detaches and ferrule folds to fit suit case. No other souvenir with this purchase.

FREE — With each purchase amounting to $8.00 and less than $10.00 we will give Free a pint size $1.50 Thermos Bottle. The case is of heavy nickel, corrugated and seamless. No other souvenir with this purchase.

FREE PERFUME — With every purchase amounting to $10.00 or over we will give Free a $2.00 bottle of Mary Garden Perfume. No other souvenir with this purchase.

Combination Offer



Incensia Cake Powder (any tint) at 30c. or Incensia Rouge (No. 18 or brunette) at 35c. and a pound 45c. tin of Theatrical Cold Cream; both for 50c

No other souvenir with this purchase.

R-J Special

10c each; 3 for 25c; box of 25, $1.50. Saturday only 4 for 25c

FREE — A book of Hoyle's Rules free with a pack of No. 52 U. S. Playing Cards at 25c. No other souvenir with this purchase.

Cut Prices in Our Cigar Dept.

Because of the very low prices throughout this Department,

No Free Souvenirs

will be given with purchases of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos.

Cut Price Cigarettes

25c Egyptian Medon Cigarettes, special value at 11c

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Pall Mall	25c	16c
Phillip Morris	25c	16c
Rameses No. 2	20c	18c
Milo	25c	16c
Egyptian Deities	25c	18c
Naturals	15c	10c
Melachrino No. 9	15c	10c
Egyptienne Straights	10c	8c
Royal Nestor	15c	10c
Prettiest	10c	8c
Mogul	15c	11c
Luxury	15c	10c
Trophies	10c	8c
Helmars	10c	8c
Murad	15c	11c
Omar (2 for 25c.)	15c	13c
Fatima	15c	11c
Unis	15c	10c

15c Imported Cigars 11c

Box of 50, $5.50

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Carolina Puritano	15c	11c
Partagas Puritano	15c	11c
Manuel Garcia Puritano	15c	11c
Punch Puritano	15c	11c
Eden Puritano	15c	11c
Bock Panetelas	15c	11c
Upmann Puritano	15c	11c
Casteneda Puritano	15c	11c
Romeo & Juliet Puritano	15c	11c

25c Imported Cigars 18c

Box of 25, $4.50

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Carolina Perfecto	25c	18c
Manuel Garcia Perfecto	25c	18c
Hoyo de Monterey Perfecto	25c	18c
Partagas Perfecto	25c	18c
Upmann Perfecto	25c	18c
Romeo & Juliet Perfecto	25c	18c

Following Brands of Cigars

Are the best values ever offered in New York City.

Dean Richmond, 10c Havana cigar, 4 for 25c; box of 25 ..... $1.50
Box of 50..... $3.00
Jaynes' Limited, 6c straight; box of 25..... $1.50
Jaynes' Conchas, 4 for 25c; box of 25..... $1.57
Jaynes' Perfecto, 15c cigar, for 7c straight; box of 25 ..... $1.75
Jaynes' 50's, 7 for 25c; box of 25..... 90c
Uminas, from 3 for 25c to 3 for 50c. Box of 25, $1.85 to $4.50
Daniel Drew, 6 for 25c; box of 25..... $1.00
Rex Roy Bargains, 6c straight; box of 25..... $1.50
Six-o'-One, 5c straight; box of 25..... $1.25
Blackstone-Quincy, 7-20-4; regular 10c cigars, straight, 7c
10c Tobaccos, 9c; 3 for 25c

Special Prices in all Departments

You Are Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Northwest Corner 46th Street and Broadway

Arnold Constable & Co.

Store Open Till 6 P. M.

Special Saturday Sales

To-day (Saturday) Great Sale of Men's and Women's Raincoats

Women's Raincoats

150 PRIESTLEY'S CELEBRATED CRAVENETTE ENGLISH ROSEBERRY COATS—Absolutely rainproof; contain no rubber; very light weight, soft and silky. Black, tan and navy. Two new fall models. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Reg. $12.50* 8.75

TYROLEAN CAPES OF PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE ENGLISH HOMESPUNS — New generous model, tailor made and finished. *Value $18.50* 12.75

Men's Raincoats

PRIESTLEY'S CHEVIOT AND TWEED ENGLISH CRAVENETTE COATS—Newest all wool Scotch mixtures. Balmacaan and regular models. Finest hand tailoring and finish. *Regularly $28.50, $30.00* 19.50

115 PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE GABARDINE RAINCOATS—Dark mixed grays and the popular olive tans; convertible or military collar. *Regularly $18.00* 12.75

100 Men's Rubberized Raincoats

Greatly Reduced Prices for To-day's Sale.

DOUBLE TEXTURE SILK COATS—Velvet inlaid collar, heavy sewn and strapped seams. *Regularly $22.50* 12.75

ENGLISH WORSTED CANTON COATS—New slip-on models, heavy serviceable double texture coats. *Regularly $15.00* 9.75

SCOTCH TWEED RAINCOATS—Mostly small sizes; grey and brown mixtures. *Regularly $22.50* 9.75

SERVICEABLE RAINCOATS—Popular tan shades, thoroughly rubberized between fabric and lining. *Regularly $12.00* 7.85

Women's Kimonos

KIMONOS of Japanese Crepe, Empire model, flowered border. *Value $1.75* 1.25

KIMONOS of Century Silk, Empire model, satin ribbon trimming. *Value $3.50* 2.65

KIMONOS of Cheney Satin, solid colors, figured borders. *Value $7.50* 5.65

Lounging Robes

LOUNGING ROBES of Albatross, shadow lace trimming. *Value $8.50* 6.95

LOUNGING ROBES of Japanese Crepe, self or fancy stripe trimming. *Value $2.95* 1.95

LOUNGING ROBES of French Flannel, hand made and embroidered, shawl collar or V neck, hand scalloped. *Value $12.50* 9.50

PADDED ROBES of Japanese silk, rolling collar and cuffs or shawl sleeves. *Value $8.50* 5.95

Women's & Misses' Sweaters

AUSTRALIAN WOOL COAT SWEATER, patch pocket, Byron collar or V neck; season's colorings. *Value $6.50* 5.00

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SWEATERS, with peplum, solid or contrasting colors. *Value $8.00* 6.75

Infants' Hand Made Dresses

LONG DRESSES of Nainsook in bishop, smocked or tucked yoke. *Value $1.75* 1.25

LONG DRESSES of fine Nainsook, smocked, bishop and hand embroidered yoke, real Valenciennes or French lace edge. *Value $5.00* 3.50

SHORT DRESSES—Hand made short dresses of fine Nainsook, 6 months to 2 years; bishop tucked yoke, or cluster tuck and feather stitch. *Value $1.50* 95c

SHORT DRESSES of fine Nainsook, tucks and embroidery, embroidered yoke or tucking and hemstitching. *Value $2.50* 1.50

Dresses

For Young Women.

AFTERNOON DRESSES—Of charmeuse, latest model, plaited tunic, attractive waist, all the new fall colors. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Actual Value $28.00* 22.50

EVENING DRESSES—Of crepe de chine, shadow lace, tans and pastel shades. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Value $38.50* 35.00

Neckwear Department

CORSAGE FLOWERS—Orchids, Roses and Lilies of the Valley. *Regularly 65c.* 45c

GILET VESTEES—Fine white cordelienne, fitted front, pearl buttons, simulated pockets. *Regularly $1.50* 1.25

GILET VESTEES in plaid satins, rich harmonizing colors. *Regularly $1.95* 1.45

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS—Fine white batiste, trimmed German Valenciennes lace. *Regularly $2.00* 1.65

Buckles, Hairpins, Combs and Barettes, Plain and Hand Carved Celluloid, others with Rhinestones, at less than One-half Original Cost.

Fine Furs

Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces, Superior Grade Furs in Latest Models.

CARACUL COATS, Full length— *Value $90.00* 72.00

FRENCH SEAL COATS— *Value $80.00* 65.00

ALASKA SABLE MUFFS— *Value $40.00* 32.00

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS— *Value $25.00* 19.00

Women's Hosiery

Three Best Values Offered.

PURE THREAD SILK—Black only, medium weight, all silk, or lisle tops and soles. *Regularly $1.50 and $1.75 pair* 95c

PURE THREAD SILK—Black, white, tan and taupe, lisle top and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 68c

LISLE THREAD—Plain or openwork insteps, also vertical silk stripes. *Regularly 50c, 75c and $1.00 pair (Box Six for $2.00)* 35c

Women's Gloves

GLACE—16-button length, finest quality, in white. *Value $3.00 pair* 1.95

GLACE—1-clasp PK, in all white; also white with black stitching. *Value $1.50 pair* 1.15

GLACE—2-clasp. "Regis quality," in the new colors, tan, mode, gray, also black and white. *Value $1.50 pair* 1.00

Blouses and Waists

For Women and Misses.

CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Net and ribbon lining, two models. *Regularly $5.00* 3.50

CHIFFON CLOTH WAISTS over Net, embroidered collar and revers, veiled effect. *Regularly $10.00* 7.50

VOILE WAISTS—Button back, Irish crochet and eyelet embroidery trimmed. *Regularly $3.00* 2.00

VOILE BLOUSES—Corded embroidered panels, Raglan sleeves. *Regularly $2.00* 95c

Women's Separate Skirts

OF NEW PLAID WOOLENS—Three very choice latest models. *Values $9.50 to $12.00* 7.50, 8.50, 9.50

OF BLACK BROADCLOTH—Plain and draped effects. *Values $12.50 and $14.50* 10.50, 12.00

Veiling and Veils

BROWN MESH VEILINGS— *Regularly 25c yard* 12c

CHIFFON CLOTH VEILING—Black, white and colors. *Reg. 65c and 95c yard* 45c 65c

STORM QUEEN VEILS—Waterproofed, full range of colors. *Regularly $2.25 each* 1.95

Broadway & 19th Street

The Saunterer

FASHION'S decree this Autumn "gazettes" the lithe, long-limbed, clean-and-lean figure as the ultra-modish figure. Attenuated and elongated, it might be called "*the human exclamation point*," from tapering-crowned hat down to tapering-toed boot.

Regal Shoes, stepping ankle to ankle with the world-applauded modes, are expressly thought out and wrought out to give the foot that fashionable *long-vamp, slim-shod, tapering-toed* look that you see on homeing globe trotters, just back from the Continental "Spas" and the Italian Lakes.

Whatever the bigwig "custom" bootmaker of London *produces*, Regal *reproduces*—plain tips, stitched tips, "wing tips"—invisible eyelets for English lacing thongs—"squat" heels, half-military and military heels—every half-suppressed whisper of the mode is echoed in a Regal.

Regal Shoes are *Shoes For A Purpose*, greeting every fashion of the ticking second and meeting every need of the striking hour.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 *to* $5

Regal Shoe Company

MANHATTAN

175 Broadway	Broadway at 37th
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BROOKLYN

301 Broadway	1375 Broadway 512 Fulton St.
1049 Broadway	357 Fulton St. 466 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY 108 Newark Ave. NEWARK, N. J. 825 Broad St.

GOOD READING FOR SUNDAY

Brooklyn Eagle

FEATURES

PAYING NORMAN HAPGOOD in His Own Coin. A criticism of the man whose main vocation is criticising others.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, "The Peter Pan of Public Life." His career reads like a story book.

HOW MUCH DO YOU EARN? $3,000 or more? 'Fess up and pay your tax to Uncle Sam.

A WALKING ENCYCLOPEDIA. He is Hersey Egginton, First Assistant District Attorney. Lawyers and judges rely upon his phenomenal memory and knowledge.

PAUL POIRET, THE NOTED FRENCH COSTUME ARTIST, contributes a signed design to the special Fashion Number.

WHAT DOES THE CURRENCY BILL mean to you? Experts in Brooklyn and elsewhere make its meaning clear.

CZAR'S SON CANNOT LIVE. Will a girl rule Russia? This is one of a number of timely NEWS articles from The Eagle's correspondents abroad.

CONEY ISLAND BEACH DECISION by Justice Benedict culminates a long fight for a sea beach open to the public.

250,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER a day will flow through the Ashokan aqueduct tubes soon. Read this engineering romance.

THIS IS NOT ALL. There'll be many other features. The news will be bright and up-to-the-minute. That's why you should get

The Brooklyn Sunday Eagle
TO-MORROW
Price 3c

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE EDITOR is the magazine for writers. Founded 1895. Mary Roberts Rinehart says "THE EDITOR helped to start me, cheered me when I was down, and led me in the straight path until I was able to walk alone." Twice-monthly. 10 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. THE EDITOR, Box R, Ridgewood, N. J.

MAXWELL IS READY TO DISOBEY BOARD

Tried Yesterday to Attend an Education Conference, Despite Restraining Order.

BUT WAS A LITTLE LATE

Superintendent of Schools Will Attend Meeting on Monday—Plans to Maintain His Rights.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, yesterday raised a sharp issue in the controversy between himself and President T. W. Churchill of the Board of Education, and with the board itself, by attempting to attend a conference of independent educational bodies, which he had been forbidden to do by a vote of the board at its meeting held on Sept. 24. Dr. Maxwell, who had a busy day in his office, was delayed in starting for the conference, and when he arrived at its place of meeting he found it had adjourned. Dr. Maxwell will be on hand early when the conference is resumed on Monday. Dr. Maxwell's action is a plain announcement to the Board of Education that he does not intend to obey an order which he considers an unwarranted interference with his personal rights. That Dr. Maxwell had no fear of the consequences was indicated last night, when he said he had not sought permission from the board or its President to attend the meeting, and had no intention of making such a request.

The fact that the conference was held in the assembly room in the building of the Department of Education, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, instead of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the original plan, made no difference to Dr. Maxwell, who said he would have gone to the conference wherever it might have been held.

By resolution of the Board of Education, the City Superintendent of Schools was forbidden to attend unofficial conferences unless he first obtained the sanction either of the President or of the board, and at the same time he was instructed to notify all other employes and appointees of the board that they were not to attend any unofficial conferences without obtaining permission. In reference to this order Dr. Maxwell said:

"I have no authority whatever to direct any Superintendent or official to attend or not to attend a conference. I cannot give up my rights as an American citizen."

The conference of yesterday was in relation to budget matters referring to the Board of Education, and was attended by O. F. Lewis, representing the United Charities; Howard W. Nudd, acting Secretary of the Public Education Association of 40 West Thirty-second Street, representatives of the Bureau of Municipal Research, and others. It has no official standing with the Board of Education.

President Churchill had no comment to make upon Dr. Maxwell's action in attempting to attend the conference further than to say that his letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday expressed his views on the subject. In that letter he said: "No warrant for raising the issue of free speech was given. President Churchill attended the conference yesterday, as did also Dr. Edward W. Stitt, District Superintendent in charge of recreation centres, and Dr. Albert Shiels, District Superintendent in charge of evening schools.

Secretary Nudd of the Public Education Association explained last night that the failure to invite President Churchill to the original conference was merely an oversight, due to the belief that he was too busy to attend. Afterward he was invited to attend, and in return the head of the Board of Education had invited the conference to meet in the department's building, which closed the incident so far as the conferees were concerned. They, however, said Mr. Nudd, desired the benefit of the experience and knowledge of Supt. Maxwell, and were compelled to adjourn the conferenee yesterday because he did not appear in time to present certain views regarding the budget.

In a letter to President Churchill yesterday Secretary Nudd denied a statement credited to him to the effect that he had said that the censure of Dr. Maxwell was due to a Tammany plot to get control of the $30,000,000 which the Board of Education expends. What he meant, he said, was that the McKee bills, which Sulzer vetoed, had the support of the Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, and that they, therefore, had the support of Tammany. In his letter he says:

"It was our opinion that the recent action of the Board of Education in censuring Dr. Maxwell was but one step in the movement to transfer from the Superintendent of Schools to the Board of Education itself the technical control of the schools, a policy with which we heartily disagree, as you know."

SHE STRIKES THE WITNESS

After Witness Testified She Saw Her Kiss a Marchese's Foot.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—There was an exciting scene in the corridor of the White Plains Court House this afternoon at the close of the trial for a divorce brought by Mrs. Harriet L. Johnston against Harold D. Johnston before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins as Mrs. Johnston attacked her sister-in-law, Mrs. Evelyn Weeks, wife of Dr. Wilbur Weeks. Mrs. Weeks had just testified that Mrs. Johnston, while with her in Switzerland in 1911, had kissed the foot of Marchese Ludovico Roccasecca, an Italian nobleman.

After leaving the courtroom Mrs. Johnston walked up to the witness and said:

"You told a lie. A deliberate lie."

"I am not a liar," replied Mrs. Weeks. "I told the truth."

Mrs. Johnston then struck her sister-in-law in the chest and gave her a tap on the right cheek. They were about to clinch when friends interfered.

Mrs. Johnston names as co-respondent her stepmother, Mrs. Anna J. Richardson, wife of her father, Milton T. Richardson, a wealthy property owner of Ridgewood, N. J., who testified against his wife in favor of his daughter.

Mrs. Weeks was called as a witness in the counter suit of Mr. Johnston for a decree against his wife.

She said that at St. Croix the Marchese injured his foot while bobsledding.

"He was laid up in bed in the same hotel where Mrs. Johnston and I were stopping," explained Mrs. Weeks. "Mrs. Johnston had been massaging the Marchese's foot when he told her to kiss the foot and make it well."

"Did Mrs. Johnston do this?" Mrs. Weeks was asked.

"Yes, she kissed the foot of the nobleman while he was lying in bed."

"Were you present?" asked Justice Tompkins.

"Yes," said she.

"What then?"

"The Marchese asked me to kiss his foot, too, but I rebelled, and told him I didn't have to. This made the Marchese, as well as the Duke, who was his cousin, angry."

In Kanderstag Mrs. Weeks said she saw Mrs. Johnston sitting in the lap of the Marchese.

TEXAS FLOOD RECEDING.

Big Dams at San Antonio and Austin to Get Supreme Test.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 3.—Clearing skies gave a brighter hue to the flood situation in South and Central Texas this afternoon. The accumulated water from excessive rainfall is draining from the higher ground, but the valleys still are inundated. Estimates of losses for the unprecedented overflows mount nigher and higher, but the more conservative reports place the total at $1,000,000. The railroads are rapidly repairing bridges and tracks and restoring traffic.

The crest of the flood in the Colorado River is due to reach here to-morrow, when the $1,500,000 dam, nearly completed, will receive the ful force of the torrent. The big dam recently built across the Medina River, near San Antonio, also will receive its first test of strength, when the height of the flood reaches it.

The flood tide of the rivers that empty into the Gulf between the Mexican border and the Louisiana line will not recede for two or three days. The Rio Grande is on another rampage, and a second overflow of its lower valley is threatened.

BLEASE TO PARDON MEN BURNS CAUGHT

Governor, Angered by Sleuth's Investigation of Him, Will Boycott Agency in South Carolina.

HE WARNS CONTRACTORS

Young Men Charged with Robbing Paymaster Will Be Freed if Convicted on Burns Evidence.

Gov. Cole L. Blease of South Carolina, who makes no attempt to conceal his dislike for the Burns Detective Agency and all those connected with it, has let it be known that any conviction for a crime obtained in South Carolina on evidence procured by any one connected with the Burns Detective Agency will mean the immediate pardon, by telegraph if necessary, of the person found guilty.

This information has been conveyed to the officials of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of 43 Exchange Place, this city, by their agents in the Southern State, and the newspapers of South Carolina have contained many articles setting forth the Governor's attitude toward the Burns agency. A paymaster in the employ of this company was held up and robbed of $16,000 not long ago at Alston, a railway flag station on the Broad River, midway between Columbia and Newberry, S. C.

The robbery occurred about a month ago and the company put the case in the hands of the Burns Agency with instructions to spare no expense in capturing the highwaymen. A few days ago two of the men alleged to have been concerned in the hold-up were arrested and locked up in the Chester County Jail. The prisoners were John Frazier and Bissell Bigham, young men of good families. Frazier is the son of a wealthy man. A third man, a railroad conductor, was arrested, but was released because of lack of evidence.

In the beginning of the campaign that resulted in "Coley" Blease's re-election as Governor, a faction that was opposed to Blease and everything that he stood for retained Burns detectives to look into some of the Governor's actions. The Burns agents did so and a dictograph was brought into play. The facts brought out by this instrument justified the Governor, and no one thing, it is said, had so much to do with re-electing him as the investigation undertaken by his opponents.

Meantime the J. G. White Construction Company bought the Parr Shoals property on the Saluda River and began the erection of a great station to supply electric power and light to the towns, factories, and traction systems of the central part of South Carolina. On Sept. 5 their paymaster was held up.

Immediately after the arrest of Bigham and Frazier, Gov. Blease let it be known that if either or both of them were convicted, an executive pardon would follow if the conviction was in any way due to evidence obtained by the Burns Agency.

"Burns's men," said the Governor, "are nothing but bribe takers and perjurers, and I would not believe a thing they said under any conditions."

The Burns Agency asserts that the real credit for the arrest belongs to a South Carolina policeman. At any rate, the prisoners are said to approve heartily the attitude of the Governor.

SPEEDER ACCUSES JUSTICE.

Chauffeur Says Fine Was Not Reported to County Clerk.

Samuel S. Lichtenstein, a chauffeur, of 125 West 116th Street, filed with District Attorney Wysong of Nassau County yesterday an affidavit charging that Justice of the Peace Norton of Freeport, had imposed a fine of $30 on him last May for speeding and had failed to report the fine to the county authorities. The charge may be taken up by the October Grand Jury, which starts sitting at Mineola, L. I., on Monday.

Lichtenstein is employed by Harris L. Rosenthal. The chauffeur swears that he was fined by Justice Norton while the latter was holding court in Bellmore, and that no report of any such fine was filed with the County Clerk of Nassau County, as required by law.

"I therefore believe," says the chauffeur in an affidavit, "that the fine was kept by Justice Norton for his own use and benefit."

The chauffeur's affidavit is a long one, telling in detail of his arrest in the Merrick Road by Thomas W. Murray, a Constable of the town of Hempstead. With the affidavit he sent a letter to Mr. Wysong, calling attention to his allegations and requests that he take up the matter. This letter is signed by Felix Reifschneider, Jr., Lichtenstein's attorney, of 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MEXICAN REFUGEES ARRIVE.

100 Americans Were Besieged by Rebels in Durango.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Mexico on the Ward Line Steamship Morro Castle were thirty American refugees from the Durango district who had been forced to quit the country after enduring hardship and danger for three months.

Charles von Brandis, who lived in Durango, said that when the rebels took the city last June, 100 Americans fled to the McDonald Institute Mission. Later the place was besieged by the rebels, who put a bomb against the door to force it open. This explosion injured several of the Americans, Mr. von Brandis so seriously that he is compelled to walk on crutches.

MISS SEARS FINED $25.

She Appears Voluntarily and Makes No Denial of Auto Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 3.—Miss Eleonora R. Sears appeared in court to-day, and through her attorney, John P. Wright, pleaded nolo contendre to the charge of operating an unregistered automobile. Judge E. C. Battis fined her $25, which was paid by her counsel, and she quickly left the court.

For three days the warrant for the arrest of Miss Sears had been in the hands of Chief of Police Woodbury of Beverly, but he had failed to serve it. Miss Sears's lawyer explained to the court that her failure to appear before was due to the fact that a great deal of unnecessary publicity had attended the issuance of the warrant. He also called attention to the fact that she had been improperly summoned at first and had stood on her technical rights. An effort had been made to have the car registered, he said, but for some reason it had failed.

Miss Sears was the only woman in the courtroom. When her name was called she stood in front of the probation officer's desk and folded her arms. She did not answer to her name, but sat down immediately and began chatting with Probation Officer Hart.

FOR A DOUBLE MORAL CODE.

Dr. Adler Urges New Standard for Women at Ethical Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—A double standard of morality, insuring women a new code of judgment, is the ethical reform of modern society advocated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, who is in Chicago, attending the convention of the American Ethical Union.

Dr. Adler states that the conventional code established by men for the conduct of women is wrong.

"The moral excellence of a woman is unlike that of a man," said Dr. Adler, "and no masculine god can serve as a pattern on which she shall model her conduct.

"Men have a decided voice in determining what is fine in women; but an example must serve as the only genuine way to instruct the person who is to be taught, and the example of man, or of a man-god, cannot serve to this end."

Dr. Adler declared that the moral ideal is not the supremacy of the individual, but the supremacy of society.

"Instead of a perfect individual, a perfect society is the moral ideal. The growth of society should not be sacrificed toward the perfecting of the individual.

"Such a course of training is as futile as sacrificing the growth of a tree in order to secure a perfect blossom."

The first effect of the new tariff law on men's clothes

GENERALLY speaking, it will be good for everybody. The initial benefit will be that it will enable us to offer, at lower prices than has been possible heretofore, the finest, richest imported fabrics, such as we and some few exclusive tailors have, in the past, used sparingly.

We made large preparations in advance of the passage of the tariff bill, and we will be the first American clothes makers to offer these new fabrics on an extensive scale.

Weeks ago, our entire buying staff went abroad; buying offices and warehouses were opened in Huddersfield, England, at 31, Lord Street, and in London at 47, Brewer Street, Golden Square, W. Large orders were placed for the choicest productions of foreign looms, which will be shown in our line for the Spring of 1914.

American weaves will not be displaced in our line; we will continue to offer our usual fine representation of the best American products.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers
Chicago New York
Foreign Offices
London, England Huddersfield, England

Ours are the only stores in New York that sell these good clothes.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. Broadway, at 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St.

True to the Democratic Promise

The President of the United States, in an almost incredibly short time, has made good his own words and caused his party to redeem its promise in giving this nation and the world a new tariff law.

The President's pen, making his signature to the new tariff act, touches the entire commercial world. Let us meet, as good citizens, the new conditions without criticism and give it a fair trial.

Though all business men for months past have been putting their houses in order to meet the changes that have been imminent, almost every concern had something to do yesterday to be ready for

This First Day of the New Tariff

This store has always been a price regulator, and we have been busy all day Friday and into last night in putting new prices on many goods.

Three things were done:

(1) *Some prices were lowered*
(2) *Some prices were raised*
(3) *Some prices remain in doubt*

All Tariff acts are complicated and not easy for the public to cipher out, and even the custom houses have to fall back on the Secretary of the Treasury for rulings in many cases.

To the Public That Knows Us

all we can say is, that, so far as possible within the time, we have adjusted our prices, on such foreign goods as are affected, to conform to the tariff act.

Prices are Lowered on such Goods as

Imported cotton hosiery and underwear.
Imported silk hosiery and underwear.
Imported cotton dress goods, such as English voiles, crepes, velvet corduroy and shirtings; and French brocaded cotton velvets, eponge and interlinings.
Imported dress linens.
Imported jute velour and portieres.
Imported cotton tapestries for furniture coverings.
Imported cotton tapestry couch covers and table covers.
Imported Moquette couch covers.
Imported Nottingham curtains.
Imported silk, and silk-and-cotton mufflers.
Imported Terry bath robes (men's).
Imported silk bath robes (men's).
Imported watches and clocks.
Imported Fleurigny French opera glasses.
Imported art metal decorative pieces.
Imported table linen damask.
Imported furniture.
Imported bronzes.
Imported cotton bed spreads.
Imported inlaid linoleums.
Imported hemstitched handkerchiefs by the dozen.

Some of the goods are marked higher, such as diamonds, coral, amber, semi-precious stones, gun metal jewelry, jet ornaments, long gloves, antique tapestries and antique laces.

Some goods are in *statu quo*, as certain foreign manufacturers, watching America through all this tariff agitation, have advanced prices to take home benefit before the American manufacturer organized the work under the new regulations.

In as few words as possible we wish to say to our patrons, who are not informed as to the effect the new tariff will have on prices, that the prices of this store may be

Accepted as the Criterion of Conformity to the new Tariff Act wherever it changes values

John Wanamaker
New York, October 4, 1913

Vim, vigor, vitality, virility—in a word, strength—is the net result of regularly drinking a good mineral water.

Standing alone in its class, the high regard in which WHITE ROCK WATER is held by the doctors of today is attested by its enormous sale.

B'r'r Just In Time!!

A Sale of Fall Overcoats

For Men and Young Men, Ready-to-Wear

$9.75

For Values up to $18.00

A little more than 400 Coats, all sizes—Blacks and Oxfords only—in a variety of good durable fabrics, well fitting, thoroughly tailored, many of them silk-fed to the edge.

And, Another Bargain Lot at

$17.75

For Values up to $30.00

Black and Oxford only—splendid fabrics, unusually good tailoring and perfect fit. We bought them at a special price and we are selling just as we bought—most of them are silk-lined and silk-fed—all are wonderfully good value.

Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, bear Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

EVERY requisite of the fashionable women's outer-dress can be seen *at its best* in the exclusive Gidding importations and adaptations. In addition to the extensive collection of *Gowns, Dresses, Wraps, Suits and Furs*, particular attention is directed to

SPECIAL GROUPS OF

Street and Motor Coats

Entirely new models—very swagger effects in wool velour, suede cloth, Scotch heather, vicuna, diagonal peluche de laine, velour-cords and other new weaves. *$35—$45—$50*

Millinery—The latest French ideas

New features not previously shown, including—

Hats for Street and Motor Wear, $18—$25. *Misses' Hats, $12—$15*

Fashionable French Blouses

Artistic designs in new shades to complete the Suit—prominently featuring vest and bolero effects, fur-trimmed styles, the smart Derby Blouse and other novelties.

Tailored Waists, $7—$10—$12. Blouses, $15—$25. Misses' Waists, $5—$6—$8

WHEN outfitting your boy or girl for school or college, provide only the best underwear for them—good quality, hygienically made—sensible price.

The best knit underwear for the growing boy or girl is pure white "Merino" in any weight desired and made by

American Hosiery Co

and to be bought at any first-class department store or outfitter.

They all know American Hosiery underwear.

For boys and young men we recommend:

Styles.	Average Price.
742 Gauze	95c
737 Light Winter Weight	1.00
726 Winter Weight	1.50
2727 Winter Weight	1.75
2725 Heavy	1.75

For children and misses we recommend:

Styles.	Average Price.
742 Gauze	85c
737 Light Winter Weight	90c
726 Winter Weight	1.00
2727 Winter Weight	1.45
2725 Heavy	1.45

NINE HIGHEST AWARDS.

'DEAD' MAN IS HERE; CHARGE $8,000 FRAUD

Grave Robbery and Big Insurance Swindle Figure in Hughes's Arrest.

BETRAYED BY BIG HAND

Expects to be Lynched in Montana, He Says—Remarriage of His "Widow" Annoyed Him.

Arthur F. Hughes of Forsyth, Rosebud County, Mont., is locked in a cell at Police Headquarters, accused of arson, grave robbery, and grand larceny. He is waiting for the Sheriff of Rosebud County to take him back to Montana.

"They'll lynch me if they ever get me in that jail out there for grave robbery," was Hughes's expressed belief after being locked up.

Hughes had no compunction, according to the authorities, about "playing dead"; neither did he concern himself if his wife collected, as it is alleged, $8,000 life insurance by substituting the body of a neighbor and burning down Hughes's ranch house to establish the corpus delicti. But he did draw the line when his wife married her alleged confederate, one of Hughes's farm hands of the name of Rice. From the minute he learned of the occurrence he refused to be considered any longer as dead.

In consequence of Hughes's arrest, his wife and her new husband, the farm hand Rice, will be more comfortable to-night in the Montana jail, where they are held on a charge of slaying Hughes. The fact that Hughes is not dead, as the authorities of that community had believed, will help them out of a serious difficulty, even though it does not get them out of trouble altogether.

Hughes was arrested in a Park Row saloon. One of his enormous hands had just encircled a glass of beer when Detectives Lennon and Brown recognized him. They had been following him from place to place on the waterfront, and had finally drifted into the saloon. Their information was that Hughes had been working for the Clyde Line as a longshoreman. He had quit this job, however, and the detectives were looking for him in various places when he was found in the saloon. The detectives had a photograph of Hughes which had been brought to New York by Sheriff William Moses of Rosebud County. It was posed so that one of the man's hands showed plainly. The hand was of enormous proportions, and when the man with the big hands grasped his glass of beer he was asked to give his name.

"Hughes," he replied, and shortly after he was in a cell.

According to the information of the police, Hughes, his wife and the farm hand exhumed the body of a neighbor of the name of Craig, put it in the Hughes' ranch house and then burned the place. Hughes disappeared and Mrs. Hughes and the farm hand identified the charred body found in the ruins as that of Hughes. The Montana Life Insurance Company paid a policy for $8,000, and the Woodmen of the World Lodge was asked to pay insurance on a fraternal policy held by Hughes.

The fire occurred on March 6, and when in April Mrs. Hughes married Rice, the farm hand, suspicion attached to her. She was arrested with her second husband for the murder of her first husband. Their trial was set for Sept. 29.

Meanwhile, Hughes came East. He went to work as a longshoreman a few weeks ago. He heard of his wife's marriage to Rice and promptly wrote her a letter in which he expressed his disappointment at her short period of mourning for him and chided her sharply for marrying the farm hand.

The letter reached the Montana jail, but not Mrs. Hughes-Rice. Sheriff Moses got it and notified the insurance companies of Hughes's whereabouts. Moses came East and co-operated with Pinkerton detectives. They got in touch with Deputy Commissioner Dougherty.

Hughes denies that he robbed the grave or shared in the profits of the plot by which the insurance company lost $8,000. He acknowledges, however, that the Craig grave was robbed and that the body was burned in his ranch house. He also knows that the insurance money was paid his widow, but denies that he got any of the money.

OCTOGENARIANS TO MEET.

Everybody at Stroudsburg (Penn.) Reunion Must Be 80 Years Young.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBERG, Penn., Oct. 3.—The reunion of the octogenarians of Monroe County promises to be of remarkable interest. The idea of bringing together the old men of the county was first proposed by Henry R. Biesecker, aged 87 years, of Shafer's Schoolhouse, in this county. Mr. Biesecker is the father of John Biesecker of Brooklyn. The only condition imposed is that those taking part must be 80 years young.

The attention of the Monroe County Mountain Resort Association has been called to the coming congress, and the association will probably play a leading part, treating the longevity of the county's inhabitants as an evidence of its healthfulness.

Among those assembled will be Henry R. Biesecker, 87 years old; the Rev. B. F. Apple, 81; Aaron Reimer, 83; Jeremiah Hagerman, 80; Daniel Dreher, 84; Nathan Mosier, 88; Mason Tock, 87; Reuben Thomas, 87; Silas Dreher, 81; Jerome Williams, 82; John Hilgert, 84; John Osborn, 90; Levi Drake, 80; William Gordon, 83, and Robert Darrohn, 80.

Rally of All Temperance Forces.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Amalgamation of all the temperance forces of the country and a nation-wide campaign for prohibition are the aims set forth in the formal call issued to-day for a national temperance convention in Columbus on Nov. 14. Among those who signed the call as members of the Council of 100 are: Senator Morris Sheppard, Texas; Gov. Cruce, Oklahoma; ex-Govs. Glenn of North Carolina and Hoch of Kansas; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Denver; Congressmen Webb and P. Hobson.

WANTED TO SLAP KING'S BACK

G. S. Morgan Also Wished to Offer George a Greeting, but He Didn't.

About a year ago G. S. Morgan, an American, who has been in business in Buenos Aires for twenty-five years, came to New York after a long visit in the United States, and boarded a ship, intending to return to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Morgan got back yesterday on the Adriatic. He has not been to Buenos Aires this time, and is not going back. He decided he wanted to come back home.

"You see," confided Mr. Morgan at the Breslin, "I really intended going back when I sailed from here. Then we got to England and somebody recommended that, as I was ill, I ought to try Bournemouth, and I went there, and before I was aware of it six months had passed. Then I wanted to see something of London, and some of the country, and before I knew it another six months had passed.

"Well, I decided then that I ought to be on my way. Began to look up steamers, and then, by George, I got homesick. I wanted to come back to the United States. So I said to my wife, a little cautiously, because we have a house in Buenos Aires, and the furniture is in storage there, 'What would you think if we went back to the United States?' Well, she took it all right and back we came. And I guess we are practically here to stay. I fixed it up with my partner down there, and I am right glad to be back.

"I fell in love with England. Of course, we had met lots of Englishmen in Buenos Aires who had gone back home. Seems to me, however, I saw more Americans over there than any other nationality. It's remarkable the propensity our people have for turning up everywhere. And I didn't find the English standoffish at all, and I wasn't snubbed once.

"The only thing I regretted not being able to do was shake hands with the King," he went on, with a wink at Mrs. Morgan.

"You would have tried to do it had you been able to get near enough," commented the lady.

"You see," said Mr. Morgan, "I was just aching to get close enough to slap him on the back and say, 'Hello, George, how are you, old chap? But the nearest I got, even in an automobile, was a mile.

"But speaking more seriously, putting cattle and wool on the free list ought to mean greatly increased commerce between Argentina and the United States. Beef and wool ought not to be taxed. There ought to develop a good market here for those two of Argentina's products."

$6.50

We Are Equally Well-Equipped With Dashing, Snappy College Men's Shoes and Those For His More Conservative Brother.

In this great store, containing more high-grade shoes than any other retail shoe store in the world, will be found a most generous assortment of styles.

WE OFFER YOU ON THE COLLEGE LASTS:—Black Wax Calf Blucher Lace, Black French Kid Blucher Lace and Tan Russia Calf Blucher Lace Models.

FOR THE CONSERVATIVES:—Black Wax Calf Blucher Lace, Black Gun Metal Calf Lace, Black French Kid Lace and Tan Russia Calf Lace, also a Black Wax Calf Button Model.

All of these styles at the extremely low price of **$6.50.**

"Cammeyer" Hosiery Is Sold on a Basis that Gives You as Big a Value as "Cammeyer" Shoes.

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit 6th Ave. at 20th St

A Postal Will Bring You Our New Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Retiring from Business

A 58-Year-Old Policy of Honorable Dealing Ends With the Closing of the Hackett-Carhart Stores

The fact that the decision to retire was made after fall purchases had been completed places a tremendous and most complete stock of men's clothing, furnishings and children's clothing on sale to the public at prices averaging fifty cents on the dollar.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, must raise cash at once in order to retire from business with their numerous debts paid and with the respect of the community.

Suits, Overcoats and Furnishing Goods for Year-Round Use—Reductions Which Average 50 Per Cent.

Sale Includes Entire New Stock for Fall and Winter 1913-14

$13.50, $15 and $17 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men $9.50

$25, $27.50 and $30 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... $17.50

$30, $35 and $37.50 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... $20.50

$17, $20 and $22.50 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... $12.50

LeMar 50c to $1 Cravats 25c

The name LeMar on neckwear is an indorsement of quality.
Part of our order for Fall for cut silk Neckwear from 50c to $1.00 has just been delivered fresh from the makers.
50c, 75c & $1 Cut Silk Neckwear, **25c**

$37.50, $40 and $45 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men..... $23.50

$20, $22.50 and $25 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Weight Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men... $14.50

Choicest lots up to $45 in Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats. Sizes and styles for men and young men... $27.00

REDUCTIONS IN FURNISHINGS

Collars
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Arrow Collars.....10c
Earl & Wilson Red Man Collars.....10c
Earl & Wilson E. & W. 25c. Collars, 2 for 25c

Hosiery
50c. Esco Pure Thread Silk or Lisle Hosiery; plain and fancy colors.....29c
Six for $1.35

Shirts
$1.50 Earl & Wilson Negligee Shirts, Plain and Pleated Bosoms.....85c

$2 and $2.50 Custom-Made Shirts.....$1.35

Neckwear
50c. and 75c. Velvet Four-in-Hands.....35c
Three for $1.00

Underwear
50c. B. V. D. and Nainsook Underwear.....35c
$1.25 value Reis Medium-Weight Natural Wool...65c
$1.50 value Standard Extra Quality Natural Wool...85c
$2.50 value Non-Shrinkable Wool, full fashion...$1.35

Gloves
$2.00 Arabian Mocha Gloves, $1.35
$1.50 Dent's and other English makes; regular and Cadet sizes.....$1.10
$1.50 Russian Kassan...$1.10

Reductions in Dress Clothes
$27 to $45 Value Dress Coats
$27 to $45 Value Tuxedo Coats
now priced at
$17.50 to $25

Boys' & Children's Clothing
(At Our 13th Street and Harlem Stores Only.)
$6 and $7 Children's Norfolk and Double Breasted Knicker Suits, in Fancy Mixtures, sizes 7 to 18.....$3.75
$7.50 and $8.50 Norfolk and Double Breasted Suits, in Fancy Mixtures and Blue Serges. Sizes 7 to 18.....$4.75
Boys' $7.50 and $8.50 Chinchilla Reefers in Blue and Gray..$4.75

English Tweed Gabardine and Rubberized Raincoats
$7.50 to $30 values
now priced
$4.75 to $17.50

265 Broadway, near Chambers St *Opposite City Hall.*
841 Broadway, At 13th St. *Near Union Square.*

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119 West 42d St., near Broadway. *Open Evenings.*
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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second St.

Today Begins at Loeser's the

Greatest Sale of Pianos & Player-Pianos

Ever Held in New York

350 Instruments New and Used

(But All Except Squares Guaranteed)

At Very Low Prices

TWICE A YEAR we hold a Sale of Pianos and Player-Pianos, disposing of instruments taken in exchange, of instruments in discontinued case designs, of instruments which for any reason we can sell under price.

These Sales have been notable events, and in hundreds of homes to which they have brought fine Pianos for little money they are remembered with gratitude.

But never at Loeser's, never in Brooklyn, never in all the city has there been a Piano Sale to equal the occasion we shall begin here this morning.

Its magnitude is immense. Indeed, we shall have no small problem to place 350 instruments so they may be examined and tested, though large additional space is given to the Sale.

But the *number* of instruments is only notable because of their fine *quality* and their *low prices.*

The most famous names of Piano manufacturers are on these Pianos—Kranich and Bach, Steinway, Estey, Weber, Chickering, Mason and Hamlin—all down the list of well known and honored makes, hardly one is missing. There are over 80 different makes of instruments in the Sale.

Many of These Instruments Are Like New

That is because some were very little used in the homes of their owners and so were exchanged for Player-pianos. That is also because it is our practice to put each "used" Piano and Player-piano through our own work-shops and do enough work on it so that we can

Warrant Every Instrument In Good Condition

The general practice of selling used instruments "as is" and at the purchaser's risk has never seemed to us fair, and we do not do it. No matter how low the price, you may be sure the Piano bought at Loeser's is a good one and all that it seems.

In addition to used instruments, we are able to offer a large number of Pianos and Player-pianos that are new, perfect and differ from those at full prices only in the case designs or in the fact that they have been demonstration instruments on our own floors.

Every Instrument in the Sale Is Low Priced

Our chief motive in this event is not profit, but a quick disposal of the used instruments accumulated during several months, and therefore we have in every instance marked them at the lowest price possible.

If There Is No Piano In Your Home, Come and Get One Today.

From this immense stock of excellent and guaranteed instruments you can surely pick the right one—and just as surely you can buy it for a low price that cannot be equaled for several months and perhaps never.

This is your great chance to bring music into your home; to have it for your children and all who gather in the family circle. This is your great chance to provide for you and yours the pleasure, the education and the uplift which music brings.

Are you to miss your chance? We think not—and we shall do all that may be done to help you to a wise choice and to assure you full and permanent satisfaction with your purchase.

Uprights

	Originally	Now
Weser Bros.	$300	$65
Hoffmann	300	75
Meister	195	75
Biddle	350	85
Groveston & Fuller	250	85
Mozart	250	95
Kayton & Co.	250	95
Schubert	350	95
Decker	350	105
Opera	250	105
Schumann	250	105
McCammon	250	105
Hermann	275	115
Lauter & Co.	300	115
Gabler	350	115
C. F. Thompson	300	125
Hamilton	350	125
Lockhart	300	125
Decker Bros.	350	125
Opera	350	125
Wissner	400	135
Weser Bros.	350	135
Blasius & Sons	350	135
Zellmann	300	135
Oscar Reiman	250	135
Dunham	300	135
Ernest Piano Co.	350	145
Schaeffer	300	145
De Rivas Harris	300	145
Weser Bros.	350	145
Crown Piano	300	145
George Steck	350	150
Wissner	425	150
Wheelock	350	150
Bailey	275	150
Witney	350	165
Gilbert & Co.	400	165
Held	350	165
J. B. Zellman	350	165
Kranich & Bach	450	175
Weber	400	175
Sohmer	450	175
Francis Connor	350	175
Witney	350	175
Kranich & Bach	450	185
James & Holmstrom	350	185
Krakauer	450	185
Fischer	425	185
Mandelssohn	350	185
Kranich & Bach	450	195
Behr Bros. & Co.	600	195
J. & C. Fischer	500	195
Anderson	400	195
Witney	350	195
Warren	250	210
Starr	400	215
Tremaine (2)	250	215
Hardman	450	215
Vose & Sons	450	225
Gordon & Son (8)	250	225
Gordon & Son	275	235
Tremaine	300	235
Sterling	425	235
Gordon & Son	275	240
Tremaine	275	245
Chickering Art Case.	750	250
Bjur Bros.	315	250
Mason & Hamlin	600	250
Bjur Bros.	315	260
Estey	325	265
Kranich & Bach	450	275
Mason & Hamlin	550	275
Estey	325	275
Estey	325	285
Kranich & Bach	500	295
Francis Bacon	325	295
Kranich & Bach	550	315
Francis Bacon	375	315
Francis Bacon	425	315
Kranich & Bach (2)	425	325
Kranich & Bach	550	325
Estey	360	325
Estey	395	350
Estey (2)	395	360
Kranich & Bach	450	375
Estey	425	375
Kranich & Bach	450	395
Kranich & Bach	500	450
Kranich & Bach (3)	500	475
Kranich & Bach	800	575
Kranich & Bach	800	550

Player-Pianos

	Originally	Now
Stuyvesant M'rostyle.	$650	$225
Heller	600	275
Wheelock	750	325
Heller Gulbransen	500	350
Stuyvesant M'rostyle.	650	350
Gordon & Son	425	350
Melotona	395	350
Gordon & Son	395	370
Heller Gulbransen	500	375
Heller Gulbransen	500	375
Tremaine	450	385
Heller Amfionola	600	395
Gordon & Son	425	395
Gordon & Son	425	395
Tremaine	450	400
Bjur Bros.	475	400
Bjur Bros.	475	415
Heller Amfionola	600	415
Bjur Bros.	475	425
Bjur Bros.	475	425
Bjur Bros.	475	425
Heller Standard	600	425
Sohmer Player-Piano	750	450
Tremaine	495	450
Tremaine	495	450
Bjur Bros.	550	495
Bjur Bros.	550	495
Bjur Bros.	575	500
Bjur Bros.	550	515
Bjur Bros.	575	525
Estey	595	550
Francis Bacon	650	550
Estey	650	595
Estey	650	615
Estey	700	625
Estey	650	625
Kranich & Bach	850	650
Kranich & Bach	850	675
Kranich & Bach	850	700
Kranich & Bach	850	700
Kranich & Bach	800	725
Kranich & Bach	850	735
Kranich & Bach	850	745
Kranich & Bach	775	735
Kranich & Bach	850	750
Kranich & Bach	850	765
Kranich & Bach	825	775
Kranich & Bach	850	775
Kranich & Bach	850	780
Kranich & Bach	850	800
Kranich & Bach	875	825

Grands

	Originally	Now
Chickering	$800	$175
Chickering	1000	225
Wheelock	700	295
Decker Bros.	700	325
Steinway	1250	350
Sohmer	1000	395
Kranich & Bach	800	425
Kranich & Bach	800	425
Estey	600	425
Steinway	850	450
Estey	600	475
Steinway	850	475
Kranich & Bach	800	500
Estey	600	500
Estey	600	535
Estey	600	550
Kranich & Bach	700	550
Kranich & Bach	700	575
Kranich & Bach	800	575
Estey	675	595
Kranich & Bach	700	595
Estey	700	595
Kranich & Bach	700	650
Kranich & Bach	700	650
Kranich & Bach	700	675
Kranich & Bach	800	750
Kranich & Bach	850	775

Cabinet Players

	Originally	Now
Angelus	$250	$50
Angelus	300	75
Apollo	350	75
Aeolian	300	85
Apollo	350	95
Aeolian	300	95
Hardman	250	95
Aeolian Metrostyle	350	125
Aeolian Themodist Metrostyle	450	150

Organs

	Originally	Now
Peloubet & Pelton	$250	$35
Loring & Blake	250	50
Aeolian	450	150
Estey, Two Manual	500	165

Square Pianos

We do not offer for sale every Square Piano that we take in trade. We select only the best; all others are broken up.

We have but Nineteen Square Pianos in this Sale, and every one is in playable condition and the price is only

$15.00 Each

4 Kranich & Bach
1 Steinway
1 Decker Bros.
2 Phelps
1 Narveson
1 Horace Waters
1 Hazelton
1 Lindeman
1 Biddle
1 Mathushek
1 Marshall & Wendell
1 Stoddard
1 Mathew Slade
1 Union Piano Co.
1 United Piano Co.

No One Need Hesitate Because of Terms of Payment

If you really want one of these instruments, do not hesitate because you are not prepared to pay cash. We will adjust the terms of payment to meet your convenience, within reason, so that you may have your instrument at the special prices and enjoy it now.

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A Romance of the House of Orleans.

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Author of "Five Fair Sisters," etc.

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The author narrates the eventful history of the six exceptionally attractive and intelligent daughters of Philippe II., Duc d'Orleans, Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. The book abounds in curious sidelights on France of the Regency and the Courts of Madrid and Modena.

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By WALTER ARCHER FROST

This is a dip into the occult—the story of the working of a curse uttered by a South African witch doctor. How this affects the fortunes of an American and a little colony of English is told with a reserve which leaves the reader quite unprepared for the surprise in the last chapter of the book. Illustrated. Net $1.25.

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Authors' Agent

CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK.

GLYNN CALLS FOR THAW GRAND JURY

Acting Governor Orders Carmody to Begin a Conspiracy Inquiry in New York.

JEROME TO ACT AS HIS AID

Fugitive's Lawyers Hurry Briefs, Fearing That an Indictment Will Be Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Acting Gov. Glynn to-day ordered a grand jury investigation of the escape of Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan and directed Attorney General Carmody to take charge of it. The investigation, under Mr. Glynn's order, will be held in New York County, and William Travers Jerome, who is acting as Assistant Attorney General in the fight to bring Thaw back to this State, probably will have direct charge of the inquiry.

The purpose of the move is to indict Thaw and all those who may have aided him in his escape, and the charge against them will be conspiracy. The investigation has the sanction of District Attorney Whitman of New York County and Mr. Conger, the District Attorney of Dutchess County.

It was deemed advisable to hold the inquiry in New York for various reasons, including the fact that the crime of conspiracy growing out of Thaw's escape might involve persons residing both in New York and Dutchess Counties. It has been common rumor that outside influences have been at work to prevent Thaw's indictment in Dutchess County. The New York County Grand Jury also is expected to consider this phase of the case, and the general use of money in his fight to escape extradition. Just when the inquiry will begin has not been decided, but it probably will be during the coming week.

Mr. Glynn's order to Mr. Carmody follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 62 of the Executive law of the State of New York, being Chapter 23 of the laws of 1909, as amended, I hereby require that you, the Attorney General of this State, attend in person before any Grand Jury or Grand Juries drawn in the Supreme Court in the County of New York for the purpose of managing and conducting in said court and before said Grand Jury and said other Grand Juries any and all proceedings, examinations, and inquiries in any and all criminal actions and proceedings which may be had or taken before said Grand Jury or by or before any such other Grand Jury upon, concerning, or relating to any criminal charge or charges against any person or persons growing out of or based upon the escape of Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan State Hospital, in the County of Dutchess, on or about the 17th day of August, 1913, and to further manage and conduct at any term of said court the prosecution and trial of any indictments that may be returned by any of the said Grand Juries, and that in person, in the place and stead of the District Attorney of New York County and the District Attorney of Dutchess County, you exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred upon you by said Section 62 of the Executive law and this requirement made thereunder.

THAW PROTEST HELD UP.

State Department Not Yet Ready for an Announcement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Solicitor Folk of the State Department to-day postponed the announcement of his decision with respect to Harry Thaw's deportation protest based on his treaty rights. While no comment was forthcoming from the State Department, it was recalled that Mr. Bryan, on request of the authorities at Albany, transmitted their request for Thaw's deportation to the British Ambassador, "with a view to such action as the Canadian authorities may find themselves justified in taking."

THAW LAWYERS WHIP UP.

Keen to Get in Their Briefs Before Jerome Gets Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3.—Ex-Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, after launching his campaign to involve the United States Government in the fight to obtain liberty for Harry K. Thaw, came here to-night in response to telegrams sent to him by Thaw's New Hampshire lawyers. Mr. Stone arrived at 6 o'clock, and after a hurried dinner went into conference with the local attorneys. He approved of one set of briefs which will be filed with Gov. Felker at noon to-morrow.

The Thaw lawyers are anxious to have all their evidence in by Monday, so that the case will have a chance of being decided before Mr. Jerome can obtain an indictment against Thaw in New York County. They are convinced that because of what Mr. Jerome had to say at the preliminary hearing, Gov. Felker is deeply interested in the question of an indictment, and they are fighting against giving Mr. Jerome any more time than is absolutely necessary.

While his attorneys were so busily engaged, Thaw spent the afternoon touring the Granite Hills in the automobile of Albert Noone, a close friend of Gov. Felker and a member of his executive council. Mr. Noone has shown great interest in Thaw's case, and when he heard to-day that the fugitive wanted to get an airing he immediately offered his car.

Thaw's ride in Mr. Noone's car stirred up a lot of talk, but Noone did not seem to be disturbed by it. While the members of the council are Gov. Felker's closest advisors on many important questions, they have nothing to do officially with matters of extradition.

Gov. Felker was at Hanover to-night and probably will be here to-morrow. He said he expected to announce his decision in the Thaw case next Tuesday afternoon unless Mr. Jerome or the Thaw lawyers asked for further delay. He expressed interest in the activities of the Attorney General of New York in regard to obtaining an indictment.

Thaw's lawyers said to-day that they had definite assurances that the New York Attorney General would refuse to call a special Grand Jury. John F. Ringwood, the Poughkeepsie attorney, who made a flying trip here to hold a conference with the other lawyers, added that New York State had held up payment of Jerome's bills.

"I happen to know that a number of Jerome's expenses, vouchers, have been filed with the Controller of the State of New York," he said, "but they are all held up. Not one bill in connection with the pursuit of Thaw by Jerome has been paid by the State."

Postcards have been placed on sale here in an effort to arouse sentiment for Thaw, and posters have been put up advertising them.

The card is a reproduction of a drawing. In the picture Thaw stands with his arms about his mother, and over both of them is stretched the "Hand of the Federal Courts." The fugitive appears interested in a large foot, labeled "Public Sentiment," on the toe of which Jerome is riding, a pack of cards protruding from his coat pocket.

Baby Born in an Automobile.

TIPTON, Ind., Oct. 3.—Pauline Matilda, a girl baby with blue eyes and weighing eight pounds, was born to-day in the automobile of Dr. M. V. Newcomber. The mother, Mrs. Paul Marshall, was on her way from Noblesville, Ind., to Montmorencie, and was taken from the train here.

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PLYMOUTH CHURCH THREATENED BY FIRE

Blaze in Sunday School Building at the Rear Gives Firemen a Hard Battle.

BEECHER PORTRAIT SAVED

Church Records, Also Carried Out by Volunteers—Dr. Hillis Estimates Loss at $10,000.

Plymouth Church, on Columbia Heights in Brooklyn, where Henry Ward Beecher preached for many years, was threatened with destruction yesterday afternoon by a fire which started shortly before 1 o'clock in the Sunday school building, which is immediately back of the church. The fire was extinguished after a half hour's hard work on the part of the firemen, who succeeded in keeping the flames from reaching the church. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor, last night said that the cost of repairs would be from $10,000 to $15,000.

Plymouth Church, which is an old-fashioned red brick structure, occupies a plot of ground about 60 feet wide and 100 feet deep. It faces on Orange Street and runs back toward Cranberry Street. The Sunday school building is built on the plot running from the rear of the church out to Cranberry Street. Only a brick wall separates the two buildings. It was this wall that prevented the flames from extending to the church.

At Hicks and Orange Streets the Beecher Memorial Building is in course of erection. Between it and the church is a courtyard about 50 feet wide. Thomas Clelland, the foreman of construction on the memorial building, saw smoke coming from the second floor of the Sunday school building in a room which is used as a library and art room. Robert Armstrong, the Superintendent of construction, ran to turn in an alarm, while Clelland and a number of workmen fought the blaze with hand extinguishers and pails of water. C. F. Halsey, the sexton of the church, and T. W. Fowler, the janitor, were on the scene immediately after the fire started, and with the assistance of volunteers began to carry articles of value from the burning building. A painting of Henry Ward Beecher and a bronze tablet, a memorial to William E. McCune, a former Secretary of the Plymouth Sunday School, were torn from the walls and carried into the church. A number of books, paintings, and records also were taken from the building and brought to places of safety. The most valuable records were in the cellar in a safe, having been placed there while alterations were in progress. The safe was not damaged.

When Deputy Chief O'Hara arrived the rear of the Sunday school building was a mass of flames. The firemen entered the building from the Cranberry Street side, and found the flames had eaten their way out of the small room in which they started to the large Sunday school room taking up the rest of the second floor. The roof was ablaze, and it looked at that time as though the church was doomed.

Deputy Chief Lally, who is in command in Brooklyn, saw the fire while on the Brooklyn Bridge while on his way from Manhattan. He rushed to the scene at once and took charge of the fire fighters. The high-pressure water system proved of great value. The firemen lost no time in putting it to work and in a short time crowded the fire to the rear of the building. Dr. Hillis was notified and hurried over from his home at 23 Monroe Place.

Fireman William Walsh of Engine Company 206, while dragging a line of hose across the unfinished floor of the Memorial Building, fell between two planks a distance of ten feet to the cellar. Dr. Hillis heard of the man's fall and ran around to that side of the building. He remained by Walsh's side until the fireman was attended by Dr. Cohn of the Brooklyn Hospital. Walsh's injuries were not serious.

"This is the worst feature of the fire," declared Dr. Hillis. "It is bad enough of itself, but it is terrible to see one of these brave men injured."

About half of the roof was wrecked, the gallery was partially destroyed, and the flooring of the second floor was burned through in places and permitted the water to flood the lower part of the structure. Several paintings were badly damaged and "The Cavalier" stained-glass window, which was stored in the Sunday school building, was destroyed. It was valued at $1,000. The Sunday school organ, valued at $2,500, also was destroyed. Dr. Hillis said that it would take about three months to make repairs, and that in the meantime the Sunday school would be held in the church building.

How the blaze started is not known, but it is thought to have been due either to spontaneous combustion or a workman's carelessness while smoking.

Wanderer, Thought Dead, Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—After an absence of twenty-five years in the West Walter Ludwig returned to Belleville, Ill., to-day, only to find that he had been legally dead for years and that his inheritance had been divided among other heirs. Ludwig, whose real name was Walter James, was sent to Belleville as an orphan from New York. He was adopted by Amandus Ludwig, with whom he lived for eighteen years. He then ran away.

PRISON GRAFT CASES UP.

C. V. Collins and Other Indicted Men to Plead at Hudson Falls To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Ten men against whom sealed indictments were returned last week by the Grand Jury of Washington County, on charges of graft in connection with the construction of the Great Meadow Prison at Comstock, will be arraigned to-morrow morning before Supreme Court Justice Henry V. Borst, of Amsterdam, who presided over the sessions of the Grand Jury. After hearing the pleas Justice Borst will fix the time of trial.

Among those indicted are Cornelius V. Collins, former State Superintendent of Prisons, and Charles S. Boland, President of the Hudson Valley Construction Company, which received $500,000 for work on the first two buildings erected on the prison site. The Grand Jury in its presentment stated that the actual value of the work to the State was about $200,000.

VIOLINIST GETS OUT OF JAIL.

Alimony Club Loses a Popular Member When Bail Is Reduced.

Gregor Skolnik, the Russian violinist, under a seventeen weeks' engagement with the Chicago Orchestra, who has recently been confined in the Ludlow Street Jail on account of his inability to furnish a bond of $2,500 guaranteeing the payment of temporary alimony to his wife, was released from membership in the Alimony Club yesterday afternoon. His release was made possible by the action of Supreme Court Justice Guy in reducing the bond to $1,500. This was furnished by a surety company.

During his two weeks' stay with the Alimony Club the violinist became very popular with the other members through his willingness to furnish them with music on all occasions. On last Sunday night he gave a concert attended by Sheriff Harburger and a number of Tammany district leaders.

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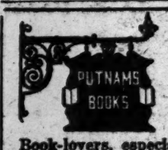

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OFFICE GRAB SENDS CUBAN HERE TO REST

Morales Was Worn Out by Importunate Demands of Fellow Party Members.

WATCHING OUR CAMPAIGN

Observes Methods at McCall Headquarters—Tells of Conditions in Cuba.

A member of the Cuban House of Representatives has been noticed in the McCall headquarters at the Imperial very much of late. He is Frederico G. Morales, (Valcarcel,) who represents Havana Province, and is Secretary of the Foreign Relations Committee of the lower branch of the Cuban Congress. Señor Morales came up from Havana about the middle of the Summer and has been resting at Lake Placid after three months of hard work in trying to satisfy officeseekers.

It seems that in Cuba it is recognized as a legitimate thing when the political party that was out gets in that its supporters have a right to expect offices. In comparison with the number of offices there is an excess of victorious voters. From the office of Chief of Police down there is almost a clean sweep, and the choosing of the best men out of the lot of officeseekers is made the task of a committee. Señor Morales was Secretary of this committee, and he had such hard work trying to put the right men in the right places that he had to seek a rest.

"Congress meets at noon on Nov. 3," said Señor Morales yesterday at the Imperial. "There is some important legislation coming up, though exactly what it is will not be known until President Menocal's message is read. There are three political parties represented among the members of the lower house, of which the Conservatives have a plurality of three. The Liberals are next. However, there are twelve National Liberals who are associated with the Conservatives in what we term a 'patriotic alliance,' and with them we have a safe majority.

"One of the most important measures adopted by the last Congress was the military retiring law, by which officers and men who are not in good physical condition may be retired upon 25, 50, or 75 per cent. of their pay, depending upon their condition and the length of their service. Those officers who fought in the Revolution may get 75 per cent. of full pay. Ordinary soldiers who took part in the Revolution may be retired after fifteen years of service. These pensions will not cost the Government anything, for we have an insurance fund in the army that was designed to meet the pension burden. Each officer and man in the service has to give 2 per cent. of his pay to this fund. The result of the retirement scheme will be to give us a first-class army.

"President Menocal names the commission to have charge of this matter, and it is doing its work well and quickly. On the retired list have already been placed three or four Colonels, six or seven Majors, eight or ten Captains, and between fifteen and twenty Lieutenants. More will be retired shortly.

"I have been interested in the work of the McCall headquarters. It is very similar to campaign work in Cuba, though there are differences, owing to our different Election law. We haven't a College Men's Association, but at the University of Havana there are two associations representing the two big parties, and these take an active part in a campaign.

"Conditions in Cuba have been excellent since Gen. Menocal's election. There is a great interest in the American tariff, because of the promise of free sugar in a few years. At the instance of President Menocal, soon there will be held in Havana a meeting of sugar plantation owners, who will discuss means of fighting low prices. At present the price of raw sugar in Havana is lower than it has been in a long time, being down 40 cents per twenty-five pounds below its normal level. Buyers are not plentiful. However, pineapples are bringing good prices.

"The Government is about to take an important step with regard to the exportation of tobacco. It has come to be felt that something must be done to protect the standard of Havana tobacco, and under a new law every box of cigars going out of the country will be inspected carefully and branded, the quality being guaranteed by the stamp of the Government.

"There have been no troubles with railways in Cuba of late except over a legacy left by Gen. Gomez, the last President, who made a decree to the effect that the Government had no right to examine the books of a railway company. He had no right to make such a decree, and it has been declared void, and the books of railway and other corporations must now be open to Government inspection. Because of that decree, or similar pronouncements, the telephone company has never had to pay taxes. It will now have to pay the Government $75,000 a year. The telephone service in Cuba has been greatly extended, and it is now possible to speak from Havana to Santiago and to Pinar del Rio.

"An important act was the abrogation by the present Administration of the concession owned by the Compania de los Puertos de Cuba, which was cleaning Havana and Santiago bays of sewage. The concession was pronounced unlawful. The company took the matter to the Supreme Court and was beaten. Now its stockholders have made a second appeal. I am sure they will lose.

"As an administrator, Gen. Menocal has shown that he ranks with Estrada Palma. He is giving Cuba an honest, efficient Government."

TUSSLE OVER BABY.

G. F. Jennings Snatches It from Wife—Warrant for Kidnapping.

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 3.—A struggle for their 21-month-old son took place before the local Court House today between George F. Jennings and his wife, who is suing him for divorce. Jennings finally obtained possession of the boy and drove off with him in an automobile. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, charging kidnapping.

They separated two weeks ago and Mrs. Jennings brought her action for divorce, asking for $10,000 alimony and custody of the child. To-day's meeting was a chance one. Mrs. Jennings had the child with her, Jennings snatched it up, and the struggle began.

BUNNY LETTER GIRL M'FARLAND'S BRIDE

Counterfeiter Acquitted of Wife Murder Inherits $50,000 and Weds Other Woman.

MARRIED IN NIAGARA FALLS

New Jersey Man Was Serving Term in Atlanta When He Learned of English Legacy.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 3.—Allison Mason MacFarland, acquitted a year ago of wife murder, and Florence Bromley, who figured prominently in the so-called "Bunny" letters, were married here last Wednesday, it became known to-day, by Justice of the Peace William C. Edwards. MacFarland gave his age as 37, his occupation as "salesman," and his residence as New York, and said he had been married once and that his wife was dead. Miss Bromley's age was given as 27. The two rode to the Justice's office in an automobile. They were accompanied by a man and woman giving the names of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth G. Mowatt.

MacFarland, when in the Federal prison in Atlanta recently for counterfeiting, learned that $50,000 had been left to him by an uncle in England.

The Philadelphia police telephoned here this morning, asking for information about the couple, but the speaker's voice was so low that only part of what he said could be heard.

Endearing letters sent to Allison M. MacFarland by Florence Bromley were used as evidence against him. Those letters, more than 100 in number, were found among his possessions after his wife died from poison. Detectives said they supplied a motive for his alleged desire to do away with his wife. Mrs. MacFarland was a frequent sufferer from insomnia and took oplates. The poison which killed her was in a bottle placed in a closet where she usually kept the oplates.

MacFarland went to trial in Newark. He was convicted and sentenced to die. A higher court ordered a new trial. In the second trial Miss Bromley testified in his defense, admitted authorship of the letters, and sustained his contention that he merely wished to divorce his wife, not to kill her.

When MacFarland was acquitted he went to the City Hall in Newark in quest of a marriage license to wed Miss Bromley. The clerk denied it to him. Then MacFarland came to New York and was arrested as a counterfeiter. He explained that he had passed the hours in his cell making impressions of coins, with a view to manufacturing trinkets. He pleaded guilty, however, and Miss Bromley denounced him, saying she was through with him forever.

THINKS STILWELL LUCKY.

Riley Says Pick and Shovel Await Him if He Goes to Great Meadow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Warden Clancy's statement that ex-Senator Stilwell's health was as good as when he was sent to Sing Sing caused a stir among those friends of Stilwell who felt that the Warden should have shown some special consideration to the prisoner.

The fact that Mr. Clancy nominated Stilwell for the Senate in defiance of Tammany, it was thought, might prompt the Warden to be lenient with him. But it did not. Stilwell was put in an ordinary cell and got the regular prison fare, and placed at work in the storehouse. It has been the custom heretofore to favor such prisoners with quarters in the dormitory, food from the Warden's table, and clerkships or other light work. Clancy's failure to so favor Stilwell caused the prisoner to complain, and led to the statement that Stilwell had made application to be transferred to another prison.

John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, said that while no such request had reached him, Stilwell would be better off to remain in Sing Sing, because if he were sent to Great Meadows he would be put at work with a pick and shovel.

PLACE FOR MARTIN VOGEL.

Selected for Assistant United States Treasurer at New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Martin Vogel, the New York Democratic leader, has been selected for the post of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. The nomination form bearing his name was made out at the Treasury Department to-day to be sent to the President who will forward it to the Senate.

Mr. Vogel was indorsed by Senator O'Gorman. One of his principal backers was Henry Morgenthau, the new Ambassador to Turkey. He and Senator O'Gorman thought that Mr. Vogel should be rewarded for his services in organizing voters in the last Democratic campaign.

Martin Vogel, who is a lawyer with offices at 15 Broad Street, has been prominent in Democratic counsels in this city. He lives at 56 East Eightieth Street.

Spider Plague In Back Bay Region.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—A plague of black spiders is troubling the residents of the fashionable Back Bay district. Whence they came no one knows, but the Board of Health has been besieged with complaints regarding the pests, and inquiries as to how to exterminate them.

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The Main Road
By Maude Radford Warren

This story reveals the wonderful itinerary of a woman's journey from sentimentalism to passion, showing the broad highroad on which she started, confident of arriving quickly at a goal, the blind alleys where her inexperience led her, the long and weary detours she had to make. But there are pictured also the bright spots where she found happiness, the companionship of friends, and the glory at the journey's end. Intimate scenes introduce us to her in her Wisconsin home surroundings.

The Way Home
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine." Basil King

This new novel, "The Way Home," touches greater depths of human nature than even "The Wild Olive" or "The Street Called Straight." It deals with the most important things of life, single life, married life, and church life, and portrays the inner motives of a self-centred man. It is the story of the struggle between the spiritual and the material in the average man—a series of tense, emotional situations in which a strong man who was far from being a hero found himself. He found, too, a tower of strength in the love of the woman he had misunderstood.

The Iron Trail
By Rex Beach

Of course you remember Kipling's "If" about the man who could keep his head in every emergency. Well, here he is, the hero, as Rex Beach has drawn him in his new Alaskan story. There were plenty of things to stand up against, too; other men's scheming, lack of funds, storms, glaciers, and misrepresentation. But he won his fight against nature as he won the heart of an unusual heroine. The scene of their wild wooing on the bridge threatened by the flood is more dramatic than anything the author has ever written.

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By Norman Duncan

A tale for the times, of an average man, his loves and beliefs, with a piquant flavor of East and West. A big-hearted salesman whose soul had never worried him went to the Holy Land to regain his health, and learned there what years of rubbing shoulders in Broadway would never have taught him.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
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GALLERY GIVES WAY; WORSHIPPERS HURT

Congregation Thrown Into a Panic at Harlem Service for Jewish New Year.

WOMEN THROWN TO FLOOR

Police and Firemen Arrive in Time to Quell Mad Rush for Narrow Exits from the Hall.

Eleven persons were injured painfully and more than a dozen others suffered minor hurts which were not reported to the police, when a gallery collapsed without warning shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Clairmont Hall, at 62 East 106th Street, where members of the Congregation Talmud Torah were about to hold religious services in observance of the Jewish New Year. At the time of the accident there were more than 500 persons in the hall.

The collapse of the gallery started a panic, and in the mad scramble for the narrow exits which followed women and children were trampled upon and their clothing was torn. The presence of mind of some of the men in the hall, and the prompt arrival of firemen, and police reserves from the East 104th Street station, prevented more serious trouble. At the Bureau of Buildings, 220 Fourth Avenue, it was said that a preliminary examination of the collapsed gallery made by one of their inspectors indicated that the accident had followed the breaking of a suspension rod which helped support the gallery. It was said that the gallery had probably been weakened by overcrowding.

Those who were treated by doctors from Harlem and Mt. Sinai hospitals were:

BRILLIANT, Mrs. BERTHA, 24 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; contusions of legs and arms; sent home.

FOMHER, Mrs. IDA, 215 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; bruises on both legs; Mount Sinai Hospital.

FRIEDMAN, IGNATZ, 113 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; cuts on right hand and right side; sent home.

HABERKORN, HARRY, 1,446 Park Avenue; bruises on back; to Harlem Hospital.

LUSTIG, Mrs. FANNIE, 1,477 Madison Avenue; cuts on both legs and forehead; sent home.

PASTIKY, Mrs. ROSE, 218 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; shock; Mount Sinai Hospital.

PALEY, LEON, 47 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; sprained shoulder and cuts on hands; sent home.

SEIDEL, HATTIE, 6 years old, 184 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; cuts on right hand and side; sent home.

SEIGEL, Miss Pinie, 326 East One Hundred and Second Street; bruises on body and possible internal injuries; Mount Sinai Hospital.

STURTZ, Mrs. FANNIE, 71 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; contusions of right ear and face; sent home.

KAPLAN, SAMUEL, 1,572 Madison Avenue; cuts on head and face and shock; sent home.

The Talmud Torah has its quarters at 227 East 100th Street. Together with the school, which aims to give religious instruction to poor young men, it maintains a small synagogue. It has no regular rabbi, and rabbis from different congregations have supplied the synagogue from time to time. The school engaged Clairmont Hall in which to hold services for the Jewish New Year. Services were held there last Wednesday and Thursday, and another service was to be held in the hall yesterday morning. The services were intended to benefit poor children. Tickets admitting persons to the hall were sold, and the committee, having the celebration of Rosh ha-Shanah in charge, hoped that enough would be realized from the celebration to enable the school to broaden its activities. The hall is surrounded by a gallery, and following the Jewish custom the men occupied the floor of the hall yesterday and the women were seated above.

Abraham Krietman, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, was addressing the gathering when a section of the west gallery, thirty feet in length, broke in the middle with a loud crash. As two sides of the gallery sagged to the floor below the room was filled with dust from the plaster. When the gallery gave way the women who had been standing on it were thrown from their feet and slid down the broken ends of the gallery to the floor. Six men, who were sitting under the gallery, were pinned to the floor.

Cantor Tannebaum, Mr. Krietman, and members of the committee shouted for order, explaining that there was no danger. David Hoviss, a special officer in the hall, after running to a telephone and notifying Police Headquarters of the accident, returned to the hall and assisted others in quieting the women. The hall has two narrow exits in the rear and one in the front, and toward these exits the crowd in the hall pressed. Patrolman McCormack had turned in an alarm of fire, and police and firemen arrived in time to break up the crowd around the doors before any one was trampled to death.

$3,000 FOR INJURY BY AUTO.

Shown That Accident Contributed to Cancer Which Caused Death.

For the death of her daughter, Miss Theresa Cahill, a vaudeville actress, known on the stage as Tessie Hope, Mrs. Margaret Cahill, won $3,000 damages in a sealed verdict returned by a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Kelby yesterday. Mrs. Cahill brought suit against the Benz Import Company, automobile dealers of this city.

Testimony in the case showed that Miss Cahill was struck by a motor car owned by the defendant company at Broadway and Eighty-first Street, near her home, on Dec. 21, 1911. She sustained a fracture of the pelvis and other injuries. She was first an inmate of Roosevelt Hospital and after two months was discharged as cured. Sometime afterward cancer developed in the region of the injury and Miss Cahill went to a hospital at Bound Brook, N. J., where she died.

Counsel for the defense contended that cancer alone caused death and a long argument ensued. The jury, however, decided that the accident had contributed to the fatal malady.

THEATRE AGENTS IN COURT.

Head of Tyson Company Denies Plan to Combine with McBride.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan heard argument yesterday on the application of William M. Erb of 34 Nassau Street, President of the Tyson Company, which controls twenty hotel news stands and theatre ticket agencies, for an injunction to restrain the Hudson Trust Company from disposing of any of the Tyson Company's stock and to restrain former officers of the company from interfering with his intention of putting an accountant in its offices. It was explained that the Tyson Company was distinct from Tyson & Co., which controls three prominent hotel news stands.

Erb was elected President a week ago. M. L. Malevinsky, who appeared in opposition to the proceeding, charged that Erb was a dummy of William S. McBride and that his election was part of a scheme to combine the Tyson Company stands with the McBride stands. This was denied by Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, who represented Erb. Justice Gavegan gave all parties until next Wednesday to submit briefs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES COMING.

Corporation Counsel Doing with Less—Civil Service Asks More.

Corporation Counsel Watson's budget estimate for next year, which was submitted yesterday to the Board of Estimate, called for an appropriation of $889,610 for the legal affairs of the city. This is $2,830 less than was allowed for 1913. The Corporation Counsel requests that he be allowed two new places for Deputy Assistant Counsel at $2,250 a year each to be chiefly engaged in prosecuting violations of the tenement house laws. He also asks for two new stenographers at $2,200 a year each to take minutes, depositions, &c. He also asks for two new examiners, one with knowledge of Yiddish and one with knowledge of Italian.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has requested $220,245 in its annual budget estimate, which is $10,730 more than this year's appropriation. The Commissioners of Accounts have applied for $212,880, or exactly $80 less than this year's allowance.

PLAN MEETING FOR GAYNOR.

Large Chorus to Sing at Exercises in Carnegie Hall.

The public memorial meeting for Mayor Gaynor will be held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 9, at 8:15 o'clock, according to arrangements made yesterday by the committee having the matter in charge. R. Ross Appleton, Chairman of the committee, will preside. He will be introduced by Mayor Kline. Speeches will be made by Justice Martin J. Keogh, William R. Willcox, Justice Luke D. Stapleton, the Rev. Judah L. Magnes, John D. Kernan, and Dr. John H. Finley.

A male chorus of two hundred voices from the United German Singing Societies of New York will sing several selections, accompanied on the organ by Harry Rowe Shelley. A contralto solo will be given by Miss Edith McGee. Tickets of admission to the memorial meeting may be obtained by application to the Mayor's office in the City Hall.

SOCIETY AMATEURS IN THE SADDLE

Piping Rock Horse Show Attracts Hunting Set to the Locust Valley Grounds.

AWARD BEAUTIFUL PRIZES

Jumping and Saddle Horses Display Abilities Before Crowd of Enthusiasts.

That the horse retains its position in the affections of society and sportsmen and sportswomen generally was again made manifest at the eleventh annual show of the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, at which a peep at the names on the boxes overlooking the picturesque inclosure, and under the lee of the clubhouse, showed several hundred who are prominent in the social register.

Nestling among the hills in a country made historic through its associations with Messenger, a famous thoroughbred of a century ago, the exhibition attracted several thousand lovers of the horse who witnessed competitions in which the participants for honors were shown by amateurs, who paraded their entrants out of pure love of the sport. Any professionals seen were on the outside of the ring, and they lauded the class of the nominations and the cleverness with which they were shown.

Essentially a hunters' and saddlers' exhibition, it formed the medium of the gathering of the best of these types, chiefly nominated by the hunting club colonies of Long Island, although some of the classes showed entrants from as far away as Canada.

The prizes consisted of cups, which were exhibited inside the inclosure with that portion of the field resembling a first-class silversmith's exhibit. Among those who contributed were Harry Payne Whitney, Roswell Eldridge, Rufus L. Patterson, Howard C. Smith, George F. Baker, Jr., John B. Dennis, Walter Jennings, H. P. Davison, Mortimer L. Schiff, Benjamin Stern, Otto H. Kahn, Harvey Murdock, William D. Guthrie, George W. Bacon, Francis L. Hine, Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, Charles E. McCann, William H. Porter, Jeremiah Beall, Albert Strauss, W. F. S. Smithers, Joseph E. Davis, Richard Howe, John T. Pratt, W. R. Grace, Mrs. Ambrose Clark, Edwin D. Morgan, Clarence W. Dolan, Charles A. Coffin, Harold A. Pratt, Victor Morawetz, George D. Pratt, Herbert L. Pratt, Harvey S. Ladew, Middleton S. Burrill, C. K. G. Billings, J. E. Aldred, J. Parker Kirlin, Thomas F. Ryan, Anson W. Burchard, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Sherwood Aldrich, Dr. P. P. Satterwhite, Thomas Leeming, William R. Peters, Col. Charles I. De Bevoise, E. Mortimer Ward, Walter Rosen, Henry W. Clinton, William F. Sheehan, W. N. Dykman, John C. Moore, and Anton G. Hodenpyl.

The chief prize, however, was $500 hung up for the Piping Rock subscription hunters, which had been subscribed for and purchased under an agreement entered into several months ago with Thomas Hitchcock, H. L. Nicholas and Joseph B. Thomas, the directors. The winner turned up in Bear Cat, the nomination of Mortimer L. Schiff. This entry proved to be the top-notcher of the eight named for the honors, which warranted a performance over four jumps of four feet six inches in height, supplemented by inquiry into their conformation and quality.

Bear Cat gave every indication of possessing the proper qualifications for making a hunter, which was the purpose of the subscription. As the runners-up to the winner, Howard Willet's Silvery Moon, S. H. P. Pell's Addies Pride and Joseph B. Thomas's Top Rail got the other places.

Each of the sessions, morning and afternoon, was given over to saddlers and hunters exclusively, and warranted the most intense interest being shown in the awards by the members of the various hunt clubs, who vied with each other in trying to anticipate the judges' decisions.

In the jumping contests there were several spills, but there was no showing of the white feather by any of the amateurs who, despite being thrown, promptly got into the saddle and sent their mounts at the various obstacles with even more speed than that which was witnessed in their respective mishaps, all of which were not combined with anything of a serious nature. One of the youngsters striving for the Aldred trophy in the children's class, Miss Harriet Pratt, was tossed over the head of her pony, Bob, and it appeared that she had had a bad fall, but she was soon again in the saddle. Bob was unplaced, but Miss Pratt afterward gained second prize with her gray mare, Betty, while Tracy Coudert, on Herbert L. Pratt's Lady Bird, was accorded the premier position.

As he was about to enter the ring with F. Ambrose Clark's Château Lafitte, one of the entries in the middleweight hunters' division, John Beatty, an employe of Mr. Clark, fell from the horse after being seized with a fit. He fell heavily on his head and received a painful gash behind his right ear. Dr. Delaney attended him.

The famous Hitchcock jumpers were very much to the fore, particularly in the class for the best three shown, the property of one exhibitor. Cavalier, Cavalier, and Coronet, which have all done duty through the field, went over their fences without mishap and found little seeming difficulty in catching the eye of the judge for first prize. Immediately following this Cavalier annexed the W. R. Grace prize, being capably handled by Miss Helen Hitchcock. She also gained second award with Ralph Ellis's Submit in the same class.

Others of the younger element who showed proficiency in the saddle were Miss Alix Dolan, Miss Florence Pratt, James Dooley, Jr., Tracy Coudert, Miss Edith Pratt, and Jay Lincoln. Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury of Scarsdale scored with her fine saddle mare Patricia, leading Miss Edith Webb, on Glory Bird; Miss Margery Hubbs, on Fantasy, and Miss Lita Fleitman, on Sefton Girl.

A clever two-year-old jumper was seen in Brentwood, by Byrn Mawr, which was seen this past Summer in a baby race at Saratoga. Brentwood is in the Hitchcock barn and was concededly a clever fencer for one of his years. With Helen Hitchcock up, the gelding, which stands 15.3, showed the way to a mature bunch for the Ladew trophy, beating among others Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Holdfast, on which Miss Hitchcock also had the mount. The show will be continued to-day. The summary:

Ponies in Harness, single, not exceeding 13 hands, driven by boys or girls not over 12 years of age.—Won by Harry Payne Whitney's Hamites, bik. m., 15.1; Miss Edith Pratt's Sister, b. m., 14.3, second; Mortimer L. Schiff's Blue, gr. g., 16.1½, third; Harry Payne Whitney's Acushla, b. m., 15, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, ladies to ride.—Won by Miss Rose B. Dolan's Little Marion, ch. m., 15.1, (Miss Dolan;) Harry Payne Whitney's Acushla, b. m., 15, (Miss Helen Hitchcock,) second; Harry Payne Whitney's Hamites, bik. m., 15.1, (Miss Flora Whitney,) third; Miss Greta Hostetter's Black Bird, blk. g., (Miss Hostetter,) fourth.

Handy Hacks.—Won by Sequatogue Farm's Molly Bawn, ch. m., 14.3, (Miss Margery Hubbs;) Mrs. Hitchcock's Calvinist, b. g., 16.1, (T. Hitchcock,) second; C. Douglas Frank's Sefton Boy, br. g., 15.0½, (Mr. Frank,) third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, ladies to ride.—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's Supplement, br. g., 16.1, (Mrs. Clark;) Mrs. J. E. Davis's Impulse, b. m., 15.3, (Mrs. Davis,) second; F. Ambrose Clark's Château Lafitte, ch. g., 16.1½, third; Miss Greta Hostetter's Brampton, gr. g., fourth.

Saddle Ponies, 13 hands or under, ridden by boy or girl not over 12 years of age.—Won by James Dooley, Jr's, Little Miss, (owner;) John T. Pratt's Little Miss, (Miss Virginia Pratt,) second; Margaret Gilbert's Pet Beauty, (Miss Gilbert) third; William Bergh Kip's Pattie Pembroke, (Master Kip,) fourth.

Ponies, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands, ridden by boy or girl not over 15 years of age.—Won by Frederic R. Coudert's Lady Bird, b. m. 14, (Tracy Coudert;) F. Ambrose Clark's Tiny Balding, b. g., 13.3½, second; H. P. Whitney's Tidy, ch. m., 13.3, third; Miss Mary Cameron's Clifton Laddie, b. g., 13.2, fourth.

Ponies, over 14 hands and not exceeding 14.3 hands, ridden by a boy or girl not over 15 years of age.—Won by Miss Edith Pratt's Sister, b. m., 14.3, (owner;) Sequatogue Farm's Molly Bawn, ch. m., 14.3, (Miss Tertia Holm,) second; Mrs. J. E. Davis's Mayday, ch. m., 14.3 (Miss Alix Dolan,) third; Miss Constance E. Fahy's Tar Baby, blk. g., 14.2, (owner,) fourth.

Children's Ponies, ridden by young children and shown in lead line.—Won by James Dooley, Jr.'s, Cupid, b. g., 12, (Jay Lincoln;) Miss Florence Pratt's Trixey, blk. g., 12, (Frederick Pratt,) second; Miss Priscilla Allen's Billy, b. g., 12, (Miss Allen,) third; Henry C. Phipps' Moonshine, blk. m., 11.2, (Ogden Phipps,) fourth.

Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Miss H. D. Atterbury's Patricia, ch. m., 15.1½, (Miss Atterbury;) Miss Vera A. H. Cravath's Glory Bird, ch. m., 15.1, (Miss Edith Webb,) second; Sequatogue Farm's Fantasy, ch. m., 15.1¼, (Miss Margery Hubbs,) third; C. Douglas Frank's Sefton Girl, ch. m., 15.1, (Miss Lida Fleitman,) fourth.

Green or Qualified Hunters, middleweight, up to carrying 180 pounds to hounds.—Won by Mrs. Hitchcock's Cavalier, ch. g., 16.2, (Helen Hitchcock;) Ralph Ellis's Submit, b. g., 16.2, second; F. W. M. Cutcheon's Virginia, br. m., third; F. Ambrose Clark's Sally Comber, ch. m., 16.1, fourth.

Three Best Hunters.—Won by Mrs. Hitchcock's Calvinist, Cavaller, and Coronet; W. R. Grace's April Fool, St. Patrick, and Take Care, second; Mrs. Hitchcock's Jolly Dixon, Jonas King, and Brentwood, third; F. Ambrose Clark's Chateau Lafitte, Supplement, and Sam Ott, fourth.

Novice Hunters, heavyweight.—Won by John T. Pratt's Champion, ch. g., 16.2; Paul D. Cravath's Cato, br. g., second; Ralph Ellis's Nora, br. m., 16.1, third; W. R. Grace's Greenwood, b. g., 16.2, fourth.

Middleweight Hunters.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Holdfast, ch. g., 16.2; F. Ambrose Clark's Chateau Lafitte, ch. g., 16.1, second; W. R. Grace's Take Care, b. g., 16.1, third; F. W. M. Cutcheon's Lady Mountvale, ch. m., 16, fourth.

Lightweight Hunters.—Won by Ralph Ellis's Sandy, ch. g., 15.1, Herbert Pratt's Strawberry, gr. m., 15.2, second; W. R. Grace's St. Patrick, ch. g., third; Mrs. J. E. Davis's Impulse, b. m., 15.3, fourth.

Ladies' Hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds, ridden by ladies.—Won by Mrs. Hitchcock's Brentwood, ch. g., 15.3, (Helen Hitchcock;) Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Holdfast, ch. g., 16.2, (Helen Hitchcock,) second; Howard Willet's Silvery Moon, gr. g., 16.1¾, (Miss Lida Fleitman,) third; Mrs. J. E. Davis's Impulse, b. m., 15.3, (Miss Davis,) fourth.

Best Jumper.—Won by Paul D. Cravath's Hero, br. g., 17; F. Ambrose Clark's Chateau Lafitte, ch. g., 16.1, second; Mrs. Hitchcock's Jolly Dixon, br. g., 16.3, third; same owner's Cavalier, ch. g., 16.2, fourth.

Pony Jumpers.—Won by Harold I. Pratt's Lady Bird, b. m., 14.1½, (owner;) the Misses Pratt's Betty, gr. m., 13.2, (Miss Harriett Pratt,) second; Ralph Kirlin's Mickey, b. g., 14.2, (Tracy Coudert,) third.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1913.

AT LAST.

A law goes into effect to-day which greatly lessens the worst evils of the misnamed protective tariff and puts that mischievous system about as near abolition as the requirements of revenue and the conditions of business will permit. It is a substantial victory after a long, arduous, uncertain struggle—a victory of justice and common sense over the forces of greed and delusion.

The foundations of the protective tariff, in its worst aspects, were laid during the war for the Union, when heavy import duties were levied to offset the heavy internal taxes needed for the Government in its tremendous task. When the war was over and taxes could be removed, the protected interests combined to get the internal rates lowered or repealed, and the duties retained. They succeeded, and a tariff resulted that never could have been enacted on its merits. A curious state of public sentiment developed. On the one hand the resentment at the unfriendliness of European Governments shown during the war created a prejudice against foreign trade; on the other hand the Republican Party, become the party of protection, was essentially the war party, and the patriotism of the North fervently supported it. All efforts at tariff reform encountered this stubborn obstacle; they were regarded by a large portion of the voters as un-American and disloyal. Meanwhile the import duties were advanced, the barriers to foreign commerce were raised higher and higher, the interests perfected their machinery for the control of Government, and protection was for the time impregnable. It was more than a quarter of a century after the close of the war before an avowedly reform tariff could be passed, and then it was so emasculated in the Senate that Mr. CLEVELAND, denouncing it as a piece of "party perfidy and dishonor," refused to sign it.

That was nearly twenty years ago. When we consider that only within the last five years has serious tariff reform seemed even dimly possible, the triumph of to-day is impressive. It is due, of course, largely to the work of education that has been carried on with energy, patience, and intelligence. But it is due also very largely to economic changes which have deeply affected the public mind. On the one hand the productive capacity of our home industries has steadily outstripped the demand of the home markets, and an increasing number of able men engaged in them have felt more and more that the tariff was a hindrance, not a help, to their development. On the other hand, industrial activity within the last twenty years has undergone a high degree of organization and combination. Increased efficiency has made a demand for wider outlets, and foreign markets have been invaded in all parts of the world. While this has made protection at home absurd to those who enjoyed it, but were capable of dispensing with it, it has also made protection hateful to the consumers. Sales of American goods abroad at lower prices than Americans paid at home have been the arguments that have convinced the consumers and angered them. Slowly at first, and then swiftly, the vast superstructure of protection has been undermined. The plain business sense of the people, their sense of justice, their consciousness of the nation's strength, these have combined to produce the result so painfully pursued and so momentous. In the annals of business, the 3d of October, 1913, may well be ranked as Independence day.

AS TO FREE SPEECH.

We are glad to note, in President CHURCHILL's letter to THE TIMES yesterday, a manifest wish to prevent the impression going abroad that the Board of Education frowns upon the appearance before public bodies and society meetings of educational experts retained in the school system. The inference that the board has looked askance at officials who presumed to address meetings upon educational topics was legitimately drawn from these sentences, addressed by Mr. CHURCHILL on Sept. 17 last to Mr. HOWARD W. NUDD, Acting Secretary of the Public Education Association:

> I objected to you writing letters inviting Superintendents, directors of special branches, or other subordinates to appear at conferences of outside bodies without the knowledge or approval of the Board of Education.
>
> I am now writing to the City Superintendent directing that no one in the supervising or teaching forces obey your mandate or request without the authority of the Board of Education.

We are glad, as we say, that President CHURCHILL has seen fit to reverse the position taken in the statements quoted, statements made, perhaps, overhastily. Mr. CHURCHILL now disclaims them by denial:

> I have not presumed to "cut off" free speech. I have not told Supt. MAXWELL that he "must not talk before bodies of reputable citizens "without my express permission," nor have I alleged such "right."

That is not a very frank reversal of policy. But a reversal in some sort was necessary, since the attempt to muzzle the professional men who are in charge of the technical affairs of New York schools would assuredly drive them out of the system and would deter others from coming in.

THE COMING AIR RACE.

The tenth anniversary of the first flight of a power-driven aeroplane will be fittingly celebrated at a meeting on the aviation field of the Aeronautical Society of this city at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, a week from next Monday. The previous day, Sunday, a memorial service will be held in Carnegie Hall in honor of WILBUR WRIGHT, who, with his brother ORVILLE, invented the power-driven aeroplane, and who made the first flight in one Oct. 13, 1903, at Kittyhawk, N. C. WILBUR WRIGHT did more than any other man to make the modern conquest of the air possible, but his countrymen lately have seemed too willing to permit other countries to lead in the development of the art of air navigation. The Frenchmen and Englishmen have been outdoing us lately, but BEACHEY, who flew over Niagara Falls in 1911 and still holds the American record for altitude, has entered as a competitor in THE TIMES Aerial Derby, which will be the principal event of the forthcoming celebration, and there will be other airmen who have beaten or made notable records in this great race, including WOOD, GILPATRIC, ADAMS, MESTACH, BURNSIDE, JOHNSTON, BINGHAM-BROWN, LUCKEY, NILES, and perhaps the Italian aviator, BELLANCA. One of these contestants, Mr. GILPATRIC, has views of his own as to the recent neglect of aviation in this country which he expresses in a piquant letter printed on this page.

In this memorable race, for which THE NEW YORK TIMES offers cash prizes of $2,250 to be divided between the winner and the contestants who finish second and third, the distance will be about sixty miles. The course will extend from Staten Island northward over the Bay and the East and Harlem Rivers; thence through Spuyten Duyvil Creek and southward over the Hudson to the starting point.

Obviously the Americans must arouse themselves to regain their old supremacy with the heavier-than-air flying machine. Many new and improved types of the aeroplane will be used in THE TIMES Aerial Derby. So many new designs are turned out nowadays that the aeroplane bids fair to rival the motor car in its varieties of form and make. BEACHEY says that he will duplicate in his flight every recent feat of PEGOUD, the Frenchman, and perhaps even improve on them. The celebration of the Wilbur Wright anniversary and this air race of so many skilled aeronauts, which will be seen by a million or more people, should serve to revive the American interest in the conquest of the air.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH PROSPECT.

The belief that the Administration is considering Government ownership and operation of wire communications is strengthened by the fact that denials cannot be obtained, and that Representative LEWIS is working on the subject with the co-operation of the Post Office Department. The activities of the Department of Justice and of the Interstate Commerce Commission are directed toward making out a case against the existing private service in a manner adapted to the same end. Obviously if the existing service can be crippled, there will be all the better opportunity to paint glowing pictures of the superiority of the public over the private monopoly, and the acquisition of the lines can be accomplished more cheaply. That is what Wall Street calls making a buying basis. It is wicked when done in Wall Street, but is the accepted manner of proceeding against public utilities which it is desired to procure for the purposes of reform and politics.

It is interesting to note that it is always the prosperous private undertakings which the Government covets in the interest of the people. The Government never pioneers and develops and produces profit where none was before. The Government specialty is spending two dollars in the place of one, and hiring two men in the place of one. It is true that Government officials sometimes have delusions of grandeur in this respect, but the realization of the dreams are subject to such sad awakenings as overtook the British Government's dabbling with wireless communications. This is not recalled as any particular reproach to England, but for the sake of contrast with the facts published this week regarding the vigor shown by the private owners of the Marconi system, on both sides of the ocean. The British Marconi system is now making a new issue of stock for the acquisition of the Goldschmidt system and patents, which now are working over four thousand miles between Germany and Tuckerton, N. J., where the highest tower in the world stands. The American Marconi system is erecting communications between Northern Europe and Massachusetts as part of a wireless girdle around the world, via Honolulu to Japan, and southward through this hemisphere, and to Australasia. These are bold undertakings, and after they have succeeded the Governments which now ignore them may come to covet them in the name of the profit of the people.

If the wireless is as successful as its pioneers hope, it is obvious that the Government's acquirement of wire communications would be backing the wrong horse. The function of Government lies in keeping free competition between wire and wireless companies. The risks of such enterprises are suitably undertaken only by those who will make profit or loss according to the excellence of their operation, and who have a just claim that they shall not be forced into competition with bureaucrats supported by national resources. The economic competition of Governments is not serious, but their uneconomic competition would bankrupt any opposition with a shorter purse. The balance sheet is the test of the comparative excellence of public and private managements. Only a few weeks ago when the deficit of the British Government telegraph was under criticism, it was said that it could be made profitable at any time by raising the charges, and that the cheapness of the service should be considered. This apparent cheapness is now being cited by the promoters of American Government ownership. On the one hand it is clear that the cheapness is delusive, for there is a separate charge upon taxpayers in the background, including multitudes who never use the facilities provided at their expense. On the other hand, there are many who would prefer to pay more and get better service, especially in telephony. Those who have used both the American private telephones and the foreign Government telephones have no doubt that they prefer the American. The time to consider these things is before the Government commits itself to an investment of a billion or so, only to discover that the progress of the art under private initiative has made the Government's investment worthless.

JOHN NORRIS.

* * * The Newspaper Publishers Association has spent a great deal of money in bringing about this result. It is now about to be accomplished. I think perhaps it would be perfectly proper now for me to extend congratulations to Mr. JOHN NORRIS upon the successful conclusion of this long fight. * * * In fact, I will say now that my friend NORRIS is safe in leaving the Senate gallery, in abandoning the corridors of the Capitol, and go back to New York to-night and report the successful termination of the fight he has been waging for so many years.—*Remarks of Senator Smoot on the removal of the duties on news print paper and wood pulps, reported in The Congressional Record of Sept. 6.*

This is the tribute of the conquered to the victor, and never was praise given with better warrant or congratulations extended where they were more deserved. To Mr. JOHN NORRIS the newspapers of the country are indebted for placing news print paper and wood pulps of all sorts, from all parts of the world, upon the free list. As the Senator from Utah said in his speech, the fight has been going on for five or six years. Upon the authors of the Payne-Aldrich bill it was difficult to make much impression. The Underwood bill reflects the triumph of Mr. NORRIS's labors. He has rendered a service of the greatest value to the cause of tariff reform, to an industry unjustly burdened, and to Congress itself. His information was inexhaustible, and he freely put it at the service of the House and the Senate committees. Mr. SMOOT is himself a mine of information, but he was outclassed by Mr. NORRIS. There was no question asked that he could not answer, and his arguments for the removal of the duties were so solidly based and so buttressed about with facts as to be unconquerable. It is worth while for Congressional committees to give ear to such testimony.

The consequence is, as we have said, that the duties are removed. News print paper and wood pulps, which are a raw material of the newspaper business, are on the free list. The effect upon the interest concerned in the matter is set forth in the brief report of Mr. NORRIS's committee:

> The price of $50 per ton which was demanded by papermakers five years ago has been reduced by a number of paper companies to less than $41 per ton. New production is continually appearing upon the market. The additional output for the years 1912 and 1913 has been estimated at 1,400 tons per day, or 30 per cent. of the total consumption. The duty of $6 per ton which prevailed at the outset of the paper struggle has been wiped out. The consumption of news print paper in the United States exceeds 1,500,000 tons per annum, so that the gain to publishers from conditions largely induced by the Paper Committee's activities may be estimated at from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000 per annum.
>
> It is a pretty conspicuous achievement of downward revision to effect a saving of from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000 a year to a single industry. The newspapers of the country will join Mr. SMOOT in extending their congratulations to Mr. NORRIS, and, incidentally, they will congratulate the Utah Senator upon his graceful acceptance of defeat.

A QUEST FOR GOLD.

It is rumored that even among the women who were most anxious to welcome Mrs. PANKHURST to this country there are increasing symptoms of doubt as to the value of her services to the American suffrage movement. A considerable number of the suffrage workers have not viewed the coming of Mrs. PANKHURST with much enthusiasm from the first. Her campaign methods are not theirs, and they feel that theirs have been productive of more satisfactory results. Approval of the work of the British militants has seemed to them out of the question, and any demonstrative reception would indicate approval. Others, however, in the belief that seemingly greater obstacles to woman suffrage must be overcome in Great Britain, have contended that only the militant method could prevail there, and that Mrs. PANKHURST should be received with all the honors due to a heroine of their cause.

The present change of heart is due to the realization of the indisputable fact that the sole object of Mrs. PANKHURST's visit is to make money for the cause of British equal suffrage, and, incidentally, for the tribe of Pankhurst. The pursuit of woman suffrage here has not been pecuniarily profitable for many, or largely so for any; and the American suffragists need all the funds they can secure to carry on their own campaign. The leader of the British militants demands a guarantee of $1,500 for speaking in Madison Square Garden, in addition to a liberal share of the gate receipts after the expenses have been paid. In fact, she claims 60 per cent. of all that is taken in over $10,000. This money she will take home with her.

In other words, Mrs. PANKHURST regards the American suffrage cause as a fat goose to be plucked for British profit. Her alert and comely press agent has not been wasting her time since her arrival, and her work shows that her employer, like most other English artists and sporting folk, is coming to collect the profits of the enormous amount of free advertising we have all been giving her in our accustomed generous way. It is perfectly natural that the native suffragists should feel that if there is any money in the public exhibition end of their movement they ought to have it. They may try to get a fair share of the Pankhurst receipts, but they may not succeed, as they have not been as alert as the militant matron and her agent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Apparently Eager for Temptation.

A queerer specimen of mixed-up logic has rarely been seen than is provided by an advertisement in which our highly respected, almost venerated, contemporary, The Atlantic Monthly, attempts to prove to advertisers the special value of the "space" it offers them.

The proclamation begins with the interesting statement that if The Atlantic's advertising revenue were entirely cut off, the publication of the magazine could and would be continued, as the income from circulation alone would support it. This, we are next told, "enables the publishers to pursue an editorial policy entirely independent of outside or undue influence, and strictly in accord with their conception of their obligation to subscribers." Yet we are told that the situation described is one of which the advertiser should be keen to take advantage, and evidently The Atlantic hopes he will!

But if The Atlantic thinks that ability to do without advertising altogether is the condition on which editorial independence and honesty depend, either wholly, chiefly, or largely, why is it not content with things as they are, and why its eagerness to be subjected to temptations obviously thought by it to be irresistible for anybody engaged in the publishing business? None of us ever saw any reason for suspecting, to say nothing for believing, that The Atlantic as it is lacks any of the virtues or shows the effects of any sinister influence, but if its managers themselves hold its special excellence to be a consequence of an ability which few if any other publishers of unendowed periodicals would profess, their desire to increase the number of their advertisements, now somewhat pathetically small, is calculated to excite apprehension as well as wonder.

The most unpleasant part of The Atlantic's advertisement is the implication it conveys as to the editorial policy and habits of contemporaries already more favored by advertisers than itself. Of course it doesn't really think them all edited from the business office, regardless of "their obligation to subscribers." It must know, or at least it should know, that advertising in large amounts cannot be secured, or at least that it cannot long be retained, in that way.

Amazing, But Not Incredible.

Were not the confessions of the man DAVIS in such strict accord with a large amount of verified information of like kind already available, the story of his activities as a dynamiter would be viewed with deep suspicion as the wild imagining of one who preferred a baleful eminence to obscurity. Such persons, as the police reports show, are by no means rare, and not infrequently death as well as imprisonment have been risked to get the sort of glory which the great criminal earns.

Those who have talked with DAVIS, however, are confident that he does not belong to this class of perverts. He is notably well-mannered, a fine, upstanding man, and of seemingly more than ordinary intelligence except for his inability to see that what he did, instead of advancing the cause of labor, was sure to injure it. For a habitual dynamiter, too, he seems always to have shown a surprising disinclination for taking human life, even in the case of those whom he held enemies of his union. He destroyed their property without compunction, but he was so reluctant to kill that he endured the epithet of "chicken-hearted" from the ruthless superiors who financed his operations—and let him take all the direct risk of carrying them out.

His amazing story of the destructive explosions he caused in so many places can be accepted, of course, only when corroborated. His is the testimony of an informer, giving evidence, not that wrong may cease and evildoers be punished, but at least partly, as he admits, because his superiors did not sufficiently appreciate and recompense his services, and, for the rest, though he does not admit that, to win mitigation of his own punishment by aiding the prosecution of those whose orders he *too* faithfully and skillfully executed.

Unfortunately for those whom he accuses and fortunately for honest people, the required corroboration is at hand. What DAVIS says he did we know was done, and the series of trials that began with the conviction of the MCNAMARAS makes his otherwise incredible narrative more than plausible.

Highwaymen as Bad as Murderers.

That the policing of country roads in a way directly to prevent the holding up and robbing of automobilists is a task of such magnitude as to be impossible will probably have to be admitted. What cannot be prevented directly, however, can sometimes be prevented indirectly, and these crimes come in that category.

The remedy is relentless pursuit of the highwaymen, kept up until they have been captured, followed, of course, by a punishment of severity proportioned to the gravity of their offense. And that offense is particularly grave, not because its victims are automobilists, and therefore presumably rather richer than other users of the highways, but because it violates a fundamental and general right, and one that is among the most important that civilization confers.

The highwayman, bad enough where lack of law and its machinery make every man the natural defender of his own life and property, and put him on warning to be prepared for doing it, is intolerable in settled and organized communities.

A very pest of these public enemies has appeared on the New Jersey roads, and, while some efforts have been put forth to catch them, none has yet been caught. That proves the efforts to have been lacking in either energy or intelligence. Meanwhile, that State, and any other where like happenings take place, suffers heavily in repute. Incidentally, it suffers not a little in pocket, for the automobilists are beginning to deem it the part of justifiable caution to spend their money somewhere else, and that means loss to many local interests.

In the old days highwaymen received the same punishment as murderers, and though we can hardly do that now, a potential murderer every one of them is, with that particular depravity of mind which the law recognizes as a sufficient reason for striking with all its force.

THE SLUMP IN AVIATION

Due to Discouragement of the Press, This Devotee Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the matter with aviation in this country? The question is at once difficult and easy to answer—difficult because it involves the psychology of the American public and easy because just what is the matter is only too evident in aviation circles. Lack of financial and moral encouragement are doing their work and times are hard in the industry. If America was the mother of this vast scientific development, why does she not nurture her offspring, why does not the Government do like every other civilized nation, and give its patronage to a means of fighting what—unless it soon awakens—may prove its undoing? Such questions are beyond me!

And why does not the very public which to-day raises its skeptical eyebrows and asks, "What's happened to aviation, anyhow?" lend, in some degree at least, its moral support? And why does it shake its sage head and remark, when it hears that you are an aviator, "Young fellow, you're not going to die of old age!" But here are questions that I can answer readily, and with plenty of spirit; the great public opinion is molded like clay by its press—and consider the hostile attitude of that press!

Consider its attitude—the very acme of biased hostility! Every time an aviator is killed, irrespective of the circumstances surrounding the casualty, a complete list of the "Death Toll of the Air" is published; every time a flier smashes his running gear, and the word gets to the papers, he "has had a miraculous escape." For instance, I read of a "300-foot fall" in your own paper, which, as a witness of the mishap, I can truthfully state was nothing more or less than the breaking of two skids and one panel, due to a misjudged landing in a side wind. And that same day we had put up considerable flying, of which no mention was made. "What is the matter with aviation?" you ask. Use your wide influence to spread the gospel of national enthusiasm—boom us and boost us—start the Government moving! Then, but not until then, will you see how little, given the backbone of finance, is the matter with us!

J. GUY GILPATRIC,
Chief Pilot Sloane Aeroplane Co.
(Licensed Aviator No. 171.)
Mineola, L. I., Oct. 2, 1913.

Campaign Fund Contributions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The law of this State limits the amount a candidate may spend in running for office; when this sum has been received through contributions, why should such candidate seek or be allowed to seek any further donations?

Why should a candidate who is "pretty sure of election" be allowed to accept personal gifts?

M. DAVIS.
New York, Oct. 2, 1913.

To-morrow's Sunday Times.

Everybody is keyed up to the coming world's series in baseball. At least it would seem that everybody is, according to an article in The Sunday Magazine of THE TIMES to-morrow, which tells of famous "fans" who haunt the Polo Grounds. The list includes banker, broker, lawyer, doctor, playwright, and men of many walks in life—as diverse a list as it is possible to conceive, and all on recreation bent.

Apropos of recreation, a young woman has just come to New York from Rochester to take charge of that branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. Her effort will be to lift the curse of loneliness from women here, and what she says about it in to-morrow's TIMES is of unusual interest. It's a story of ideals.

So is the article telling about Menier's communistic experiment at Anticosti Island. The French multi-millionaire came nearer to solving an often-tried plan than any one else has.

Other articles include a story of the world's mightiest naval unit, the new Panama Fleet, that will take the place of the Atlantic Fleet; another on the horrible experiences of a German in the French Foreign Legion, and, as an antidote, a delightful talk with John Barrymore about his adventures when he was down and out, which he is writing as a book. He calls it "Leading the Open Life on Broadway." He has illustrated it, too.

There's a crisp interview, too, with Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who defends the realistic play. "The topic of the hour," he says, "is the vital topic of the theatre."

These are a few of The Sunday Magazine's features, and, as a top-off, there's a page by Hy. Mayer. It will make you think.

THE ISSUE OF FREE SPEECH.

Dr. Maxwell Quotes President Churchill's Words of Provocation.

Department of Education,
the City of New York.
Office of
The City Superintendent of Schools,
500 Park Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter, published in your columns this morning, President Churchill of the Board of Education, in discussing his recent correspondence with the City Superintendent of Schools, says: "No warrant for raising the issue of free speech was given." The public will best judge of this statement by reading again the last paragraph of President Churchill's letter to the City Superintendent: "You are therefore requested not to attend this conference and to *direct* the Superintendents or other officers immediately under your direction that *no attention should be paid* to the request to appear *at such conferences* unless the Board of Education, or its President, grants permission." The italics are mine.

If these words of President Churchill do not raise the issue of free speech, it would be difficult to imagine in what way such an issue could be raised. When I wrote my letter I felt, and I still feel, that I was standing for the right of every public school teacher to set forth his views on questions of public education or any other question of public policy. The educational budget, which had been printed, presented to the Board of Education, and distributed to the press, was and is clearly such a question.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,
City Superintendent of Schools.
New York, Oct. 3, 1913.

TERMINAL MARKETS.

They Would Bring Consumer and Producer Quickly Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in your columns says truly: "Every one tells the farmer what to do, but no one gives him a market." This marketless condition, especially for meats, is, as experts lead us to believe, worse in New York City than almost anywhere else on the civilized globe. There, it appears, hundreds of thousands of working people are suffering from insufficient food, while thousands of tons of good food are spoiled and thrown away while being carried by stupid and antiquated methods over circuitous routes to badly located and inadequate saleshouses.

These methods, together with the cumbersome series of superfluous middlemen, are raising the price of foods often 100 per cent., yet the farmer sometimes cannot make the cost of production. Must the poorest thus become objects of charity and the rest of us take to compulsory vegetarianism on account of high prices while the farmer goes out of business?

Onion growers on our bog meadow lands near Goshen, in Orange County, New York, who pay for lots out of the proceeds of their crops, could get last year only 26 cents a barrel for fine onions and were starving, while the same onions were selling in some places in or about New York for $1.60 or $1.80 a barrel. It takes these onions from eight to fourteen days to make the trip to the city, a distance traveled by passengers in two hours. An expert relates that some time lately Arkansas apples brought the farmer but $1.50 a barrel, while in New York they sold for $1.25 a dozen or $35 a barrel. It is shown that in general for every dollar expended by the American housewife on food for the home table, 25 cents goes to pay for transportation; and we know too well that the price of many articles is more than doubled in distribution. These conditions act and react, always harmfully. Consumers get into the habit of doing without and refuse to buy, even when prices are lowered, while farmers are discouraged from producing, which further raises the prices.

Now is all this a matter for stoical endurance, or can it be remedied by a little intelligence? While I was reflecting in a somewhat maddened state of mind on the condition of our onion growers, my eyes lighted on an article in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Aug 24 last on "Market Terminals," by Davis Edwards. In it the splendid plans of Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx, were set forth with an illuminating discussion of the entire subject. I wish this article could be published weekly and not buried in a single issue, and that the markets might begin to go up as soon as possible. Such vast municipal warehouses placed at the rail and water terminals to receive direct from the producer all farm, fish, and meat products, flowers, &c., in hundreds of stalls for wholesale and retail distribution, with great cold storage houses attached, as well as canning and preserving plants, would surely be the greatest step in advance in the public economy that we have known for a long time.

MAURY.
Hastings-on-Hudson, Oct. 2, 1913.

THE UNFINISHED WHISPER.

There's a wave on the ocean,
A shade on the sea;
A ripple, an eddy
That whispers to me.

The Winter is coming and, lo, now the strain
Of something worth while in the Suffrage campaign!
They who have been silent, have said not a word,
Mayhap on the housetops full soon will be heard.
Those who have been backward may come to the front;
Those who have been dull may soon merely be blunt.
There's something abrewing, whate'er it may be—
'Twas told in the whisper that came from the sea.

So mild and so gracious, our women!
Ah, well!
'Neath mountains of calm raging furnaces dwell!
While long days went over and nothing was done—
While women were left butt and target for fun—
With pleas unavailing, and over the brine
The tales of strange doings along a dear line,
Strong thoughts may have smoldered, you all must agree—
And this, too, was whispered to me by the sea.

The bugle has sounded. Anon the campaign
Will stretch to the limits of forest and plain.
Already the winds breathe the incense of might,
Already the earth feels the heel of the fight.
Not always shall eagerness rear a weak head;
This Winter strong fervor shall rise in its stead;
Or so came the whisper to me from the sea,
And, oh, how it thrilled, how it satisfied me!

"Whatever is doing," I said to the breath,
"I am in at the start and shall stay to the death!
The rage of the furnace has entered my veins—
I care not for slander, for trouble or pains!
The warfare is on! Let me join in the fray!
Let me fight the good fight in the speediest way!
Whatever the method for victory be
I'll do"—but this last was not told by the sea!

LURANA SHELDON.

NOT PURE FOODS ONLY

But Foods Showing Definite Nutritive Values to be Required.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written about pure food, but the public to date has been apathetic, either failing to appreciate the importance of diet in its relation to health or exhibiting its usual psychological trait of diffidence. Rapacious producers of food products have coined this indifference into illicit profits in spite of legal restrictions in the form of pure food laws and label requirements. But now the tide is beginning to turn. The public is awakening to the imposition and frauds perpetrated upon it by producers, large and small, for its use. It is slowly rising to demand that food, designed by an all-wise Nature, shall not be robbed of its essential nutritive qualities to satisfy commercial avarice.

This is shown by the project to organize the Good Health Food League in Brooklyn next Tuesday. This association has grown out of a people's meeting called in June by Wilton H. Perry, a Brooklyn baker, as a protest against frauds committed on bakers by designing producers. In its declaration of principles the organizers of the league condemn the malpractices of the producer and take up the cudgels for the consumer. Its objects are:

> To prevent the manufacture and sale of impoverished or denatured food or raw materials used in the manufacture of food products.
>
> To encourage the use and provide a supply of all foods and raw materials for food products which promote good health to the consumer.
>
> To educate the public in regard to the bad effect upon health of the use of impoverished or denatured food and to instruct housewives in the purchase and preparation of good-health food for their families.
>
> To accomplish this aim through exposure, necessary legislation, intelligent enforcement of pure food laws, investigation and research, chemical analysis, meetings with lectures, and the publication of an official bulletin monthly.

Pure food is usually considered as proper food. Pure food is not necessarily good food, and good food, however pure, is not to be accepted always as healthful food. All pure food, however clear of adulteration, may not have the needed or expected nutritive values; hence the need of fighting for more healthful food.

The regulation and prohibition of chemicals in some foods and cleanliness in the preparation of others are only a short step in the right direction. We have a long way to go before real good to the consumer will be secured. The Good Health Food League is designed to meet this situation, and as a militant organization it is entitled to public support.

There is one branch of industry that has remained practically unnoticed in the present agitation, and yet the need for reform in it is great. I refer to the baking trade of our country—especially in its making of bread, cake and pie. In Greater New York there are approximately 2,500 bakers, and of this number possibly about six or less have their raw materials analyzed by a chemist to ascertain purity and nutritive value. Some of our bakers would not even know the value of a chemist's report. The great majority, if not nearly all, of the members of the baking trade base their preferences for raw materials on price rather than quality. It is the only thing for many of them to do, for there is no great reliance to be placed on the arguments of the salesmen for these houses.

The time is ripe to compel the wholesalers and others who prepare our food to do what is right and best for their customers. The Good Health Food League enters the field to compel this.

CORNELIUS S. LODER.
New York, Oct. 3, 1913.

TUMULTY DENIES HE'S BOSS

President's Secretary Says He Hasn't Meddled in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, denied to-day that he was the Democratic boss of New Jersey. An accusation to that effect has been made in a New Jersey newspaper and when Mr. Tumulty read it he thought the time had arrived for him to say something. Mr. Tumulty gave out a statement in which he asserted that he had taken no part in New Jersey political affairs, following the policy maintained by President Wilson, and that the only deviations from that policy were in response to urgent requests by the Democratic leaders in the State. This is Mr. Tumulty's statement:

> "The article in a New Jersey newspaper to the effect that I tried to dictate the choice of a Democratic State Chairman is untrue in both its substance and in its inference. It is the culmination of a series of stories, the purpose of which has been to make it appear that from my post in Washington I was attempting to control political affairs in New Jersey. All of them were untrue.
>
> "I have not attempted, directly or indirectly, even by the slightest suggestion or intimation, with Gov. Fielder or with any one representing him, nor with any of the parties or representatives of the parties to the controversy over the State Chairmanship, to interfere with or influence the selection of a State Chairman.
>
> "No one knows this better than does Gov. Fielder, nor than do Messrs. Grosscup and Kinkhead and the members of the State Committee.
>
> "So far as I am concerned, they or any of them are free to give to the public any statement or communication they may have received from me with regard to these matters.
>
> "I have never discussed the State Chairmanship or the Essex County situation with Gov. Fielder—whether in person, by telegraph, telephone, mail or any other means of communication—with the exception that on the night of the recent primary I inquired of him by telephone as to the result, and telegraphed him a few days ago my congratulations upon his declaration of independence.
>
> "I welcome this occasion to say, further, that I have scrupulously adhered to the policy unswervingly maintained by the President, from the hour of his arrival in Washington, of non-interference in New Jersey affairs. The only deviations from that policy were in response to specific and urgent requests by the leaders of the party in New Jersey.
>
> "Gov. Fielder and the Democratic organization in New Jersey, as now constituted, have shown themselves abundantly able to manage the affairs of the party in the present campaign, without interference from the White House, although their efforts in behalf of decent government at home will merit and receive cordial approval and any legitimate support which they may seek."

DUKE OF ORLEANS IN LIMA.

French Pretender Travels in Peru as the Count de Villiers.

LIMA, Oct. 3.—Prince Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, and Royalist pretender to the French throne, arrived here to-day. He is traveling in the strictest incognito under the title of the Count de Villiers.

Before the Duke left Europe it was said that his wife, who before her marriage in 1896 was the Archduchess Maria Dorothea Amelia of Austria, was about to seek a divorce, demanding alimony of $16,000 yearly and the return of $35,000 she had spent upon the Duke.

PANKHURST TOUR NOT FINANCED HERE

Proceeds from American Lectures to Go to English Cause, Say New York Suffragists.

ELLIS ISLAND SKEPTICAL

Immigration Station Thinks She Will Not Be Allowed Land—Due Here Oct. 13.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's proposed lecture tour in the United States is to be made under the auspices of the Woman's Social and Political Union of England, of which Mrs. Pankhurst is the leader, and any advantage that accrues to suffrage in America will be moral and incidental, and not financial, according to a statement authorized yesterday by officers of the Political Equality Association, of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is President, and the Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch is the head. Miss Joan Wickham, the advance agent and personal representative of Mrs. Pankhurst, who came here from London two weeks ago, also said that the militant leader would lecture in America under the auspices of her own organization, which is taking all the risk in financing Mrs. Pankhurst's trip and will receive whatever financial profit there may be.

The feeling at Ellis Island, however, is that all the preparations being made for Mrs. Pankhurst's tour are useless, because she will not be allowed to enter the United States. No one from Acting Commissioner of Immigration Uhl down would admit this, but it is believed, nevertheless, that there is a strong probability of her deportation. When she arrives she will be met by an Inspector. If her answers to questions put by him are not satisfactory she will be taken to Ellis Island, and there she will be examined by a Special Board of Inquiry.

Those interested in Mrs. Pankhurst's visit, however, are going ahead with the tour plans, and are arranging her itinerary. Speaking of the "terms" of Mrs. Pankhurst's engagements, Miss Wickham said yesterday that she knew of no contracts or cash guarantee stipulation between the militant Englishwoman and any organization or individual in America. Miss Wickham has a room in the headquarters of the Political Equality Association at 15 East Forty-first Street.

The leaders of the Political Equality Association and the Woman Suffrage Party express confidence that in interest stirred up and converts made the Pankhurst lectures will give a great momentum to the woman suffrage movement in the United States. And, because interest will be stirred up and converts made, they say new sources of income by donations will be opened to the American suffragists.

"Some people seem to think," said Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest last night, "that the amount of wealth we can tap is fixed and that every cent that goes from America to England is that much taken from our own work. But this is not true. People will pay to see and hear Mrs. Pankhurst, who have no interest in woman suffrage, they will become interested through seeing and hearing her, and from them we can then obtain financial and moral support that is not now within our reach."

But the Political Equality Association and the Woman Suffrage Party are only two of eight prominent woman suffrage organizations in New York, and no one influential in any of the others could be found yesterday who was at all enthusiastic about Mrs. Pankhurst's visit. Some leaders were positively opposed to her coming to America, while others were merely indifferent. Certain it is that Mrs. Belmont's and Mrs. Blatch's organizations are the only ones actively preparing to welcome and honor her.

"I can see no reason for Mrs. Pankhurst's visit and I deeply regret that she is coming," said Miss Harriet May Mills, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Co-operating Committee of the Woman Suffrage Associations.

"No one can question Mrs. Pankhurst's spirit of heroism, but her spirit of co-operation is open to serious question. She should have assured herself of the possible harmful effect of her visit on the cause in America before she planned her trip," said Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Dr. Anna Shaw is President of this association and, although she is out of the city and her attitude could not be learned directly from her, it was said by several close to her that Mrs. Dennett's words reflected her opinion.

Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President of the Equal Franchise Society, does not think that Mrs. Pankhurst's visit would have any great effect on the cause of woman suffrage here one way or the other, but she heartily disapproves of the English militants and does not welcome Mrs. Pankhurst as a vote-for-women advocate. Mrs. Charles Tiffany, President of the College Equal Suffrage League; Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman of the Women's Political Union, and James Lees Laidlaw, President of the Men's League for Women Suffrage, could not be interviewed yesterday, but their attitude was said to be that of quiet objection to Mrs. Pankhurst, and none of them has manifested any disposition to welcome her.

The grounds of opposition to Mrs. Pankhurst are, chiefly, that she will take money from the cause in America, subject to the disturbing question of militancy into the American campaign at a critical time, and drive away wavering converts and prospective adherents who dislike the Pankh

OPERA IN ENGLISH, HAMMERSTEIN PLAN

Impresario to Devote Two Nights and Matinee Weekly at Prices from $2 to 25 Cents

TO MEET CENTURY RIVALRY

French and Italian Operas Saturday Nights Also at $2—His Opera House Opens Next Month.

Oscar Hammerstein last night gave out a statement of his operatic plans that shows a change of direction, for he made it known that he would give grand opera in English on certain nights of the week in the new American National Grand Opera House at prices ranging from $2 to 25 cents. Ever since he asked the Metropolitan Opera Company to allow him to give a season in English and consent was refused, his announcements have concerned only a regular season of grand opera in foreign languages at high prices. His new move is generally regarded as designed to meet directly the competition offered by the newly established Century Opera Company in the English field, as well as that of the Metropolitan.

Performances will be given every weekday during the year at his opera house, according to Mr. Hammerstein's statement. He said that at the conclusion of his regular season he would begin a supplemental season of English opera at popular prices which would last all through the Summer and up to the time the next year's regular engagements began.

The impresario announces that his new house on Lexington Avenue will be ready after the middle of November, and said last night that he hoped to open on Nov. 17 or 24, although it is not generally thought the building can be made ready so soon. Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday matinées will be devoted to English répertoire at $2 prices—the matinée, as at the Century, being priced from $1 down. Saturday evenings will be devoted to operas in French and Italian also at the $2 scale. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinées, his regular company will appear in the subscription season at prices ranging from $5 to $1. This company will include Mmes. Barrientos, Cheval, Fer, and Bellincioni, and MM. Renaud, Vezzani, Marvini, Allard, and Paganelli.

The English singing forces will include Orville Harrold, Edward Johnson, Marcus Kellerman, Henry Weldon, Mark Fellows, Diaz Seamon, Alice Gentle, Frieda Baker, Marie Billing, Jenny Armstrong, Augusta Doris, and Nina Morgana. Baroni, Masson, Merola and Zuro, the conductors of the regular season, will also conduct in the English series.

In the opening week the first performance in English of Verdi's "Otello" will be sung, probably for three performances. The American tenor, William Castelman, will sing the title part, and Mr. Hammerstein announces that Maurice Renaud may sing Iago.

The opening subscription performance will be Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," with Bianca Bellincioni singing the title part. The English, French, and Italian contingent of singers will number 56, with orchestra of 75 and chorus of 125.

ACT IN "MICE AND MEN."

Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott Appear in Comedy.

MICE AND MEN, a comedy in four acts, by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, at the Shubert Theatre.

Mark Embury	J. Forbes-Robertson
Roger Goodlake	Frank Lacy
Capt. George Lovell	Alex. Scott-Gatty
Sir Harry Trimblestone	George Hayes
Kit Barniger	S. A. Cookson
Peter	S. T. Pearce
Beadle	H. Athol Forde
Joanna Goodlake	Adeline Bourne
Mrs. Deborah	Augusta Haviland
Matron	Nanne Griffith
Molly	Maud Buchanan
Peggy	Gertrude Elliott

Another packed house greeted Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott at the Shubert Theatre last night when they presented, as their second bill, Madeleine Lucette Ryley's four-act comedy, "Mice and Men." Forbes-Robertson appeared as Mark Embury, the scholar, who attempts to mold his ward, Peggy, into the sort of woman he would marry only to find that the best laid schemes of mice and men "gang aft a-gley."

Miss Elliott was the Peggy of the play while Alex Scott-Gatty was the Captain George Lovell who upset the carefully laid plans of Mark Embury.

"Mice and Men" will be repeated at the first matinee in the new theatre this afternoon while to-night Forbes-Robertson and Miss Elliott will return to their bill of the opening night, "Hamlet."

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BARNETT & BARSE CORPORATION

MISS PHOEBE MANICE WEDS.

Married to Wharton Poor in St. John's Church, Flushing.

The wedding of Miss Phoebe M. Manice, daughter of Mrs. Heaton Manice of North Cottage, Flushing, L. I., to Wharton Poor, an attorney of this city, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Flushing. The Rev. Henry D. Waller, rector of St. George's Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled with chiffon, with a court train of white satin brocade, the bodice being draped with a lace shawl which was worn by the bride's great-grandmother at her wedding more than a hundred years ago. Her tulle veil was surmounted by a cnaplet of lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a string of pearls which her grandmother wore at her wedding. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses.

Miss Frances L. Manice was her sister's maid of honor, and another sister, Miss Katharine M. Manice, and two cousins, the Misses Mabel Robertson of New Haven, Conn., and Margaret Gilmore of this city, were the bridesmaids. The attendants wore salmon colored gowns of satin with touches of brown, and small dark brown hats, trimmed with salmon colored roses.

De Forest Manice gave his sister in marriage. The best man was Claude Branch of Providence, R. I., and the ushers were William D. Miller of Providence, Theodore Wilkinson of Washington, D. C., and William Evarts and Frank Washburn of this city.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. Later the couple left on their bridal trip, and will reside in Flushing on their return.

The bride is a member of a well-known family which traces its lineage back several centuries to the French nobility. Mr. Poor is a son of the late John Caldwell Poor of Washington, D. C., and was graduated from Harvard in 1910.

WEDDED IN MONTCLAIR.

Miss Susan E. Dickson Married to F. H. Taylor—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 3.—Miss Susan E. Dickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dickson of 110 Llewellyn Road, and Fredrick Hurlburt Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Taylor of 109 Llewellyn Road, were married to-night at 8:30 o'clock, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Mr. F. J. Fisher of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The matron of honor at the wedding was Mrs. Dickson, the bride's mother. The bridesmaids were the Misses Emma Y. Dickson, Eleanor Dickson, Caroline R. Taylor, and Stella A. Taylor. The best man was Willard Taylor, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Clifford A. Dunning, Jr., of Brooklyn, W. Vaughn Lewis of Irvington, N. J., A. L. Kelly, Jr., of Providence, R. I., and Carl F. Ahlstrom of New York.

Following the reception Mr. and Mrs. Taylor left on a wedding trip. They will live in Philadelphia.

Miss Catherine Holler's Wedding.

Miss Catherine Marie Holler, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hopping Frost of this city, will be married on next Tuesday evening at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, to Howard Blauvelt Cleaveland. Mrs. Walter A. Kinsella will be the bride's only attendant. John Hilary Bouillon is to act as best man, and the ushers are to be G. Albert Zimmermann and Matthew Francis Kiernan. Mr. Cleaveland and his three attendants are members of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

POPE—PARKER.

The marriage of Miss Madeline Parker, daughter of Mrs. George F. Parker, to Arthur Richard Pope of Ottawa, Ontario, who resides in this city, took place at noon yesterday in the chapel at St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, officiated.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre and her daughter, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, are at the Belmont for a few days. Miss Civilise Alexandre has gone to Islip, L. I., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is still at Bar Harbor, Me., with her young son, expects to return to her home at 840 Fifth Avenue about Oct. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness and family are expected to return from England next week, and will occupy their house at 8 North Washington Square.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, who have been at the St. Regis, have returned to Newport for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford are at the hotel after a shooting trip in Northern Canada, where Mrs. Sanford shot a bull moose.

The first of the afternoon dances organized by Miss Florence V. Doane, which were so successful last Spring, will be given on Friday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Garfield of Mentor, Ohio, are at the Manhattan for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby have returned to town and are occupying their apartment at 43 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. A. Muhlenberg Bailey has left Southampton and opened her country place at Glenwood-on-the-Hudson. Her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, and their small son are with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garneau of 1 Lexington Avenue will have Miss Frances Todd of Omaha as their guest this Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks and James Lenox Banks, Jr., have arrived from abroad and are at their home, 19 East Ninety-second Street.

Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert has taken an apartment at Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue for the Winter, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice is leaving town to-day for the Greenbrier Hotel at the White Sulphur Springs to spend several weeks there. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw will also spend part of the late Autumn there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn have removed from 127 West Fifty-eighth Street to the Van Rensselaer, 17 East Eleventh Street, where they will be this Winter.

Mrs. George L. McAlpin will give a reception on Saturday, Dec. 13, to introduce her daughter, Miss Flora B. McAlpin, at the McAlpin residence, 9 East Ninetieth Street. A small dinner and dancing will follow the reception.

Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, has closed her Summer home at Folkestone, England, and is sailing on the Celtic for New York with her daughters, the Misses Eugenie and Katharine Bissell. Before leaving England she was the guest of Mrs. F. D. Millett.

Prince Jean Sapieha of Vienna and Emanuele Messeni-Petruzzelli, who is to spend the Winter at the Gotham, are at Atlantic City for a short visit.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The first presentation of a one-act opera, "Romilda," by Salvatore Cardillo, text by Douglas E. Donaldson, will be made this evening at Carnegie Lyceum. The singers are Emilia Leovalli, soprano; Pompeo Tomasini, tenor, and Michelangelo Rossini, baritone. Arturo Pappalardo conducts. Other musical numbers make up the programme.

The cast which will sing in the extra English performance of "The Tales of Hoffmann" at the Century, Monday night, includes John Bardsley, Kathleen Howard, Lena Mason, Louis Kreidler, Francesco Daddi, and Ivy Scott.

Grace Breen, a young American soprano, will give a song recital at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, Oct. 12.

Mlle. Jenny Dufau, coloratura soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19. This will be her first appearance here in concert.

A feature of the Sunday night concerts at the Century Opera House will be the performance of an orchestral work by an American composer each evening.

EDISON AND GASQUET LAUD EACH OTHER

Over Dinner Table Inventor Marvels at Work of Abbot Who Is Revising Latin Bible.

NEW PHONOGRAPH HEARD

Edison Perhaps the Greatest Man in the World, Says Prelate—Revision Completed in Four Years.

Thomas A. Edison and the Right Rev. Francis Aldan Gasquet, Abbot General of the English Benedictines, one of the foremost men of letters of the Roman Catholic Church, sat down to dinner in Mr. Edison's home, Glenmont, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., last night, and each marveled at the magnitude of the other's life's labor.

When the dinner was over they adjourned to Mr. Edison's study. There they gave voice to their estimate of each other. Said the Abbot:

"Mr. Edison is perhaps the greatest man in the world. Wherever his discoveries are known he is justly credited with this greatness. In England, everywhere the name of Edison is famed. His discoveries have been of inestimable value to mankind. His contribution to progress and to our civilization renders the world his debtor to an incalculable extent. I esteem it one of the greatest privileges and honors I have ever known to have met him here in his home and come to know personally the man whose wonderful inventions have done so much for his brothers."

And in turn Mr. Edison had this to say of the Abbot:

"He has a big job. It's too big for me. I'm glad I do not have the task in front of me that is assigned to him. I have been greatly interested in his description of what he is doing, but I must say that it would be too much for me."

Mr. Edison pressed his hands to his head and shook it. He looked admiringly at the Catholic prelate, and said as a finality:

"No; I would not like to tackle a job like that."

The Abbot General is revising the Vulgate or Latin Bible. It is a work given him by Pope Pius X. It involves infinite research into libraries and monasteries throughout the world in an effort to get as near as possible the Latin text of the Bible of St. Jerome, which was compiled in the fourth century by order of the Bishop of Rome. This mission has brought Abbot Gasquet to the United tSates, and his visit to the Orange home was an incident of it.

A Surprise for the Abbot.

Mr. Edison also had a surprise for the Abbot in return for the surprise Mrs. Edison had given him by having the Abbot to dinner. The wizard gave the Abbot a concert on his latest invention, a disk record phonograph. During the meal the company heard Caruso and "Il Trovatore." The Abbot was delighted with the clear tones and beauty of the rendition, and when the dinner was over insisted on remaining at table longer to hear more.

The Abbot celebrated his birthday eve in the Edison home. To-day he will begin his sixty-ninth year. When he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES of this event Mr. Edison was interested.

"Well, I am three years younger than you. I have three more years in which to catch up with you, haven't I?" he said.

"You have long since surpassed me," replied the prelate.

Mr. Edison and the Abbot did not indulge in any theological discussion while at table. Neither was Mr. Edison's financial support for the undertaking of the Abbot considered. Mr. Edison was greatly interested in the restoration of ancient manuscripts and the processes used that were explained to him by his guest. A new invention which enables the Benedictine scholars to decipher palimsests deeply impressed him. Acids and galls were used in deciphering the original or first writings until a Benedictine scholar at Beuron perfected a photographic process which has simplified matters wonderfully. This process permits the reading of the first writting in the negative taken.

Mr. Edison heard of this process and of the other labors that the 400 Benedictines are performing to get the Bible back to its original writing. The Abbot said that more than 5,000 photographs had been taken of original manuscripts and copies which will be embraced in the collection now being prepared under the auspices of his order.

Work to Take Four Years More.

The Abbot also corrected a false impression that the work would require half a century longer.

"We have been at it now since 1907," he said, "and I may predict that within four years we will be able to give our first prints. I do not think that it will take longer than that."

"The impression has been given that the work would take much longer and that you had made preparation for its prosecution by your successor," it was suggested.

"Well," replied the Abbot, "I may not live to see it, but I see no reason why we should not complete the work in four years."

The abbot is in the United States to raise money with which to keep the work going.

"We work for nothing, of course," he said, "but there is the expense of traveling and other costs that must be considered. I think that before we are through we shall need perhaps $100,000."

The work was undertaken after Cardinal Rampolla had referred the necessity of a revision of the Bible to the Abbot President of the Benedictine congregation. Abbot Gasquet was chosen for the work, and organized it. His Holiness offered to defray the expense, but has not been called upon for any help.

Abbot Gasquet came to America early in September, and is booked for lectures throughout the United States under the direction of the Knights of Columbus. He is now living at the Benedictine House, St. Mary's Priory, Newark. His lectures thus far have been in New Jersey. The rest of October will see him in the lecture field in New York.

The abbot does not know his itinerary well, and in commenting on it used a typically British bit of slang.

"The Knights are arranging my itinerary," he said, "and they are taking their jolly own time about it, too."

The abbot is a typical Englishman. His religious training began under Cardinal Manning, whose altar boy he was at Bayswater. He was ordained in the priesthood in 1875, and after teaching mathematics and literature he became a prior of the Benedictine order in 1878. He has written several books, the best known being "Edward the Sixth and the Book of Common Prayer."

He will remain in America until November and then return to England, he says, and proceed to the United States for a Western trip in January.

The dinner at Glenmont was planned by Mrs. Edison, who is active in religious work in Orange. She had as guests Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Connor Sloane of Orange, their son, Charles Sloane, who is engaged to Mr. Edison's daughter, Miss Madeline Edison, who was present, and Father Langdon, the abbot's secretary. Mr. Edison did not know of the company until he came home from his laboratory in the evening.

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EX-AMBASSADOR FAVA DIES.

Italian Envoy Was Recalled from Washington in 1891—His Career.

ROME, Oct. 3.—Baron Saverio Fava, former Italian Ambassador to the United States, died here to-day. He was born in 1832. Baron Fava was retired from the Diplomatic Corps by royal decree in April, 1891, and sailed for Italy the following June to resume his seat in the Senate.

Baron Fava came to the United States as Ambassador in 1881 to succeed Baron Blanc, who went as Minister to Spain. He served nearly eleven years and became the dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. His recall involved a dispute originating in New Orleans, and Baron Fava's attempts at an amicable settlement, although appreciated in this country, did not meet with favor in the home office.

The post at Washington was the climax of his career, which began at the bottom. He had served in diplomatic capacities in Rumania and the Argentine Republic, and as head of the Italian legations in Switzerland, Holland, and Turkey before coming to this country.

Baron Fava came from a distinguished Neapolitan family and entered the diplomatic service in Naples. It was after King Victor Emanuel, with the aid of his Prime Minister, Count Cavour, and Gen. Garibaldi, had accomplished the unification of Italy that King Emanuel offered him a post in the Italian service.

In Rumania Baron Fava promoted with his colleagues many noted reforms and worked hard for the liberation of the Jews. When Rumania became an independent kingdom Italy, through the instrumentality of Baron Fava, became the first of the powers to acknowledge the new State. As a reward for his services in Rumania the Baron was promoted to the rank of Ambassador to the United States.

MAJ. HARLAN P. LLOYD DEAD.

Ex-Commander of G. A. R. and Former Law Partner of Taft.

Major Harlan Page Lloyd, former Commander and Judge Advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., in Glen Ridge, N. J. Major Lloyd was for many years a law partner of ex-President Taft, and had been previously associated with Mr. Taft's father.

Major Lloyd was born in Angelica, N. Y., in 1838, a son of Ranson Lloyd, for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegany County, N. Y. He served in the civil war in the Sixth New York Volunteers. When mustered out he took up the practice of law, but he enlisted again as a private and won promotion.

Major Lloyd was prominent at one time in Young Men's Christian Association work.

DR. EDWIN CANDEE BALDWIN

State Bacteriologist at Quarantine Dies at Age of 48.

Dr. Edwin Candee Baldwin, State bacteriologist at Quarantine and one of the leading authorities in the United States on contagious diseases, died yesterday at the age of 48 years at his home, Fort Wadsworth, S. I. He was a graduate of the University of Rochester and of the Bellevue Medical College.

After graduation, Dr. Baldwin spent a number of years in original research in bacteriology in connection with the Board of Health of this city. Since 1900 he had been Chief Bacteriologist at Quarantine.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT GREIG RENTON, thirty-five years associate editor of The Scottish-American, died on Wednesday in his home, 1,714 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Renton came to this country with a Scottish rifle team. He was for a time on the staff of The New York Sun. Mr. Renton was a member of the Caledonian Club and the Clan MacKenzie.

WILLIAM C. LOWTHER, a theatrical stage manager, died on Thursday at the home of his sister, Mrs. William C. Merryman of 401 First Street, Brooklyn, of Bright's disease. He was 83 years old.

Capt. WALLACE W. CROSBY, a shipmaster for more than forty years, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home, 316 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

CHARLES W. NICKUM, 69 years old, who painted a portrait of Abraham Lincoln without knowing who was posing for him, is dead at his home in Indianapolis. Mr. Nickum refused to sell the picture, which he always kept.

Mrs. MARY QUAIFE, 87 years old, better known as "Aunt Polly Bassett," died in Atlantic City Thursday night. Mrs. Quaife was the widow of Judge Stephen Quaife of Jersey City. She was born in England, and in the early seventies came into notice through the Aunt Polly Bassett Singin' Skewl, which she exploited through the country.

MARIE ROSE DE GARMENDIA DAVIES, fifteen-year-old daughter of Julien T. Davies, Jr., died of typhoid fever yesterday, at her home in Babylon, L. I.

JOHN B. PARKES, a banker and ex-President of the National Fox Hunters Association, died in Richmond, Ky., yesterday. He was 69 years of age.

HENRY GUCKER, a real estate dealer of 48 West 120th Street, died on Thursday after a short illness. He was born in this city fifty-nine years ago, and was a member of the Arion Society, the German Liederkranz, and the Männerchor Verein.

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JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

THE BOOTH OPENS OCT. 16.

Water in Sub-Cellar Causes Postponement of 'The Great Adventure.'

With fifteen feet of water in the subcellar of the new Booth Theatre in Forty-fifth Street, west of Broadway, it has been found that the building cannot be got into condition for the opening planned for next Friday night, and Manager Winthrop Ames last night said that "The Great Adventure" would not be produced there until Thursday night, Oct. 16.

The builders of the theatre have had much trouble with water collecting in the basement, and for several weeks a large electric pump has been installed in the new private roadway connecting Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets with a hose leading into the cellar. The pump has been kept working day and night, but water continues to seep into the building.

The storm of Wednesday aggravated the damage already done, and the lounge, on the lower floor, was completely inundated. It will take a week to repair the damage.

Dr. Peters's People's Meeting.

Dr. Madison C. Peters will inaugurate the second series of his "People's Meetings" in the New York Theatre to-morrow morning. These meetings, which will continue indefinitely, are to be unsectarian. Excellent music will be provided, and seats will be free. "The High Cost of Living and How to Reduce It" will be the subject of the first meeting.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Longfellow's "Evangeline" will have its first public performance at the Park Theatre to-night, with Edna Goodrich in the title role. The dramatic version of the poem is by Thomas W. Broadhurst, with interpretative music by William Furst. Arthur Hopkins is making the production.

The annual meeting of the Hippodrome Sick Benefit Association was held yesterday, and more than 200 new members were enrolled. Fifty of the new members are Indians taking part in the performance at the big playhouse.

The baseball play, written by Christy Mathewson and Rida Johnson Young, has been renamed "The Girl and the Pennant," and will come to the Lyric Theatre Oct. 20. In the cast will be William Courtenay, Florence Reed, Malcolm Williams, Ralph Stuart, William Roselle, Lola Fischer, Galvin Thomas, Louis Morrell, S. D. Blakemore, and E. J. Fernandez.

Donald Robertson and his Drama Players have commenced rehearsals of "The Learned Ladies." The company includes Albert Barrett, Frederic Karr, Douglas Ross, Maurice Sylbert, J. Albert Cassin, Lance Burritt, Stanley Risman, Anna Titus, Viola Knott, Louise Wolfe, Olive Garnett, and Margaret Vryling.

Emma Carus, the star in "A Broadway Honeymoon," now running in Chicago, has branched out as a producer of vaudeville acts, and is sending out six girl and boy singing teams over the Western circuits.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRENNER.—Oct. 2, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Brenner, a son.

Confirmed.

RUBIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rubin of 22 East 93d St. announce the bar-mitzvah of their son Harold on Saturday, Oct. 25, at 9 A. M., at the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, 117-121 East 85th St. At home Sunday, Oct. 26, 3 to 6. No cards.

Married.

CLOUGH—JENKINS.—On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 2, by the Rev. E. E. Matthews at Lakewood, N. J., Joshua Clough to Isabella Millicent Jenkins, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jenkins of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DARLING—CLIFFORD.—On Friday, Oct. 3, at 135 Henry St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Charles L. Noyes, D. D., Edith Clifford to Samuel Boyd Darling.

HELLYAR—FOLEY.—On Sept. 25, Kathleen Emilie Foley, 601 West 135th St., to William Harrison Hellyar of Boston.

HILDESHEIMER—STARK.—On Sept. 23, in London, Henry, second son of Albert Hildesheimer, Esq., of Hampstead, to May Belle, third daughter of the late S. Stark and of Mrs. Stark of New York.

POOR—MANICE.—On Friday, Oct. 3, 1913, at St. John's Church, Flushing, by Rev. H. D. Waller, Phoebe Marie, daughter of the late Heaton Manice, to Wharton Poor.

POPE—PARKER.—In the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Friday, Oct. 3, Miss Madeline Parker, daughter of Mrs. George P. Parker, to Arthur Richard Pope of Ottawa, Ontario, the rector, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, officiating.

LUTTON—WATERS.—Oct. 1, Jane M. Waters to Dr. George W. Lutton.

Long Island.

ORTH—LAUBE.—Oct. 1, Jamaica, Ottilie A. Laube to George H. Orth.

Brooklyn.

BROWN—McCARTY.—Oct. 2, D. McCarty to Charles Brown.

WALL—SUNDGREN.—Oct. 2, Agda E. Sundgren to Walter V. Wall.

Died.

BAILEY.—Passed to her heavenly home at New Haven, Conn., Friday, Oct. 3, 1913, Susan Merritt Beers, widow of the late Edward Bailey of New York City. Funeral private.

BALDWIN.—Dr. Edwin Candee Baldwin, at his home, Rosebank, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1913. Funeral at house Sunday, Oct. 5, at 2:30 o'clock. Burial Monday at Beach Lake, Penn.

BENEDICT.—Carrie Hester, on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1913, at her home, Dundee, N. Y. Funeral Saturday P. M., Oct. 4, Presbyterian Church.

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Died.

BENSEN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 3, 1913, J. Richard Bensen, in his 68th year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Dr. Lester R. Bensen, 81 Centre Av., New Rochelle, at 9 A. M. Monday. Interment Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 6, 1913, at 2:15 P. M.

COHEN.—Ida R. Cohen, aged 60 years, wife of Jacob M. Cohen, mother of Bernard, Harry, and Reuben M. Cohen, lawyer, of 37 Liberty St. Funeral Sunday, 11 A. M., from residence, 8,731 21st Av., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y. No flowers. Other papers please copy.

DAVIES.—Marie Rose de Garmendia, daughter of Julien T. Davies, Jr., and Marie Rose de Garmendia, of typhoid fever, on Friday, Oct. 3, 1913, at Babylon, L. I., aged 15 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FINN.—On Aug. 28, at Giverny, France, James Wall Finn, late of New York. Funeral services will be held at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FRIEDLANDER.—Edward J., of 425 First St., Brooklyn, on Oct. 2, 1913, aged 53, beloved husband of Florence B. and father of Frederick, William, and Clinton Friedlander. Funeral services to be held on Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, from the chapel at 54 East 116th St. Kindly omit flowers.

GUCKER.—At his residence, 48 West 120th St., suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1913, Henry Gucker, beloved husband of Louise Gucker and father of Henry J. Gucker, Christina A. Koch, Caroline S. Gucker, and Albert E. Gucker, in his 59th year. Services at residence, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The members of the Fessler Lodge, No. 576, F. & A.M.; Erinnerungs Verein, Arion Society; German Liederkranz, and Taxpayers' Associations, 12th and 10th Wards, kindly invited to attend. Funeral private, Monday.

HAIGHT.—The Union Society of the Civil War, office of the Secretary General, 141 Broadway, New York City. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Frederick A. Haight, a member of this society, at New London, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 28, 1913.

HENRY H. ANDREW, President General.
CHARLES PAUL BROWN, Secretary General.

HOLMES.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 3, in Pittsburgh, Penn., John Holmes. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KAIN.—On Oct. 3, 1913, at her late residence, 139 East 80th St., Maria Elizabeth, wife of James Kain and daughter of the late William R. Wood. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KALLWITZ.—Suddenly, 8 A. M., Oct. 1, at his residence, 106 Montague St., Brooklyn, Prof. Oscar Kallwitz, beloved husband of Adolphine Kallwitz. Services 3 P. M., Saturday, Oct. 4, in German Lutheran Church, Schermerhorn St., near Court St. Brooklyn friends invited.

KELLY.—Suddenly, Eileen, daughter of Thomas J. and Ellen M., (nee Dwyer.) Funeral services from the residence of her parents, 17 Livingston Place, N. Y., 2 P. M. Saturday.

KIERNAN.—Margaret S. Kiernan, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Oct. 3. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 5, 3:30 P. M., at residence, 2,461 Elm Place, Fordham, New York. Interment Monday morning.

LEE.—In Hartford, Conn., Oct. 3, 1913, Louisa Northam, widow of William H. Lee, in her 86th year. Funeral at her late residence, 138 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. Notice of date and time of funeral hereafter.

LOCK.—Thursday, Oct. 2, 1913, Thomas J. Lock, at his late residence, 1,937 Anthony Ave., New York City. Funeral services at 8:15 P. M., Saturday, Oct. 4. Interment Sunday at White Plains Rural Cemetery.

OPDYKE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1913, at his residence, in Jamestown, N. Y., George Francis Opdyke, husband of Ida Reed and son of the late George and Elizabeth Stryker Opdyke, in his 73d year. Funeral at Jamestown Saturday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

PAGE.—After a lingering illness, Lloyd Harlan Page, on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Woodland Av., Glen Ridge, N. J. Funeral private. Cincinnati and Washington papers please copy.

PLIMLEY.—Major William Plimley, suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 2, aged 74. Funeral service at his late residence, No. 509 West 110th St., to-day, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 4 P. M. Interment at Catskill at convenience of family.

SALDINI.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, Margaretta aged 72, widow of the late Peter A. Saldini. Funeral from her late residence, 73 West 89th St., Monday, Oct. 6. Requiem mass at St. Gregory's Church, West 90th St., 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

SEELEY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 3, Harry Stevens Seeley, beloved husband of Helen G. and son of the late George H. and Sarah A. Seeley, aged 55. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Flushing and Danbury papers please copy.

SMULLER.—Entered into rest on Oct. 3, Adelaide M. Smuller of Lincoln University, daughter of the late Rev. Henry W. and Amelia H. Smuller. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 6, at 4:30 P. M., at the residence of the Rev. James A. Worden, D. D., 4,208 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

STEWART.—On Oct. 2, aged 83 years, Susan A., widow of Charles E. Stewart and mother of Mrs. John C. Mott. Friends are cordially invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Herbert E. Davis, 21 Hillcrest Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 5, at 2:15 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York 1:15, D., L. & W. R. R. Petersburg (Va.) papers please copy.

WILL.—Oct. 3, 1913, Annie Grinton, wife of John H. Will. Services at her late residence, 1,862 Fulton Av., Sunday, Oct. 4, at 4:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

JACQUES.—Margret, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

WILSON.—George, mass, St. Cecilia's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 7:30 A. M.

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Standards of fashion vary with the seasons. But the changes are not haphazard. They are influenced by the best thought of experts in the designing and structure of clothes. The woman with the most effective wardrobe must have studied the work of the experts. Whatever may be the extent of her resources, she does not buy new gowns and hats intelligently until she has seen the newest models and learned her lesson from the cleverest masters of style.

THE SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW will bring those models

MEYERS BEST WORLD'S SERIES CATCHER, SAYS FULLERTON---GIANTS WIN---YANKEES DIVIDE

CATCHERS WILL DECIDE THE WORLD'S SERIES, SAYS "PICKER" FULLERTON

On This Basis of the Western Expert's Figuring Giants Will Win—Pivotal Consideration Seems to Hang on Schang—If He Can Check Giants' Speed on Bases He Will Offset Meyers's Superiority.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Written for The New York Times.

This is the ninth of a series of twelve preliminary articles in which the contestants in the world's series are discussed critically and impartially. These articles will be followed by Fullerton's daily reports of the games played in the world's series.

	Meyers.	Schang.	McLean.	Lapp.
Speed	74	83	75	77
Hitting	92	86	88	78
Waiting	76	78	72	78
Throwing	88	92	88	88
Fielding	82	83	80	83
Average	82 2-5	84 4-5	80 3-5	79 4-5
Team value.....	.772	.764	.722	.728

Conceding that the coming world's championship series is likely to be one of free hitting, and that both teams will have runners on the bases at frequent intervals, the comparison of the catchers becomes one of the most important studies of the series, second only to the study of the pitchers.

If Schang can stop the Giants and prevent them from running the bases we ought as well drop the dope right here, for if he can the Athletics ought to win the series in runaway style. If he can hold them fairly well—as well as Meyers seems certain to hold the Athletics—then it will be a battle all the way. If the Giants succeed in getting the start on Schang and break down his defensive work, then New York has a shade the better chance to win the series than Philadelphia has.

Make up your mind on this point—if you can guess how Schang will catch in the coming series you can decide right here which team will win the championship. It is to be decided by catchers—or, at least catching will be the greatest factor it ever has been in a modern world's series.

In studying the catchers we may neglect almost entirely the second and third catchers of each team, for, barring accident or an ejection from the game, Meyers and Schang will do the work. It is possible McLean may catch part of the game in case McGraw sends some one to run for Meyers in a close place, and I expect Lapp to get into one, possibly into two games. But the catching will be done by Schang and the Chief.

This time Mack is sending a new, and comparatively untried, man to assume the heaviest part of the world's series burden—and much depends upon the brilliant young recruit whose work has been one of the sensations of the season. He has not shown a sign of unsteadiness or nervousness during his initial season in the major circuit, and from the first day in an Athletic uniform there was not a doubt that he was as great a catcher as his minor league form indicated he would be. He has caught like a veteran all year—and it is scarcely to be expected that his nerve will fail him even in this critical test.

Meyers a Great Hitter.

Against the brilliant youngster is the big Indian who has done so much to make New York a pennant winner. Meyers is the one really great hitter on the Giant team, the one who, unless Doyle comes back into his hitting form, must be relied upon for the heavy driving. He is a steady, dependable backstop, with some faults and a marvelous lack of speed, but still a great catcher and a big help to the pitchers.

Meyers is the old-fashioned type of hitter—a stolid, heavy-driving fellow, hitting the ball with immense power and with all his weight behind it. Pitchers who get the ball in too close to him should signal the third baseman to dodge before they pitch. And Meyers hits any and all kinds of pitching, missing a curve a foot sometimes and hitting the same kind an instant later with his mighty drive. He has a long range bat that follows the ball, sometimes even when it seems the pitcher has fooled him. But for his excessive slowness Meyers probably would be the leading right-handed batter of the country, on a par with Wagner and Lajoie, but as he cannot beat out anything short of a drive to the outfield, he has the worst of it in the percentages, although normally a 300 hitter.

Schang is one of those compact, sturdy catchers, and he can hit. In fact, this is the first time in years that Mack ever has possessed a really top-notch catcher who is strong in all departments. Schang, of course, is not to be classed with Meyers as a slugger, but he can burn the ball on occasion, and in this his first big league season he has been hitting in extremely timely form. He is a long driver, too, clouting an extraordinary number of extra base drives. I have been astonished to find how many games he has won with his bat, and, added to the assemblage of long distance hitters on the Mack squad, he is very formidable. With two hitting pitchers, one hitting catcher, and six hard-hitting and one timely hitting regulars it looks as if any pitcher who faces the Mack men has to work overtime to stop them. One thing is certain that they cannot rest up and take it easy when Schang comes to the bat, for he is likely to break up a game at any moment.

Of the second string Lapp is a medium strong hitter, very fair for a catcher, and possessing a little more speed than the others. McLean, should he break in at all, is likely to make history. This big fellow ought to be one of the greatest—but never has been because of his careless habits. He is a slashing, hard-hitting batter, taking a terrific wallop at the ball, and is dangerous at any time.

The Catchers as Base Runners.

On the bases all the catchers are negligible quantities. Meyers couldn't steal a base without being impeached. Schang has a little more chance, as he has been known to do it, and can go down if the pitcher or catcher is careless. McLean cannot run the bases, and Lapp is not likely to get a chance to try. Ira Thomas and Wilson have little more chance to get into action than the last bleacherite, so we need not consider them unless severe accidents cripple the others.

Defensively, Schang has proved one of the wonders of the year. He showed, at Buffalo, such remarkable form that not one of the dozen major league managers who wanted him doubted that he would make good in the big show. He stepped right in among the veterans at Philadelphia and caught as if he had been there all his life. He lacked finish in a few of the finer points, but under Mack's careful and persistent teaching he has improved a lot during the season. Mack used to know a whole lot about catching himself. They say that in his day he was one of the smartest, and it is certain that he has always coached mediocre catchers until they worked steadily and well. Mack evidently commenced coaching and preparing Schang for the series two months ago, when he began to work the young star steadily and with all the pitchers, and the results have shown the wisdom of the course. The players say that Schang is steadier and works with more judgment than he did during the early part of the year, studies batters better, and works better with the pitchers.

Meyers is rather heavy and slow behind the bat, a magnificent target for pitchers, and a man who uses a lot of head work—for some of which the pitchers are given credit. He seems a fair judge of batters, and cunning in guessing what opposing batsmen and runners are planning. His best asset is in steadying and slowing down pitchers when they are threatening to wabble or go wild. Even with Matheweon, Meyers sometimes has to put on the brakes and slow down the pace, as Matty has a habit of hurrying more and more in his pitching when things go wrong. In that fatal ninth inning in the final game at Boston last Fall it was apparent that Meyers was striving to make Mathewson take more time in pitching to Speaker, yet Matty pitched faster and faster, and after the foul fly dropped he pitched almost as soon as Meyers stepped into position—and away went the game and the pennant.

The Giants give the Chief credit with being a keen judge of the form of a pitcher and a watchful student of batters. Mechanically, he is not as good as many other backstops, as he lets too many balls break past him, and he has one bad fault. That is in muffing balls thrown to the plate to head off runners. He has a habit of taking his eyes off the ball to glance toward the runner, and when he looks back the ball is so close to the plate that he is liable to muff. It is a nervous habit, and one he seems unable to cure. It led to the report in the American Association, and later in the National League, that Meyers was afraid of the spikes and muffed because he feared the runner would cut him. This cannot be true, as he stands up and blocks well, not moving to escape the runner even when he muffs.

Schang Is Best Thrower.

In throwing, Schang has much the better of the argument. He whips the ball around à la Archer, and shoots with deadly accuracy. His throwing to first is excellent, and he gets the ball away like a flash when runners start for second. If he throws during the series as well as he has during the present season, the Giants will not do much stealing. Their hope seems to be to upset his confidence and to get him to throwing wild.

A catcher who throws out 50 per cent. of the base runners who attempt to steal on him is a remarkable catcher. This does not mean that 50 per cent. of runners who attempt to steal legitimately succeed. A least 15 per cent. of the stolen bases are steals because the catcher has no chance to throw. Once I examined the scores of 100 games in which 184 attempts to steal were made, and of these attempts 32 were made because the catcher did not care to throw at all and in 28 other cases the ball was pitched so badly the catcher hadn't a chance. How many times the pitcher allowed the runners to get such leads as to make it impossible for a catcher to throw them out is hard to tell.

I took fifty-five of Schang's games this season and in them he threw out fifty-seven runners, and exactly fifty-seven steals were charged against him. It is safe to say that of these fifty-seven successful steals, at least twenty-five were walk-downs or wide pitched. His average of throwing out runners was much better than Meyers's was. I find, too, that in Schang's games in which he has caught Plank and Bender, he has caught three out of every five that started to steal.

To discover whether or not Schang is likely to check the fast Giants on the bases, I examined his record against Cobb, Speaker, Jackson, Shotten, Graney, Milan and Bush, and, to my surprise found that he was more successful against the great base runners than against the mediocre ones. This either indicated that the Athletic pitchers watch the good runners more closely than they do the others or that Schang expects them to steal and catches better ball because of it. Either way, it does not indicate that the Giants will find any snap running bases against him unless, as we suggested at the start, they succeed in breaking his nerve.

On team value, Meyers must be given the lead because of his slugging ability, and also a slight preference because he is a known quantity while Schang is as yet untried in such a series. One must string along with the fellow who has been through it and made good.

Should Schang fail, however, Mack is well supplied with veterans who can perform creditably—and who have done so. However, I expect Schang to play about as well in the series as in the season. This is partly based on the belief that he has the nerve and the courage, but more I base it on Mack. If there is one thing more remarkable than the confidence of the Athletics in their manager, it is the confidence of Mack in his men. Having confidence in them, he inspires them with confidence in themselves, and his quiet conviction that Schang will hold the gait probably is what will make him hold it.

To-morrow we reach the vitals of the dope—the pitchers.

MAYOR KLINE CONFIDENT.

Invites Philadelphia Mayor to "See Giants Wipe Up Polo Grounds with Athletics."

Mayor Kline has invited Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia to be his guest next Tuesday at the Polo Grounds at the opening of the world's series between the Giants and Athletics. This is Mayor Kline's letter:

City of New York.
Office of the Mayor.
Oct. 3, 1913.

My Dear Mayor: On Tuesday next, Oct. 7, the Giants are going to wipe up the Polo Grounds with the so-called Athletics of your city. It will give me great pleasure to have you present on that occasion as my guest. Please let me know as early as possible if you can come and, if so, where I can meet you, not later than 1 o'clock, to go to the ball ground. With high regard, very truly yours,

A. L. KLINE, Mayor.

Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia, Penn.

No reply from Mayor Blakenburg had been received last night.

Eason and Emslie to Umpire.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—President Barney Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh National League Club was notified to-day that Umpires Eason and Emslie will officiate for the National League at the Pittsburgh-Cleveland post-season series games. President Thomas Lynch assigned only one umpire for the games, and Dreyfus appealed to President Garry Herrmann of the National Commission. He submitted the question to the various club owners, and this afternoon replies had been received from four, each favorable to the appointment of two umpires.

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GIANTS AND PHILS FROLIC IN GAMES

Champions Bag One and Tie Another, So There's Another Double-Header To-day.

The Giants and the Phillies weren't especially interested in the double-header at the Polo Grounds yesterday. That they didn't have their minds on their work was noticed in the ninth inning of the second game, when none of the eighteen players or the umpires knew that three men were out.

After the Giants had retired three of the Phils in the first half of the ninth, the players were all ready to keep on playing, and they would have been playing yet had not Wilbert Robinson rushed out and got Bill Klem's ear and said; "For goodness sake, Bill, come back to life; there are three hands down."

As to the double-header, the Giants won the first without disturbing their championship dignity, by a score of 18 to 3, while the second affair was a deadlock, being called in the dusky ninth inning with the score 4 to 4. That means another double-header to-day, beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

All the bush leaguers of a dozen States had a merry carnival. It was one crowd of strangers playing other strangers. Many young men played who were never heard of, and some maybe will never be heard of again. Charley Dooin worked in a number of players whose parents do not know they are away from home. The strange faces from Philadelphia were something sad in the first game. They made seven errors, so you can understand how good they were.

A close scrutiny of the players revealed the fact that Larry McLean played for a short time in the second game. Larry is always recognizable on account of his feet. It is dangerous for McLean to play after a rainstorm because there is so much of him on the ground when he stands, walks, or runs, that he is likely to catch cold. Arthur Fletcher could also be picked out among the strangers in the first game because he made a home run into the right field stand.

Manager McGraw was saved the ordeal of watching yesterday's double-header because he was over in Philadelphia to see if Frank Baker, Stuffy McInnes, or Eddie Collins showed any symtoms of being stricken with serious illness before next Tuesday. Mind you little Mac doesn't wish them any hard luck; he isn't that kind, but, by cracky, how he would hold his sides laughing if an epidemic of measles or whooping cough broke out among the Athletics.

If anybody recognized McGraw over there yesterday, he'll be lucky if he gets back to New York with all his facial features.

In the first game, Howard Camnitz, the Kentucky Rosebud, who has lived to tell that he used to play with Pittsburgh, was rapped all over the prairie. Finneran succeeded him, and he was also rapped all over the same prairie. Jeff Tesreau had the make-shift Phils winging for five stanzas, and then Albert Demaree exercised his right arm for a while and in the seventh and eighth innings he was pounded jolly well.

The best thing that can be said about that first game is that it is all over now, and is laid away with other relics of the past.

Herr Mayer tossed the second game for the Phils, and when he thought that he had the Giants trimmed in the eighth, they rose saucily and tied the score. Thereupon, the assembled folks, some 8,000 or perhaps 9,000 of them, rose and made a whoop of a noise. Ferdie Schupp pitched four innings for the Giants, and didn't give the Phils a chance. Then Rube Schauer took a turn, and he was so frustrated that the Phils ran around the bases while Rube held the ball.

The only man who really knew who was playing was Dick Kinsella, the Giant scout, who dug most of the strangers out of the wilderness.

Now, all together, one long cheer, the season ends to-day. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Thorpe,cf..5	1	0	0	0	0
Shafer,2b.1	1	1	1	3	0
Fletcher,ss.5	4	3	5	0	0
Burns, cf..5	1	3	2	0	0
H'zog, 3b.5	1	2	0	1	2
Myers, c..4	2	2	1	0	0
Wilson, c.4	1	0	6	2	0
M'kle, 1b.3	0	0	6	0	0
Sn'g's, 1b.2	0	1	1	0	0
Tesreau,p.2	0	0	0	2	0
Dem'e, p..2	1	1	0	1	0
Total..40	13	15	27	15	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, cf.4	1	2	0	0	
B'ker, 1b.4	1	2	7	2	
Lob't, 3b. ss.	3	0	2	3	2
Reed, 2b.4	0	0	1	4	
D'lan, ss..1	0	0	1	0	1
Byrne, 3b.3	0	1	3	1	
D'can, rf.4	0	1	2	0	
P'kert, lf.4	0	0	5	0	
Kil'fer, c.4	0	1	1	4	
C'ritz, p..2	0	0	0	2	
Fin'ran, p.2	1	1	0	0	
Total..35	3	11	24	15	

Errors—Doyle, Devore, Becker, Reed, (2,) Byrne, Camnitz, Lobert.

New York.....	1	1	0	2	3	3	2	0	–12
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	–3

Two-base hits—Becker, Burns. Three-base hits—Shafer, Finneran. Home run—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Murray. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8; by Camnitz, 1; by Demaree, 2. Bases on balls—Off Camnitz, 3; off Finneran, 1; off Demaree, 1. Wild pitch—Finneran. Hits—Off Tesreau, 3 in five innings, (at bat, 15;) off Camnitz, 9 in six innings, (at bat, 28;) off Demaree, 8 in four innings, (at bat, 20;) off Finneran, 6 in two innings, (at bat, 12.) Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Klem. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Thorpe,cf.4	0	1	1	4	1
C'per, lf.4	1	1	1	0	
Grant, 3b.4	0	1	0	4	
McC'k, rf.3	0	1	1	0	
Stock, ss..4	0	0	2	4	
C'dall, 2b.4	1	0	2	2	
McL'n, c.2	0	0	5	0	
H'tley, c..1	1	1	3	0	
Wilson, c.1	0	0	1	0	
Wiltse,lb.4	0	0	9	0	
Schupp, p.1	0	1	0	1	
Sch'r, p..1	1	0	0	1	
Total..33	4	8	27	12	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.5	1	2	2	0	
Dooin, c.5	0	3	3	0	
Lob't, ss.4	2	2	1	1	
M'gee, 1b.4	0	1	12	1	
C'v'th, rf.3	0	0	0	0	
Byrne, 2b.3	0	1	2	2	
D'lan, 2b..4	0	0	3	5	
E. B'ns,c.2	1	0	4	0	
Mayer, p.3	0	0	0	5	
Total..33	4	9	27	14	

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	–4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	–4

Two-base hits—Cooper, Crandall, Dooin. Three-base hit—Schupp. Sacrifice flies—Byrne, McCormick. Stolen bases—Dooin, E. Burns. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Double plays—Thorpe and Hartley. Struck out—By Schupp, 2; by Schauer, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Schupp, 2; off Schauer, 4. Passed ball—Hartley. Hits—Off Schupp, 2 in 4 innings, (at bat, 13;) off Schauer, 7 in 5 innings, (at bat, 20.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Reds Win in Twelfth.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—The Cincinnati Nationals and the local association team played twelve innings to-day, Cincinnati winning, 7 to 5. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati....0	0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2	7	12	4
Kansas City..1	0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	5	9	1

Batteries — Davenport, Robertson, and Kling; Allison and Murphy.

Athletics at Columbia.

After two days of idleness caused by rain, the Columbia athletes turned out in full swing yesterday. In addition to an interclass baseball game between the Law School and the sophomores, which brought out about thirty baseball players, a squad of forty or more men were on hand for soccer, and about half that number reported to Bernie Wefers, the coach of the cross-country team, for cross-country work. The university lawn tennis matches were scheduled to begin today, but because of the soggy condition of the courts they have been postponed until next week.

Jim Rice had the biggest squad that has ever come out for the freshman crew in the rowing room. Seventy youngsters, not counting coxswains, reported to Rice and Fred Plaistead, his assistant. Already nearly 900 athletes are practicing daily for one form of sport or another, and by the time the Fall season gets under full swing it is expected that this number will be well over 500.

The sophomore nine defeated the Law School in the second of the interclass baseball games by a score of 6 to 5. Shea, who pitched for De Witt Clinton two years ago, did well for the sophomores, except in the second inning. Charlie Hann, the old Harvard first baseman, played second base for the Law School team. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Law School.....	1	4	0
Sophomores.....	0	0	3

Batteries—Yarrow, Stones, and Rowell; Shea and Hann.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 13; Philadelphia, 3.
New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4,
(Called in ninth; darkness).
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 6,
(Eight innings; darkness).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 13; New York, 10.
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0,
(Six innings; darkness).
Boston, 2; Washington, 0.
Washington, 11; Boston, 3.
St. Louis at Cleveland,
(Wet grounds).
Chicago at Detroit,
(Wet grounds).

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	99	51	.660
Philadelphia	89	60	.595
Chicago	86	65	.570
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531
Boston	69	82	.457
Brooklyn	65	84	.436
Cincinnati	64	87	.424
St. Louis	49	99	.331

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	96	56	.632
Washington	89	64	.582
Cleveland	84	65	.564
Boston	79	70	.530
Chicago	77	72	.517
Detroit	64	86	.427
St. Louis	56	94	.373
New York	56	94	.373

Where They Play To-Day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelp'a at New York—2 Games.
Brooklyn at Boston—2 Games.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland—2 Games.
Chicago at Detroit—2 Games.

BROOKLYN LOSES TWICE.

Boston Clinches Fifth Place in National League Race.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—By defeating Brooklyn 3 to 1 and 7 to 6 in to-day's double-header, Boston clinched its hold on fifth place in the National League standing for the season. Should Brooklyn take the two games scheduled for to-morrow, the last of the season, the local team would still lead the visitors by one game.

Steady work by Rudolph and some excellent fielding enabled the Boston team to win the first contest, two double plays nipping what appeared to be the start of rallies by Brooklyn. Boston got to Rucker in the first two innings for five singles and a double, the resultant three runs being all that they made during the game. Brown went in at the start of the seventh inning, and although wild, held the locals hitless.

Boston got away with a good start in the first inning of the second game. Schmidt's home run over the right-field fence sending two men in ahead of him. Sweeney drove in two runs with a single during the fifth inning and repeated the performance during the seventh.

Quinn pitched great ball throughout the contest, which was called after the eighth inning on account of darkness. With the bases full in the first inning and no one out, he struck out Wheat, Hummel, ad Smith in turn. He allowed but two hits during the next four innings, but in the sixth, two singles and a double sent in Brooklyn's second run. The visitors made a great rally in the eighth, errors by Griffith, Smith, and Deal, coupled with five singles, sending four runs across. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F.Smith,ss.4	0	1	4	4	
Lord, lf..3	0	1	0	0	
Sw'ny, 2b.4	1	1	2	5	
Myers, 1b.3	0	1	12	1	
Sch'dt, rf.2	0	0	1	0	
Mann, cf..4	1	1	1	1	
Deal, 3b..4	1	1	2	1	
Rarid'n, c.1	0	0	8	0	
Rud'ph, p.3	0	0	0	2	
Total..28	3	8	27	19	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	0	0	1	0	0
C'ts'w, 2b.4	0	1	3	2	
St'gel, cf.3	0	1	1	0	
Wheat, lf..4	0	1	1	0	
Hummel, ss.4	0	0	1	3	5
W.S'th,3b.4	1	1	1	1	
Fisher, ss.4	0	1	3	5	
Fischer, c.3	0	1	5	1	
Rinehr, p.2	0	0	0	2	
Brown, p..0	0	0	0	0	
*Mowe ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	1	8	24	14	

*Batted for Rucker in the seventh inning.
Error—F. Smith.

Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	–3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0–1

Two-base hits—Fischer, W. Smith, Myers, Mann. Hits—Off Rucker, 8 in six innings; off Brown, none in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Rariden, Schultz, (2.) Stolen bases—Deal. Double plays—Smith and Myers; Sweeney and Myers. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Rudolph, 2. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, (Myers.) Struck out—By Rucker, 6; by Brown, 1; by Rudolph, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F.Smith,ss.2	2	1	0	3	
Griff'th, rf.3	2	1	1	0	
Sw'n'y, 2b.4	1	3	1	1	
Sc'midt,1b.4	1	1	11	0	
Zinn, lf...3	0	1	0	2	
Mann, cf..3	0	0	0	0	
Deal, 3b..3	0	1	2	2	
Rarid'n, c.3	0	0	9	0	
Quinn, p..4	1	1	0	5	
*Myers ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..80	7	9	24	13	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	0	2	0	0	
C'ts'w, 2b.4	1	2	4	2	
St'gel, cf.3	0	0	2	0	
Wheat, lf..4	0	2	0	0	
Col'ns, 1b.4	0	1	0	0	0
Hum'l, ss.4	0	0	3	8	0
W.S'th,3b.4	0	0	1	2	0
Fisher, ss.4	1	1	1	0	0
M'C'ty, c.4	0	1	6	2	1
Miller, c..0	0	0	1	1	0
R'lb'ch, p.2	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, p.0	0	0	0	0	1
Ragon, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
†Fischer ..1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Yingling..1	0	1	0	1	0
Total..35	6	12	24	12	2

Errors—Cutshaw, Reulbach, (2,) F. Smith, Griffith, Deal.
*Batted for Rariden in eighth inning.
†Batted for Reulbach in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Pfeffer in eighth inning.

Boston	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0–7
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	1–6

Two-base hits—W. Smith, Zinn, Griffith, Hooper, Schmidt. Hits—Off Reulbach, 7 in 6 innings; off Pfeffer, 2 in 1 inning; off Ragon, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Deal. Stolen bases—Deal. Double play—Ragon, Miller, and Hummel. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Reulbach, 1; off Pfeffer, 1; off Ragon, 1; off Quinn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ragon, (Deal.) Struck out—By Reulbach, 2; by Pfeffer, 1; by Quinn, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

Montclair A. C. Branching Out.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 3.—At its annual meeting last night the Montclair Athletic Club voted to purchase a large tract of land adjoining its present extensive grounds on Valley Road. The addition to the club's property includes a plot, 800x1170 feet on Brunswick Road and Central Avenue. It was decided also to add to the facilities of the club by constructing an addition to the present building, which was only recently enlarged. The club also acted favorably on the proposition to increase the limit of regular members from 800 to 1,000 and life members from 60 to 100. The addition to the clubhouse will cost about $8,000, and will include an exercising room, two additional squash courts and bowling alleys.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Sacramento, 3; San Francisco, 2.
At Portland—Portland, 7; Oakland, 3.
At Los Angeles—Venice, 6; Los Angeles, 2.

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Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY Expert Mechanics.
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COMING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, Double-header, 2:15 P. M. Giants vs. Philadelphia.

TOO COLD TO TEST MACK'S PITCHERS

Plank and Shawkey Didn't Work Well—Others Kept Out of Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—This was an unfortunate day for the Philadelphia champions, unfortunate because the weather was too cold and blustery for their pitchers to get a good tuning up for the World's Series and unfortunate because Orr, the first substitute infielder, had his right hand broken. Philadelphia won the first game by 13 to 10 and New York, the second, which was called on account of darkness at the end of the sixth inning by 2 to 1.

Orr's injury was received in the second game, when he touched out Hartzell, who tried to steal third base in the fourth inning. Hartzell's spikes were driven into Orr's hand, and one of the bones was fractured. This was the second accident of the series with New York, Catcher Schang having had his hand hurt by a foul tip yesterday, but the injury is not thought to be serious.

Plank and Shawkey, who are believed to be Manager Mack's second and third choices for pitching in the World's Series, did not look good in to-day's opening game. This, however, was probably largely due to the cold weather and the high wind which swept over the field, thereby preventing the twirlers from getting their arms well warmed up. Plank pitched three innings, and in the second session was touched up for three singles, which, with errors by Plank and Collins, netted the Yankees three runs. Plank also gave two passes, one each in the first and third innings. Shawkey was in poor form and was taken out in the sixth inning. In his first two sessions Shawkey gave two passes and was hit safely three times and New York scored twice. In the sixth inning, after the bases were filled on an infield single and two passes, with one out, Shawkey forced in two runners by giving two more bases on balls. He was then succeeded by Bush. Another pass and Holden's double gave New York three more runs. After that Bush did fine work.

Philadelphia's victory was due to hard hitting off Caldwell's delivery. Fifteen hits, including two home runs and two doubles were made by Philadelphia, while Caldwell gave a number of passes and the visitors' errors were also taken advantage of to pile up runs. The home runs were made by Eddie Murphy and Collins, each player putting the ball over the right field wall. The high wind was an aid in the making of the four-baggers.

In the second game Manager Mack put in a brand new team, consisting of youngsters, and Daley, Walsh, and Davis. Fisher held the home team down well, and it was a single by Davis, an out and a double by Danny Murphy, who got into the game after Orr was hurt, that prevented Philadelphia from being shut out. Wyckoff was wild, and New York hit his delivery at the right time.

New York will again play Philadelphia to-morrow, when it is expected that Bender and Plank will get their final preparation for the World's Series. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.M'p'y,rf.6	2	2	0	1	
Oldr'g, lf.5	3	2	1	0	
Col'ns, 2b.4	2	2	3	2	
Baker, 3b.3	1	0	0	2	
M'Tir's, 1b.4	2	2	11	4	
Strunk, cf.5	1	2	2	0	
Barry, ss..3	0	3	2	5	
Lapp, c..5	1	1	6	2	
Plank, p.0	0	0	0	2	
Bush, p...2	0	0	0	1	
S'w'y, p.2	0	0	0	1	
Bush, p...2	0	0	1	1	
*Daley ...1	0	1	0	0	
Total..38	13	15	27	10	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.3	1	1	3	0	
H'tz'll, rf.3	1	0	4	1	0
Cree, lf...4	1	0	4	0	
Knight,1b.4	1	0	6	1	
Zelder, 2b.2	1	1	1	1	0
Holden, cf.4	1	4	2	2	
P'k'gh, ss.4	1	0	1	4	
Sw'ney, c.5	2	2	3	2	
C'dw'll, p.4	1	2	0	3	
Total..38	10	10	24	11	

*Batted for Plank in third inning.
Errors—Zeider, Peckinpaugh, Sweeney, Collins, Plank.

Philadelphia	1	0	3	4	2	2	1	0	–13
New York	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	0	0–10

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Holden, Oldring, Collins, Cree, E. Murphy, Collins. Hits—Off Plank, 8 in 3 innings; off Shawkey, 4 in 2 1-3

BOXING---FOOTBALL---BILLIARDS

NEGRO BOXERS IN DRAW AT GARDEN

Large Crowd Displeased with Poor Showing of Langford and Jeannette.

Sam Langford of Boston and Joe Jeannette of Hoboken battled through ten rounds at Madison Square Garden last night without either showing any of the superiority on which that much-discussed bout with Jack Johnson is supposed to hinge. Jeannette showed flashes of boxing skill, but his punches were weakest, and when they came the hardest they did not carry enough force to make the Boston negro back up. On the other hand, Langford showed the greater willingness to force matters, and his punches carried all the snap that they ever had. But Sam came into the ring under the handicap of twenty pounds of surplus flesh.

The contest did not please the crowd and the boxers were hooted continually, but they were working under a disadvantage and undoubtedly did their best all the way. It was the ninth time the same pair have come together in the ring, and each knew the style of the other down to the last detail. That the contest lacked the sensational features of the last meeting between the two men here was one reason for the dissatisfaction, but two strong reasons tended to bring this about. In the first place Jeannette is in his thirty-third year, beyond his prime in the boxing game, and showed decided signs of retrograding. Since he last fought Langford he has lost the power of his punch. Langford apparently has retained all his punching power and aggressiveness, but the handicap of poor condition told against him.

Langford, when fit, scales at 180 pounds, and last night he tipped the beam at 199½ pounds. Three weeks ago at the Atlantic Garden A. C. it was announced that he weighed 180 pounds. He has been training two weeks, and he climbed into the ring last night with a waist line that showed plainly how far he lacked condition. Rolls of flesh stood out above his belt, and it became apparent that if Jeannette was his old self Langford was in line for a defeat.

As a boxer Jeannette had a bit the better of the argument. But Joe was backing away continually, and dozens of his punches landed against Langford's face so lightly that Sam paid no attention to them, occasionally he sent over blows that carried all his strength behind them, and even then the Bostonian did not show any signs of giving ground.

Langford, landing less often than his opponent, carried far more steam in his punches. He carried the fighting to Jeannette all the way, starting back each time after they were broken from a clinch. In the infighting Sam landed often on Jeannette's stomach with punches that resounded loudly, and his snappy left hooks jarred Joe's head back several times. It was only on rare occasions that either boxer resorted to an overhand right swing, each preferring to play safe and leave no openings for the other to take advantage of.

Jeannette was trained down to the same fine point that always features his appearance in the ring. But he was more cautious than in his last bout with Langford, evidently realizing that he could not cut loose as much now as two years ago. To Langford must go the credit of the greater willingness, and Sam showed he was anxious all the way. But the handicap of poor condition told as much against him as did the adding years on Jeannette.

There were none of the knockdowns such as featured the other bout. Jeannette went down in the first minute of the opening round, but it was due to slipping, as he was not hit. He was up as quickly as he went down. At no stage of the contest was either boxer in distress, and both were working as hard in the last round as in the first. The closing chapters were not quite as fast as the early ones, the pace showing its effects on both men.

Langford showed his unfamiliarity with the clean break rule, and on a few occasions he swung hard with right uppercuts as the pair came out of a clinch. Jeannette was always on his guard, however, and none of the punches did any damage. Jeannette transgressed the rules during the closing rounds by holding with one hand and punching at the same time with the other hand. Referee Joh had to order him to stop holding several times.

In three rounds Jeannette outboxed Langford and earned the honors, and in three more Sam's hard hitting gained him the verdict over the Hoboken negro. In the other four there was little to choose between the two men. In the seventh round Jeannette opened a cut on Langford's lower lip and he also raised a swelling under Sam's left eye with his steady jabbing.

The bout drew a crowd of about 7,000, the largest to witness a boxing exhibition here since the McFarland-Britton encounter six months ago.

Gunboat Smith to Box Morris.

Articles of agreement were signed yesterday by Gunboat Smith and Carl Morris, the Oklahoma Giant, to box ten rounds in Madison Square Garden next Thursday night, Oct. 9. Manager Gibson of the Garden A. C. secured Morris on the strength of his quick knockout of Al Reich, and because of his undoubted improvement in fighting ability. Morris will continue his training at the New Polo A. A. in Harlem, while Smith will finish work at Sheepshead Bay.

LADY GRATTAN'S STAKE.

Judges Call Off Fifth Heat and Award Places in $5,000 Race.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The Judges to-day called off the fifth heat of the 2:12 trot, the Buckeye Stake for $5,000, in which four heats were raced yesterday, ruling the race closed after the fourth heat. This gave first money to Lady Grattan, (Cox,) who won the second and third heats yesterday. Fan Patch (Snow) took second money; Tommy Horn (McDonald) third, and Vastor (Spencer) fourth.

The association got an opinion to-day from Secretary H. W. Goscher of Hartford, Conn., of the National Trotting Association, who said that Peter McCormick and other horses not standing for money were ineligible to start in the fifth heat. This resulted in the ruling that the race was finished yesterday and in the moving up of the horses, outside of Peter McCormick, one point.

The results of to-day's races follow:

2:08 Trot.—Three in five; purse, $1,200, unfinished.

Derby Boy, b. g., by Norval, (McCarthy, bik.....2 4 3 2 3 1 2 1
Densmore, b. h., by Vyzant, (Loomis).....3 2 4 3 1 2 1 2
Douglass McGregor, br. h., by Jay McGregor, (Valentine).....1 1 2 4 4 3 dis
Etawah, b. c., by Al Stanley, (Geers).....5 3 1 1 2 dr
Myrtle Grannett, blk. m., (Andrews).....4 6 6 ro
Prince Lot, br. g., (Childs).....6 5 5 ro
Time—2:08¾; 2:10¼; 2:10; 2:09½; 2:13; 2:11¾; 2:14¾; 2:13¾.

2:08 Pace.—Three in five; purse, $1,200.

Margot Hal, b. m., by Argot Hal, (McDonald).....1 1 1
Cinnamon, ch. m., (Osborn).....2 2 4
Michigan Queen, b. m., (Valentine)..8 3 2
The Assessor, ch. g., (Geers).....3 4 3
Possibility, ch. h., (Swain).....4 5 8
View Elder, b. g., (Murphy-Hedrick).5 8 5
Adeline W, ch. m., (Gordon).....7 6 6
Addition, br. g., (Kimlin).....6 7 7
Roan Hal, ro. h., (Walker).....9 9 9
Time—2:06¾; 2:05¾; 2:05¼.

2:16 Trot.—Three in five; purse, $1,200.

Doctor Thorne, b. g., by Arion, (Snow).....1 4 2 1 1
Merine, br. m., by Mobel, (Cox).2 1 1 2 2
Sweet Spirit, b. m., (Murphy)..3 2 11 3 3
Fast Tramp, ro. h., (McDonald). 8 3 4 8 4
Miss Alma Mater, b. m., (Jamison).....7 10 3 5 ro
Poletta, b. m., (Lane).....4 6 10 4 ro
Sadie Baron, b. m., (Flick).....6 5 9 7 ro
Taylor Sturgeon, b. g., (Philips).....11 11 5 6 ro
Teddy Brooks, b. h., (Wilson)..5 9 7 11 ro
Douglass M., b. g., (Reidy).....9 7 6 10 ro
The Kentucklan, b. h., (Conley.10 8 8 9 ro
Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:13; 2:09½; 2:10¾.

The Champion Stake, 2:03 Pacers.—Three in five; purse, $3,000.

Braden Direct, blk. h., by Baron Direct, (Keagan).....1 1 1
Granbath Baughman, b. h., (Cox)...2 3 3
Flower Direct, b. m., (Hedrick).....3 2 5
Hal B., Jr., br. h., (McEwen).....4 5 2
Longworth E., b. g., (Murphy).....5 4 4
Time—2:04½; 2:04; 2:03¾.

TO BURY THE HATCHET.

Minnesota and Michigan to Renew Athletic Relations.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—The University of Minnesota is about to resume athletic relations with Michigan, according to well-authenticated reports on the campus to-day. Yesterday at a meeting of the University Senate, composed of Faculty members, three resolutions from the Michigan Athletic Board were presented by Prof. James Paige, Chairman of the Minnesota Athletic Board. The nature of the resolutions was not disclosed, but it is said they open the way for the two universities to resume intimate athletic relations. President George E. Vincent of Minnesota said to-day that the University Senate had formulated three resolutions in answer to those received from Michigan. He said, however, that they would not be made public until the Board of Regents had acted upon them, which will be at a meeting next Monday.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 3.—It was generally believed on the campus to-night that the University of Michigan would soon resume athletic relations with Minnesota, and possibly with other large Western universities. The set of resolutions which the Michigan Board of Control drafted several weeks ago and sent to the Minnesota authorities is believed here to be a half-way step toward a settlement of the matters which caused a breach between the two institutions.

It has often been stated in university circles that "only foolish pride" is keeping the football teams of Michigan and Minnesota apart.

YALE TO TACKLE MAINE.

Wiser at Full Back and Loughridge at Tackle in To-day's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Yale will present several line-up novelties against Maine to-morrow, using Loughridge, last year's freshman, at left tackle, thereby deposing the veteran Talbott. Knowles is ill with tonsilitis and has been sent to the infirmary. Harry Wiser, substitute last year, will get his berth.

To-day's work included twelve minutes' scrimmaging, the coaches changing their plans because of the cool wave and ordering actual football. Three touchdowns were tallied. Cornish, Cornell, and Wiser each shooting across with one. It was Tommy Cornell's first day on the eleven this Fall, and he celebrated it by cutting loose for the longest run of the day, a thirty-yard end dash for a touchdown. Thompson, freshman quarter back last year, has been promoted to the 'Varsity, and will be tried out to-morrow.

To-day's and to-morrow's line-up: Left end, Avery; left tackle, Loughridge; left guard, Capt. Ketcham; centre, Marting; right guard, Cooney; right tackle, Pendleton; right end, Carter; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Thompson; full back, Wiser.

BATES IN THE STADIUM.

Harvard to Play Strongest Team Against Maine Collegians.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 3.—Instead of the usual Friday rest from heavy work, the Harvard football squad engaged in a stiff scrimmage practice today in preparation for its game to-morrow with Bates. The only scoring was a field goal by Brickley from the 35-yard line.

The Crimson will present its strongest available line-up to-morrow. Brickley, Mahan and Hardwick, the backfield trio who are expected to oppose Yale, will be together in their first game, while the veterans, Pennock and Trumbull, will be back in the line. Trumbull playing center for the first time. Harvard expects to improve on the 15 to 0 score made against Bates in the game two years ago.

Pennsylvania State's football team was selected to-day as the opponent of the Harvard 'Varsity eleven on Oct. 25, the date left vacant by Norwich University's cancellation of its schedule. The game will be played in the Stadium.

PRINCETON TEAM CHANGES.

New Line-Up for Game To-day with Fordham Eleven.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Princeton coaches be several changes in the line-up against Fordham to-morrow from the team which played Rutgers in the opening game. Law will start at left half in place of Capt. Baker, I. Baker will be in the quarter back position, Glick at right half back, and Streit at full back. In the line Hayland will be at centre and Brown at right end.

There was no scrimmage to-day, the practice being devoted to signal drill, punting, and the receiving of punts.

Muhlenburg at N. Y. U. To-day.

In preparation for to-day's game with Muhlenburg, Coach High put the New York University squad through a long practice yesterday. Particular attention was paid to the kicking of Daly and Von Michow. Daly is getting his direction better and made many goals from the 35 and 40 yard lines. Von Michow is improving in his punting. It looks as if he will be relied upon for this end of the game. Wiener is still ineligible. His weight coupled with his quickness make him a valuable man. Time and again he smashed his way through the opposing line-up, bringing downs lifting the opposing men from their feet. After kicking practice, the squads held a long drill in signals, and starts. Huntley managed the 'Varsity nicely. In scrimmage work the scrubs were stuck for a number of long gains. After a short scrimmage, Coach High gave his men some practice in kicking off.

Changes in Fordham Team.

Two changes in the Fordham team to face Princeton were decided upon yesterday after a conference of the coaching staff. Head Coach Tom Thorpe announced that Harry Kane would start the game at quarterback instead of Schaffmeister, quarter on last season's eleven, who returned to the medical school this week. McAviney has recovered sufficiently from his hip bruise to start at fullback, displacing Rice. Schaffmeister, Riley, and Rice will surely play a part of the game in the backfield, while Dunn and Cotter play as good a game as those listed to start against the Tiger. The final line-up decided upon was: Ends, Viviano and Brady; tackles, Finnegan and McCarthy; guards, Meehan and Butler; centre, Capt. Mulvey; quarterback, Kane; halfbacks, Robin and Taylor; fullback, McAviney. Light signal practice followed by an hour's blackboard talk made up yesterday's work.

High School Football in New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 3.—Orange High got a bad scare this afternoon, when the South Orange eleven pushed through their line and scored a touchdown in the first minute of play. Orange rallied after that flash shown by their rivals and won the game, by the score of 19 to 6.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 3.—Rahway High's eleven kept the Barringer High team from crossing its goal line this afternoon, and but for Andy Dempsey's fine goal kicking would have kept them scoreless. Rahway won by the score of 14 to 6, Dempsey kicking two field goals for the Newarkers. It is the second victory of the Rahway team within a week, the locals having disposed of Orange High last Saturday, by the score of 79 to 0.

Football Games To-day.

EAST.	
Teams.	1913 Scores.
Bates at Harvard	No game
Maine at Yale	No game
Fordham at Princeton	No game
Lafayette at Pennsylvania	7 to 3
Oberlin at Cornell	13 to 0
Pittsburgh at Navy	6 to 13
Stevens at Army	0 to 27
Carlisle at Lehigh	No game
Hamilton at Syracuse	No game
Villanova at Swarthmore	0 to 27
Colby at Dartmouth	No game
Amherst at Colgate	13 to 0
Rhode Island State at Brown	0 to 14
WEST.	
Indiana at Chicago	0 to 18
Kentucky at Illinois	No game
Lake Forest at Northwestern	No game
Wabash at Perdue	No game
Lawrence at Wisconsin	0 to 13
Ames at Minnesota	0 to 5
Case at Michigan	0 to 34
SOUTH.	
Randolph Macon at Georgetown	0 to 39
Grant at Tennessee	No game
South Carolina at Virginia	0 to 19
Marysville at Vanderbilt	8 to 100

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

DE ORO LOSES TITLE TO WESTERN PLAYER

Allen of Kansas City Defeats Champion at Pocket Billiards, 600 Points to 516.

The pocket billiard championship of the United States changed ownership last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy, when Bennie Allen of Kansas City, the challenger, defeated Alfred De Oro, the title holder, by the score of 600 to 516. The result was a surprise to the followers of the game as the veteran champion had been showing excellent form before the match. Allen, however, secured a lead of 88 points during the first two night's play and made such good use of it in the final session as to leave the result an almost certain victory from the start of the last block of 200 points. De Oro made a number of spectacular shots, but was in the main unsteady, missing a number of comparatively easy shots. Allen displayed excellent form throughout, and played a careful, consistent game, without giving his opponent any chances.

After making 13 in the opening break, Allen dropped away over three frames, scoring but 4 points, with three scratches. De Oro was at his best and scored with rapidity and precision. At the end of the four frames the score stood 39 to 17 in favor of the champion. The challenger found several openings in the three following frames, while De Oro failed to show his usual steadiness and missed several easy shots. For a time both contestants appeared overanxious, but the young Westerner again resumed his fast scoring and tallied 41 points, while D'Oro pocketed but one ivory. This series of runs placed Allen in the lead on the night's play by the score of 58 to 4.

After a series of uninteresting shots De Oro secured possession of the table after his opponent had failed on a short cut shot to the upper corner pocket. The remaining ball of the eleventh frame was left in a good position, but a double kiss sent the cue ball into the pocket and the champion lost his shot after running twenty. Allen ran ten balls and left his opponent a difficult bank shot, which missed by a narrow margin. Allen ran out the frame, and De Oro, in an attempt to smash the pyramid, left his ball frozen and was forced to play a safety shot. De Oro again secured possession of the table and made a splendid kiss shot, but missed his next effort, a straight shot along the rail.

The challenger reached his fifth century with the completion of the thirteenth frame, at which time De Oro's score stood 387. Allen had gained 27 points on his opponent on the night's play. Allen had all the luck up to this stage of the game, when a lucky kiss on a long shot gave De Oro another chance to improve his total to 400. Jockeying for position followed, and each player forfeited 2 points in an effort to secure an advantageous position. De Oro ran thirteen balls, but lost his shot on the sixteenth frame A miss by Allen gave De Oro another opening, which the champion ran into twelve before missing a comparatively easy shot for the corner pocket.

A series of poorly executed shots followed, with both players equally guilty. For a time the veteran began to draw up on his youthful opponent, and at the sixteenth frame led by 19 points on the evening's play. De Oro then pulled off a couple of his daring shots, but failed to obtain any real advantage, as he followed these shots with misses. Allen added 33 points in three frames against 9 for De Oro. The latter continued to be an uncertain element, falling down on shots which if made would have left him in position to improve his score.

With more than one hundred points in arrears De Oro made a number of daring shots and the success of these appeared to encourage him. After making a run of 28, the highest of the evening, the champion missed an easy shot in an attempt to spread the pyramid. Allen added twelve to his score bringing the totals to 576 to 500 in his favor. De Oro showed another flash with a run of fourteen, but again missed on the ninth ball. Allen pocketed fourteen and followed with ten which gave him the title. The score:

Allen—13 0 2 2 13 14 14 6 11 6 6 0 14 9 1 0 3 13 10 10 4 8 2 13 2 0 0 12 0 14 10. Total—200. Scratches, 7. Grand Total—600.

De Oro—1 14 12 12 1 0 0 0 5 8 13 13 11 1 4 4 10 6 12 1 11 14 14 2 14 0 2. Total—204. Scratches, 7. Grand Total—516.

Penn Not Confident of Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—With Capt. Young, the star halfback, out of the line-up on account of an injured foot, the University of Pennsylvania football team will enter the Lafayette game on Franklin Field to-morrow hopeful but not confident of victory. Last year the Eastonians defeated Pennsylvania by 7 to 3, and with nine veterans on the team this season are looked upon as formidable opponents by the Red and Blue eleven. In Young's absence, Head Coach Brooke expects to start Tighe, the star halfback on the freshman team last year, in the left halfback position. Tighe showed up strong in the early days of preliminary practice this season, but injuries have kept him out of the game for nearly two weeks. Minds, the veteran fullback, will also be in the game, while Koons will replace McCall at right end.

Syracuse Team Crippled.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Four members of the Syracuse University football team will be unable to play in the game against Hamilton here to-morrow because of injuries. Castle, Rose, McElligott, and Bovard will be missing. Syracuse plays Hamilton to-morrow for the first time since 1909.

Trotting Record for 2-Year-Old.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 3.—The world's record for a two-year-old trotting gelding was lowered this afternoon at a breeder's meeting, when Judge Jones, driven by H. M. Childs, trotted a mile in 2:12¾. The last quarter was done in 31½ seconds.

Women's Golf Reaches Finals.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—Miss Muriel Dodd, the English champion, defeated Miss Florence Scott of Hamilton, Ont., in the semi-finals of the Canadian women's golf championship tournament to-day by 1 up and 5 to play. Miss Dodd's opponent in the final to be played to-morrow will be Miss Florence Harvey of Hamilton, who defeated Miss Muriel Posley, Wyoming, by winning the eighteenth hole after the game had been all-square at the seventeenth.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Sept. 5; Sydney, Sept. 6; Auckland, Sept. 11, and Wellington, Sept. 12—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Willochra, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Oct. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan calls attention to the necessity for wrapping or packing parcels which are sent through the mails strictly in accordance with the regulations upon the subject. Complaints have been received of the breakage or of damage to articles sent through the mails as parcel post, which is due, evidently, to improper wrapping or packing.

Umbrellas, canes, golf sticks, and articles of like character cannot be accepted for mailing unless they are strapped securely to strips of wood of the same length and are otherwise wrapped and made sufficiently strong to withstand the impact from heavier packages coming against them in the process of handling in their various stages in transit.

Perishable articles—particularly berries and ripe fruits—also paints, oils, &c., contact with which would be destructive to the contents of other parcels, must be denied admission to the mails unless the parcel post regulations with reference to packing, as set forth in Sections 25 to 37, are observed strictly.

Instructions regarding the wrapping or packing of parcel post packages may be obtained upon application at the General Post Office and stations.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises,.5:58|Sun sets..5:40|Moon sets..8:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:27	10:59	4:08	4:52
Governors Island	11:00	11:35	4:52	5:38
Hell Gate	12:50	1:25	6:32	7:18

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 3.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, Sept. 25.
SS Bristol City, Las Palmas, Sept. 20.
SS Ware Rock, St. Vincent, Sept. 21.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo, Sept. 26.
SS Florizel, St. Johns, Sept. 27.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 30.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Sept. 30.
SS Dorothy, Fernandina, Sept. 29.
SS Com. Rollins, Sama, Sept. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Lorraine	Havre	Sept. 27
Provencia	Lisbon	Sept. 18
Emelia	Trieste	Sept. 2
Gregory	Para	Sept. 21
Lutetian	Shields	Sept. 20
Schildturm	Algiers	Sept. 18
Virginie	Havre	Sept. 19
Patris	Patras	Sept. 17
Buenos Aires	Havana	Sept. 30
Nickerie	Trinidad	Sept. 27
Europa	Naples	Sept. 22
Alamo	Key West	Sept. 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York	Southampton	Sept. 27
Columbia	Glasgow	Sept. 27
Panama	Colon	Sept. 25
Tintorette	Barbados	Sept. 30
Uranium	Rotterdam	Sept. 18
Kaiser Franz Josef I.	Palermo	Sept. 24
Victoria Prince	Cherbourg	Sept. 23
Clio	Stettin	Sept. 23
Birma	Libau	Sept. 23
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 30
Vesta	Port Arthur	Sept. 28
City Savannah	Savannah	Sept. 2

DUE MONDAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 27
Vaderland	Antwerp	Sept. 27
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Bremen	Sept. 27
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 27
Louisiane	Bordeaux	Sept. 22
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Sept. 27
Coamo	San Juan	Oct. 1
Parima	St. Thomas	Oct. 1
Caribbean	Bermuda	Oct. 4
Albingia	Inagua	Oct. 4
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Sept. 22
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 1
Vesta	Port Arthur	Sept. 28
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Olympic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. Johns	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vandyck, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Drumcree, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Denver, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow		11:00 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Perugia, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Princess Irene, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Minneapolis, London		10:30 A.M.
America, Naples		11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Czar, Libau		2:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Chalister, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Canada, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Moltke, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Moldegaard, Havana		12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		6:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 3.

SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 750 miles E. at noon; due 5th, 8 A. M. American Line.
SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 680 miles E. at noon; due 5th, 12 M. Anchor Line.
SS Kaiser Franz Josef I., Trieste to New York, was 313 miles E. at 12 P. M.; due 5th, 8 A. M. Austro-American Line.
SS Lorraine, Havre to New York, was 670 miles E. at 3 A. M.; due 4th, 3:30 P. M. French Line.
SS Patris, Patras to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 4th, 9 A. M. Greek Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Oceanic, New York to Southampton, was 114 miles W. at 8:06 A. M.; due Plymouth 4th, 1 A. M. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 243 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 208 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 130 miles S. of Egmont Key at 10 A. M.
SS Sutherland, New Orleans to New York, was 4 miles E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 A. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 252 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 89 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 4 P. M.
SS Curityba, Pipe Bar to New York, was 116 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 35 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, at Plymouth, Oct. 3.
SS Amerika, at Hamburg, Oct. 3.
SS San Guglielmo, at Naples, Sept. 30.
SS Patricia, at Hamburg, Oct. 3.
SS Calabria, at Leghorn, Oct. 3.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Oct. 3.
SS Osage, at Savona, Sept. 26.
SS Australia, at Bahia, Sept. 29.
SS Irish Monarch, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 1.
SS Ockenfels, at Malta, Oct. 3.
SS Queen Margaret, at Melbourne, Oct. 2.
SS Crofton Hall, at Bahia Blanca, Sept. 30.
SS English Monarch, at Manila, Oct. 1.
SS Saxonia, at Genoa, Oct. 2.
SS St. Louis, at Southampton, Oct. 3.
SS Potsdam, at Rotterdam, Oct. 3.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Oct. 3.
SS Corfe Castle, at Delagoa Bay, Oct. 3.
SS Bellgrano, at Corral, Oct. 3.
SS Santa Clara, at Punta Arenas, Oct. 3.

Sailed.

SS Celtic, from Queenstown, Oct. 3.
SS Southern, from St. Vincent, C. V., Oct. 2.
SS Monte Penedo, from Santos, Sept. 30.
SS Afghan Prince, from Hongkong, Oct. 2.
SS Benedict, from Para, Oct. 2.
SS Indradeo, from Bahia, Oct. 2.
SS Atlantic City, from Port Natal, Oct. 1.
SS Bedebum, from Las Palmas, Oct. 1.
SS Madonna, from Lisbon, Oct. 2.
SS Ivernia, from Palermo, Oct. 2.
SS Ivernia, from Naples, Oct. 2.
SS Volturno, from Rotterdam, Oct. 2.

Passed.

SS Caroline, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS Indra, New York for Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Venezia, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close 5 P. M. Thursday, SS New York.
Germany—Close 5 P. M. Monday, SS Kronprinzessin Cecille, and 10:30 A. M. Saturday, SS Imperator.
France—Close 5 P. M. Thursday, SS New York.
Austria—Close 11:30 A. M. Saturday, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Belgium—Close 5 P. M. Tuesday, SS Lapland.
Hungary—Close 9:30 A. M. Thursday, SS Carpathia.
Netherlands—Close 5 P. M. Monday, SS Noordam.
Norway—Close 11:30 A. M. Thursday, SS Helig Olav, and 11 A. M. Saturday, SS Bergensfjord.
Sweden and Denmark—Close 11:30 A. M. Thursday, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close 5 P. M. Monday, SS Moltke, and 11:30 A. M. Saturday, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru.....Oct. 5
Japan, Korea and China, (via Seattle)—Ajax.....Oct. 6
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Luzbin.....Oct. 9
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....Oct. 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Oct. 19
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Oct. 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New eZaland and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makena.....Oct. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco—Wilhelmina.....Oct. 10

WOMEN'S TENNIS PLAY.

Metropolitan Tournament in Singles and Doubles at West Side.

With many of the best players in the metropolitan district entered, the annual women's metropolitan tennis championship in singles and doubles got under way yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club courts, after a day's delay owing to the recent rains. In order to make up for lost time, play started in the morning and continued until nearly nightfall, when the singles reached the third round and progress was made in the doubles. The summary:

Women's Metropolitan Championship Singles. —First Round—Miss A. E. Harper defeated Mrs. R. B. Miller, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Mrs. F. A. Ballin, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Clare defeated Miss E. Fatman, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss G. Cohn, 6—0, 6—4; Miss E. B. Handy defeated Miss Edna Hess, 6—3, 6—3; Miss L. Livingston defeated Miss E. Steiner, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss R. Goldman, 6—1, 6—0; Miss B. Stephens defeated Miss H. R. Punnett by default; Mrs. I. Casseber and Mrs. Washburn won by default; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Bernheimer defeated Miss Rorsin, 6—3, 6—2; Miss M. Vanderhoff defeated Miss A. C. Cragin, 6—3, 6—4; Miss E. M. Barnes won by default; Miss M. McKinley won by default; Miss E. C. Bunce defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—4, 6—4; Miss G. Della Torre defeated Miss M. Content, 7—5, 6—3; Miss J. Barnes won by default; Miss T. Kuser defeated Mrs. A. Lehman, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; Mrs. J. Chapman won by default.

Second Round—Miss Harding defeated Miss H. Simpson, 6—1, 7—5; Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss H. Bernhard, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. G. de Gersdorff defeated Miss A. Harper, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Mrs. Casseber defeated Mrs. Washburn, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. McLean defeated Miss E. M. Barnes, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Bernheimer defeated Miss McKinley, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Bunce defeated Miss Della Torre, 6—1, 8—6; Miss Kuser won by default; Mrs. Chapman defeated Miss Sidenberg, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. J. B. Wolf defeated Miss D. Kenyon, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. R. Wood won by default; Miss S. Hartley defeated Miss L. Trevor, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Third Round—Mrs. McLean defeated Miss Bernheimer, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles.—First Round—Miss Cragin and Miss Barnes won by default; Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Casseber defeated Miss Hartley and Mrs. Wolf, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Wagner and Miss Cassell and Miss Hess and Miss Steiner won by default; Mrs. De Gersdorff and Miss Harding defeated Miss Morris and Miss Trevor, 12—10, 6—4; Mrs. Lehman and Miss Content defeated Miss Livingston and Miss Mills, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Raymond defeated Miss Kenyon and Mrs. R. Muller, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Kahn and Miss Bernhard defeated Miss Rorsin and Miss Goldman, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Bernheimer and Miss Kohn won by default; Mrs. McLean and Miss E. Wildey defeated Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Pope, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Kuser and Miss Stephens defeated Miss Sidenberg and Miss Fatman, 6—2, 6—2; Second Round—Miss Wagner and Miss Cassell defeated Miss Hess and Miss Steiner, 9—7, 6—1; Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Raymond defeated Miss Kahn and Miss Bernhard, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. McLean and Miss Wildey defeated Miss Bernheimer and Miss Kohn, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Simpson and Mrs. Townsend won by default; Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss E. Handy won by default.

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Branches

580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street
65 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street
242 East Houston Street
NEW YORK

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Legal depository for the funds of bankrupt estates. Interest paid on daily balances of checking accounts.

Offices at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $215,000,000

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Lessening of Activity as Prices Sag—Europe's Markets Depressed.

Yesterday's stock market was very unsatisfactory, with declines in most of the more active issues on a very limited volume of trading. Prices did not seem to be subjected to any special pressure, but the undertone of the market was weak, and small offerings were sufficient to depress quotations after the execution in the first hour of buying orders which had accumulated overnight. The day's sales showed a further contraction over Thursday's small total, and commission houses reported an almost entire lack of interest on the part of the public. Amalgamated Copper, American Locomotive, American Telegraph and Telephone, Lehigh Valley, Republic Iron and Steel preferred, Sears-Roebuck, and United States Steel all suffered declines of a point or more at the close, while Union Pacific, after selling down to 157⅞, closed at ⅝ above that figure, with a net loss of ⅞. Steel common made a new low price for the recent downward movement by selling at 58¼. American Locomotive issues, after ignoring the attack brought by a stockholder, turned weak, and both common and preferred closed the day with losses.

The decline in prices did not serve to stimulate trading to any appreciable extent, and the stock ticker was idle for protracted periods. The market is in a waiting mood and promises to continue uncertain until the business trend is outlined more sharply. The enactment of the new tariff measure, while a factor in keeping down transactions and restraining the upward movement begun a few weeks ago, was welcomed by traders as marking the end of one important element of disturbance in the business situation during the past Summer. People are wont to talk much more about calamities expected to follow changes in the rate of duties on imports before the changes are outlined than after the actual provisions are made known, and financial interests are not inclined to believe that the business readjustments made necessary by the Underwood bill will be long in process.

Railroad earnings continue to be an unsettling factor, and the publication yesterday of an unfavorable statement for August by the St. Paul helped to depress sentiment. The St. Paul lost less than $250,000 in operating revenue by comparison with an unusually good month enjoyed a year ago, but the net earnings showed a decrease of more than $1,000,000. One reason for the extraordinary advance in operating costs of the Western roads has been the performance during the past Summer of an unusually large amount of maintenance and improvement work during the favorable weather.

The New York market was to some extent a victim yesterday of unfavorable conditions prevailing on the European bourses. The London market was dull and heavy, and in turn was adversely affected by selling which originated in Paris. Money and discount rates were a shade easier in London, where stock prices were depressed by reports of fresh disagreements on the Balkan situation and by the prospects of further large financing which must be done by several Governments at the first favorable opportunity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The renewal rate was 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for four months and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $369,539,126; balances, $18,516,001; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $114,608.

The local banks have lost $2,462,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½@4¾ per cent. for short bills and 4¾@4⅞ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3¾ per cent., and Berlin, 4¾@4½ per cent. Money was 5 per cent. in Berlin and 3½@4½ per cent. in London.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 45½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 28½c.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London — Cable, $4.8645; demand, $4.8595.

Paris—Cable, 5.19⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-32.

Berlin—Cable, 95¼ less 1-164; check, 94 15-16 plus 1-64.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.20 less 1-16; check, 5.20⅜ less 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.12; check, 40.15.

Belgium—Cable, 5.22½ less 1-32; check, 5.23¾.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.82; 90 days, $4.80.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81¾; 90 days, $4.79¾.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.23¾ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23¾; 90 days, 5.25 less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94½; 90 days, 94.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93 11-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c. discount; St. Paul, 30c. premium; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, 31¼c. premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London at 28 7-16, and ⅛c. higher in New York at 61⅝c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Amal. Cop. ..5		Mar.15,'15	99½	99⅝	5.35
Amer. Loco. ..5		Oct., 1914	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Austrian Gov.4½		July'14-15	98	98¾	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.5		July, 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Boston & Me.5		Feb. 3,'14	95½	97½	12.00
Boston & Me.6		June 2,'14	96½	98½	8.00
Brklyn Ed. ..5		Apr. 15'14	99⅝	99¾	5.80
Chesa. & O..4½		June, 1914	98¾	99⅛	6.30
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1915	98⅝	98⅞	5.40
Chicago Eli..5		July, 1914	99⅛	99½	9.75
Con. Gas Co..6		Feb.25,'14	99⅜	99⅝	4.70
Erie R. R. ..6		Apr. 8,'14	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Erie R. R. ..5		Oct., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.60
Erie R. R. ..5		Apr., 1915	97⅝	98⅛	6.40
Gen. Elec. ..5		Apr. 15'14	99⅝	4.70%	
Gen. Motor ..6		Oct., 1915	98¼	99¼	6.35
Gen. Rubber ..4½		July, 1915	96⅜	97	6.20
Ill. Central ..4½		July, 1914	99½	99⅝	4.85
Int. & Gt. N.5		Aug.,1914	97⅜	98⅛	6.10
Int. Harv 5		Feb.15,'15	99⅛	99⅜	5.30
Lacka. Steel..5		Mar., 1915	95½	96	7.90
L. S. & M. S.4½		Mar.15,'14	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
Mich. Cen. ..4½		March,1914	99⅝	99¾	4.85
Minn. & St. L.6		Feb., 1914	95	97½	11.50
Mo., K. & T..5		May, 1915	95½	96½	7.50
Mo. Pac. 5		June,1914	95¾	95⅝	12.10
Mont. Pr. & R.5		Apr., 1915	96⅝	97⅛	6.15
N. Y Central.4½		Mar., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	5.07
N. Y. Central.5		Apr.21,'14	99⅞	100¼	4.50
N. Y. Central.5		Sep.15,'14	99⅞	100¼	4.85
N. Y. Cent.4½		May, 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.05
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		Dec., 1913	99⅜	100	5.00
New York St.5		Feb. 1914	100	100¼	4.40
No. Pac. 6		July 9,'14	100⅜	100¼	4.85
Pac. Gas & E.5		June25,'14	99¼	99½	5.80
Sea. A. L. ..5		Mar., 1916	97½	98½	5.55
So. Pac 5		June 15,'14	99⅞	100¼	4.85
South. Ry. ..5		Feb., 1916	98¾	99⅛	5.45
Suluh. & Sons.6		June, 1916	97½	98	6.97
State of Tenn.5		July, 1914	99⅜	100¼	4.65
U. S. Smelt..5		Aug., 1914	98¾	99½	6.00
Union Type..5		Jan., 15,'14	95⅜	97	6.20
United Fruit.6		May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.80
Utah Co. 6		Apr., 1917	98⅜	99½	6.25
W. E. & M...6		Aug., 1915	99⅞	100¼	5.85
West. Md. ...5		July, 1915	93	98	6.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	Apr., '14-'22	5.15% 5.05%
Chi. Ter. eq. tr.	4½	July, '14-'23	5.00% 4.90%
Erie RR. eq. tr.	5	Sep., '14-'23	5.35% 5.15%
H. V. Ry.eq.tr.	5	Aug. '14-'23	5.20% 5.00%
Ill., Cen. eq. tr.	4½	Aug., '14-'23	5.10% 4.90%
N. Y. C. eq. tr.	4½	Aug., '14-'27	5.20% 5.00%
Penn. R.R.eq.tr.	4½	Apr., '14-'23	5.00% 4.85%
So. Pac. eq. tr.	4½	Mar., '14-'23	5.15% 5.05%

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel a Stock Market Target.

Practically three times as much Steel as Union Pacific changed hands yesterday, more than twice as much Steel as Reading, while transactions in Amalgamated Copper aggregated not much more than one-third of the turnover in Steel. For a dull session, in which traders had plenty of time to observe clearly which way the tide of selling was turned, the pressure against Steel was especially apparent, and at times efforts to depress the price seemed more in evidence than on other busier days when the stock was weak. Timid bears talked about the over-selling which they argued must have occurred in Steel, but their point of view did not make any great appeal as time passed, and the shares became weaker instead of displaying even flashes of strength. When 58⅜ was touched in the early afternoon a new low record for the present reaction of the market was made, and it looked for a while as though support was going to be tendered at this figure. Then reports came of cuts in steel products in warehouse of as much as $2 a ton for certain finished articles, and the quotation lost another fraction.

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Another Move to Check Cotton Trading.

A resolution introduced into Congress yesterday to the end that European Government authorities might be urged to assist our Administration in a joint effort for the suppression of speculative trading in cotton was not taken seriously in the financial district. Cotton brokers and traders said that they did not expect the resolution to arouse much interest on this side of the water and very little abroad. It was pointed out that Germany had once placed a check on speculation, to the subsequent deep regret of all parties involved. The business was so quickly and effectively concentrated in Liverpool that the Germans were glad to renew the old order after a few months. A movement to do away with speculation at all the world centres, brokers asserted, would, because of this experiment, not receive a warm reception in Europe.

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Britons Peevish over Business.

Months of indifferent business on the London Stock Exchange is reported to have got badly on the nerves of many brokers and jobbers. Some of them, according to news dispatches, have grown peevish about the lack of public participation in the market, and are urging that the international umpires in the Balkan controversy bring a lot of pressure to bear to get the trouble smoothed out. It may not be said, of course, whether or not this complaint will receive attention in the proper quarters, but until a better understanding does exist between the Balkan nations it seems hardly likely that large scale business in securities will be transacted in the British market.

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More Railroad Losses.

One bad feature about record railway earnings is that they cannot be repeated indefinitely. The recession in freight traffic resulting from a slowing down in many lines of business, and from an unsatisfactory crop season in the West and Southwest, has been reflected in most of the statements of the big roads for August. In some cases Eastern roads have shown gains in their operating revenues, but large losses in net, due to increases in expenses far out of line with the gains in revenues. The St. Paul system reported yesterday a decrease in gross earnings for August of $241,000, and a decrease in the net earnings after taxes of $1,046,000. For the two months of the current fiscal year the St. Paul has earned $15,611,000, or $100,000 more than for the corresponding two months of last year, but its net earnings, of $4,134,000 show a loss of $1,210,000 from the corresponding period in 1912. The Erie suffered only a small decrease in its operating revenues for August, but its net earnings were reduced by $460,000 for the one month and $594,000 for the two months.

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Training Salesmen.

Time was when a man who had failed in several other lines of business was advised to become a bond salesman, but times have changed. To-day the man who goes out to market securities must know his "line," and be able to talk up its strong points just as thoroughly as the man who sells shoes or hardware. Investors no longer buy bonds solely on the strength of the reputation of the house offering them. They ask questions, and the salesman must be able to answer them if he is to get an order. Some of the larger bond houses have called their men to New York from time to time to hear lectures on new issues to be brought out, but a similar educational campaign was probably never begun on so large a scale before as that inaugurated yesterday in connection with the preparations for marketing the new Interborough Rapid Transit Subway bonds. More than four hundred bond salesmen in the employ of the various houses which have bought $30,000,000 of the new issues were lectured by President Shonts and General Manager Hedley of the Interborough and then taken around to see the system on which the new securities are based. When they enter their fields these bond men expect to be able to answer questions.

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Municipal Bond Issues.

The unfavorable investment situation has operated against municipal financing as well as against corporation issues. According to The Weekly Bond Buyer municipalities in the United States in September sold bonds and notes to the aggregate par value of $36,703,000, as against $49,555,000 in August. There has been a steady decrease in the output of municipal securities in 1913 compared to 1912 during April, May, June, and July, but for August and September the new issues were in excess of those for the corresponding months of last year. The total output for the past six months has been nearly $38,000,000 less than the total for the corresponding half-year in 1912.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was offered at 16⅜c for all deliveries up to December. Lead was down 5 points, spelter 10 points, and tin was down ⅝c. The close bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Cop.—	Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot		16.75		
October		16.75		
November		16.75		
December		16.75		
Lead	4.50	4.60	4.55	4.65
Spelter	5.50	5.60	5.60	5.70
Zinc	5.50	5.60	5.60	5.70
Tin	40.50	41.00	41.12½	41.37½

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Thursday, follow:

	Friday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	73 15 0	74 2 6
Copper, futures	73 12 6	74 0 0
Pig tin, spot	186 5 0	187 15 0
Pig tin, futures	186 15 0	188 10 0

The market ended weak. Spanish pig lead, £20 7s 6d, down 5s. Spelter, £20 17s 6d, up 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 54s 4½d, down 1½d.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German 3s	75½	76½
German 3½s	84	85
Prussian 4s	97¼	98¼
Amsterdam 4s	95½	96⅜
Bavarian Government 4s	97⅛	98
Bremen 3½s	82½	83
Hamburg 3s	75⅝	76½
Saxony 3s	75½	76⅜
Berlin 4s	96	97½
Cologne 4s	93⅝	94½
Frankfurt 3½s	86¼	87⅜
Munich 4s	93¼	94½
Russian 4s	89	90¼
Vienna 4s	81	82

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Tobacco Stocks Under Early Selling Pressure, but Rally at the Close.

Considerable activity developed in the tobacco stocks on the Curb yesterday, but the increased business resulted in materially lower prices for a time. Toward the close a rally set in which offset in a large measure the earlier losses.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Anglo-Am. O.	22¼	22⅝	22	22
15,000	B.-Am. Tob..	26½	26⅝	25¼	26¼
2,000	B.-Am. T.,new	26⅞	27⅜	25⅜	26⅜
2,500	Man. Transit.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	*Maya Oil....	27	27	27	27
2,550	P. Gas rts, w.i	2¼	2¼	†2½	2¼
300	Puebla S. & R	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
80	S. Oil of N. J.	379	381	379	381
100	T. Prod.,pf..	91	91	91	91
3,800	Un. Cigar S. Co. of Am..	95¼	95¼	93½	94¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Ariz. Belmont.	19	19	19	19
300	*Big Four	20	20	20	20
300	Brad. Copper.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4,600	Can. Gold S..	18	20	18	18
300	Copper Mines.	2 11-16	2¾	2 11-16	2¾
260	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
4,000	Gold Hill....	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
200	Kerr Lake....	4	4	4	4
1,200	La Rose Con.	2¼	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16
200	Mason Valley.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	McKinley-D ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1 9-16
200	*Nev. Hills..	89	89	89	89
1,800	Stewart	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
300	Ton. Ext.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
7,800	*Ton. Merger	68	68	67	69
200	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Tularosa	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
700	*West E. C..	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,800	West E, Ext.	4	5	4	5

BOND.

$40,000	B. R. T. 5% nts	.96 9-16	96 11-16	96 9-16	96 11-16

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Oct. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
Am. Writing Paper..	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas....	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk..	116½	117½	116½	117½
Borden's Con. M. pf..	105	107	105	107
Cluett-Peabody	58	62	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf....	97	102	97	102
Con. Rubber Tire....	35	37	34½	37
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	93	96	93	96
Emerson-Brant.	23	28	23	28
Emerson-Brant. pf...	80	87	80	87
Havana Tobacco....	2½	4	2½	4
Havana Tobacco pf..	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil.....	16	18	16	18
Houston Oil pf....	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	8	9	8	9
Leh. V. C. Sales Co..	200	210	200	210
Marconi of Am.....	4½	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
Maxwell Motors....	2½	3½	2¾	3½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	26	30	26	30
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf..	6	8	6	8
New York Transp...	3	5	3	5
Otis Elevator....	76	79	76	79
Otis Elevator pf....	95	97	95	97
R. J. Reynolds.....	240	260	240	260
Tobacco Products....	105	125	105	125
United Cigar Stores of Amer. pf.....	110	116	110	116
U. S. Lt. & H.....	7	8	7	8
U. S. Lt. & H. pf....	45	48	45	48
Willys Overland	68	70	68	70
Willys Overland pf...	87	92	87	92

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consol	82	3¼	33	35
British Col. Copper..	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Butte-New York.....	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
C. & D. Consol.....	4	5	4	5
Consol. Ariz. Smelt..	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper ..	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Diamond B. B.....	1	2	1	2
Diamond D.	2	4	2	4
El Paso Con.....	3⅝	3¾	3½	4
First National	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Florence	23	24	23	25
Giroux Mining.....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1½
Goldfield Midway....	3	5	3	5
Greene-Cananea	6	7	6	7
Greene-Can., new ...	30	34	30	34
Greenwater	3	4	4	5
Halifax Tonopah..	1 7-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 9-16
Mines of America....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Nipissing Mines Co..	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
North Butte Devel...	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
South Utah M. & S..	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tonopah Mining	4⅝	4¾	4 9-16	4 11-16
Tuolumne Copper ...	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Union Mines	4	6	4	6
United Copper.....	¼	½	¾	½
United Copper pf....	3	5	3	5
Wett. Silver Mines..	12	14	12	14
Yukon Gold Mines...	2	2½	2	2½

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

West End Ext.....	5	7	4	6

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	150	155	150	155
Braden Cop. new 7s.	150	155	150	155
Chicago Elevated 5s..	95½	96¾	95½	96¾
Chile Copper 7s.....	95	99	95	99
Consol. Rubber Tire 4s	97	97	96	97
Havana Tobacco 5s...	50	60	50	60
Mason Valley 6s.....	80	85	80	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
N. Y. City 4½s, 1963.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
Western Pacific 5s..	79	80	79	80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22	23	21½	22½
Atlantic Refining	670	680	672	678
Borne-Scrymser....	290	295	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line..	168	171	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg....	650	665	655	670
Colonial Oil	130	135	130	135
Continental	187	192	187	192
Crescent Pipe.....	57	63	60	63
Cumberland	73	82	73	79
Eureka Pipe	360	370	360	375
Galena-Signal Oil....	178	182	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	144	146	142	144
Indiana Pipe Lines...	134	137	133	135
National Transit	42	44	42	44
New York Transit....	317	323	317	323
Northern Pipe Line..	110	114	110	114
Ohio Oil	129	131	130	132
Prairie Oil & Gas...	373	378	372	377
Solar Refining	216	223	218	223
Southern Pipe Line..	242	250	245	250
South Penn. Oil....	215	220	216	219
S. W. Penn. Pipe Li..	155	158	155	159
Standard Oil (Cal.)..	187	189	187	189
Standard Oil (Ind.)..	392	395	391	393
Standard Oil (Kan.)..	390	405	390	405
Standard Oil (Ky.)..	460	470	460	470
Standard Oil (Neb.)..	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.).	380	383	378	380
Standard Oil (N. Y.).	150	152	150	152
Standard Oil (Ohio)..	295	300	293	299
Swan & Finch.....	285	300	285	295
Union Tank Line.....	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	174	176	173	176
Washington Oil	33	36	33	36
Waters-Pierce Oil....2,100		..	2,100	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar 148	152	145	147	
American Cigar pf..	85½	87½	85	87
British-American ..	26½	28¼	26⅜	26⅝
British-Am., new..	26⅝	26⅞	27	27¼
Conley Foil 280	295	280	295	
Johnston Tin & M....160	180	160	180	
J. S. Young 140	160	140	160	
McAndrews & F.....197	197	197	197	
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.220	230	220	230	
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip..135	145	135	145	
R. J. Reynolds.....247	255	242	252	
Tobacco Products....	100	122	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	90	95	89	93
United Cigar Stores..	94¼	94¾	95¼	96
United Cig. Stores pf.110	115	110	115	

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....353	357	
American Light & Traction pf.....105½	107¼	
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	47	50
American Gas & Electric.....	73	78
American Gas & Electric pf.....	95½	96½
American Power & Light.....	66	69
American Power & Light pf.....	74	76
American Public Utilities.....	46	49
American Public Utilities pf.....	73	76
Appalachian Power	8	10
Appalachian Power pf.....	43	45
Cities Service	78	81
Cities Service pf.....	77	78
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	54	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	77	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s..	90	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	94	97
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf....	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	80	85
Empire District Electric pf.....	70	75
Federal Light & Traction.....	25	28
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	74	77
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.....		32
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf....		72
Gas & Electric Securities	95	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	85	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	25	30
Montana Power Co.....	41	42
Montana Power Co. pf.....	97	100
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	10	15
North. Ontario Light & Power pf..	60	64
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf.....	73	75
Ozark Power & Water Co.....	40	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	38	40
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	18	21
Republic Ry. & L. Co. pf.....	73	76
Southern California Edison	86	88
Southern California Edison pf....	94	97
Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8
Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	33	34
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power..	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	69½	71½
United Utilities	25	30
United Utilities pf.....	97¼	102½
United Light & Rys.....	82	84
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	78	80
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	70	72
Utah Securities	18	20
Utilities Improvement	44	46
Utilities Improvement pf.....	69	71
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.....	47	50

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Farm. & M. Bank	46¼	46¼	46¼
6	German-Am. Bank.	110	110	110
100	Penn Water & Pr.	66	66	66
418	United Ry & El..	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝
20	Western Bank	38	38	38

BONDS.

$8,000	Balt. El. 5s stamp.	98¼	98¼	98¼
106,000	City Balt. 4s, '61.	96	95	96
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '58.	96	96	96
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s....	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s..	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Fla. Southern 4s.	86	86	86
1,000	Ga. Car & Nor. 5s.	102	102	102
4,000	Norfolk 5s. '16..	99¾	99¾	99¾
4,000	U. E. L. & P. 4½s	90	90	90
5,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
400	U. Ry. & E. 4dg 5s	88	88	88
12,500	Un. Ry & E. not

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 3, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Oct. 3, 1913	221,892
Same day last year	783,552
Total year to date	65,766,302
Same period last year	99,327,682
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.18 —.57
Same day last year	84.95 —.38

	High.			Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan.	9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep.	30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 3, 1913	3	2¾	3	$4.8605	$4.8595	$4.8595
Same day last year.	5	4	4¾	4.8565	4.8550	4.8550
Range year to date.	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8540	.....
Same period last y'r.	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23⅝	23¾	6,000	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
75⅞	76	22,000	Amalgamated Cop.	76⅛	76⅝	75⅛	75⅞	—1½
44½	46	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	— ⅝
92	92½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
24⅝	25	150	Am. Beet Sugar	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
32½	33¼	6,000	Am. Can	34⅜	34½	33	33½	—1
94½	94⅝	600	Am. Can pf	95	95	94¼	94⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	45	400	Am. Car & Fdry	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ½
115⅞	117⅛	100	Am. Car & Fdry.pf.	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅝
21	22	100	Am. Hide & L. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ½
23	23¼	100	Am. Ice Securities.	23	23	23	23	—⅛
30¼	31	1,400	Am. Locomotive	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
99½	100	410	Am. Locomotive pf.	101⅜	101⅜	100	100	—1⅝
44½	45½	300	Am. Malt pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	—1
66	66¼	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	66½	66¾	65⅝	66	— ⅝
100⅝	101	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
110	111	100	Am. Sugar Refin.	110	110	110	110	— ½
128	128⅜	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128	128	128	128	—1
236½	239	30	Am. Tobacco	239	239	239	239	...
101	102	103	Am. Tob. pf., new	101	101	101	101	—1
81	83	100	Am. Woolen pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1
36⅝	36⅝	2,200	Anaconda Cop. x d.	37	37½	36½	36⅝	— ⅝
75	81	100	Assets Realization.	79	79	79	79	+2
94½	94⅝	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅜	94⅞	94½	94⅝	— ⅛
120	120½	600	Atlantic Coast Line.	120⅝	120⅝	120	120	—1½
103	106	100	Baldwin Locc. pf.	105	105	105	105	+1
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining.	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
33⅞	34½	2,600	Bethlehem Steel.	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	— ⅞
72⅜	72⅞	500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	73	73	72⅜	72⅞	— ⅛
88⅝	88⅞	700	Brook. Rapid Tran.	89	89	88½	88⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	21¼	1,000	California Petrol'm.	20	21⅛	20	21⅛	+1⅛
53	55⅜	600	California Pet. pf.	54½	55⅜	54½	55⅛	+1⅛
232½	232¾	8,400	Canadian Pacific	233	233	231⅝	232½	— ⅝
58⅝	59	600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	59½	59½	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
29	29½	100	Chi. Gt. West'n pf.	29	29	29	29	...
16⅛	16⅜	600	Inspiration Copper	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	16¼	1,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	2,100	Inter.-Met. pf.	62⅜	62⅝	62½	62⅝	— ⅛
107½	108⅜	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	107	107	107	107	...
7⅞	8	800	Int. Paper.	8	8½	8	8¼	— ⅜
34	34¼	200	Int. Pump pf.	36	36	34	34	—2½
24	24⅜	1,400	Kansas City South.	24⅝	24⅞	24	24⅜	— ⅛
56	57¼	100	Kan. City South. pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
81	85	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	82	82	82	82	+ ⅝
97½	99	10	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf.	99	99	99	99	...
156	156¼	400	Lehigh Valley.	156⅜	156⅝	156	156	—1¼
33	35	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	34	34	34	34	—1
135¼	135⅝	400	Louis. & Nash.	135⅛	135⅝	133½	135⅜	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67⅞	67⅝	67½	— ⅝
65	71	85	May Depart. Stores.	65	65½	65	65½	...
67	68	300	Mexican Petroleum.	67	67⅝	67	67¼	+ ⅝
...	...	350	Mex. Pet. rights.	2.00	2.00	0.75	0.75	—1.25
23¼	23	300	Miami Copper	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	500	M., K. & T.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
29⅝	30	700	Missouri Pacific	30	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
123½	125	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123	123	123	123	...
111⅞	113½	100	Nat. E. & S. Co.	113	113	111½	111½	+ ⅛
45	46	200	Nat. Lead Co.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
141½	154	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	141½	141½	141½	141½	+ ⅛
161½	163	100	New Consol. Cop.	165	165	161½	161½	— ⅝
65	68	100	N. Y. Air Brake.	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ⅝
95¼	95½	2,700	N. Y. Central.	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	— ⅛
88½	89½	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	89⅞	89⅞	89	89	— ¼
62	64	50	N. Ohio. Trac. & Lt.	63½	63½	63½	63½	—1
111⅜	111⅝	1,200	Northern Pacific	112¼	112¼	111⅝	111⅝	—1
3	3¼	300	Ontario Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
112⅜	112⅞	1,044	Penn. Railroad	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅜
126¼	126½	2,000	People's Gas. Chi.	127⅜	127⅝	125⅝	125⅝	—2
21½	22	200	Pittsburgh Coal	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ½
89¼	90½	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90⅜	90⅜	89⅛	89⅛	—1⅞
97	100	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	99	99	99	99	—1
25¼	25⅝	200	Pullman Co.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
19	19⅛	2,300	Ray Consol. Copper.	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
166⅞	167	29,800	Reading	167⅞	167⅞	166½	167	—1
204	204½	1,000	Rep. I. & S.	21	21	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
82	82½	220	Rep. I. & S. pf.	83	83	82¼	82½	—1½
22¾	23	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
23⅛	23⅜	200	St. L. Southwestern.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
47	47½	100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
187	189	200	Sears, R'buck & Co.	188	188	188	188	—2½
121	...	100	S. R. & Co., pf.	121	121	121	121	+1
90⅜	90⅞	3,350	Southern Pacific.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅛	90⅞	— ⅛
95⅛	95½	500	So. Pac. rects.	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	23	300	So. Ry. extended.	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
80	80⅝	100	So. Ry. pf. extended	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
79	84	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ½
32	32¼	600	Tennessee Copper.	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	— ½
41⅞	42	1,350	Third Avenue	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ¼
106	109	20	Twin City R. T.	106	106	106	106	...
47⅛	...	100	Union B. & P. Co.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
158⅜	158½	20,500	Union Pacific	158⅞	158⅞	157⅛	158½	— ⅛
83½	84½	500	Union Pacific pf.	84½	84½	84	84	+1
95	99	10	United Cigar Mfrs.	95	95	95	95	...
47	50	135	U. S. Express.	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
63	63¼	1,000	U. S. Rubber.	62½	63¼	62¾	63	+ ½
58⅝	58⅞	60,500	U. S. Steel.	59	59	58¾	58⅝	—1⅛
107⅞	108⅛	525	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅜
53¾	53⅞	2,700	Utah Copper	54½	54½	53½	53⅞	—1½
29	30	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	29½	29½	29½	29¼	— ¾
95¾	96½	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	96	96	96	96	—1
88½	90	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	88	88	88	88	+1
38½	39	1,100	Western Maryland.	40	40	39	39	— ⅞
66¼	68	100	W. U. Telegraph.	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	+ ⅛
69	69½	500	West'house E. & M.	69	69	69	69	— ½
7	10	100	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	7	7	7	7	—3
46	47½	100	Wisconsin Central.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	...
95	96	300	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	95⅝	95⅝	95	95½	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930.	95	96½
2s, c. 1930.	95	96½
3s, r. 1918.	102¼	103
3s, c. 1918.	102¼	103
4s, r. 1925.	109	110
4s, c. 1925.	109	109½
Pan 2s, r. 1936	...	95

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	125	130
Allis-C.	5th paid	7⅞	8
Do pf.	5th paid	17	19
A B S pf.	67	75
A B S & F pf.	90¼	94
Do pf.	10	13½	14½
Am Cities.	66⅜	67½
Do pf.	64½	65
Am Coal.	75	100
Am C Fr.	82½	84
Do pf.	90	100
Am Cot O.	41¼	42
Do pf.	94½	97½
Am Exp.	117	120
A H & L.	4	4½
Am Lin.	8¼	9½
Do pf.	25	26½
Am Malt.	6¼	6⅝
A S pf. B.	82	84
Am Snuff.	100	165
Do pf.	100	102
Am St Fds.	27½	30
A S R pf.	114½	116
A T & C.	56	60
A W W pf.	30	40
Am Wool.	22	25
A W P pf.	16½	17
Ann Arbor.	10	20
Do pf.	35	70
A T & S F.	...	...
F pf.	98⅞	100⅜
Bald Loc.	40	44
Balt & O.	94½	95
Do pf.	80	82
B Un G.	126	130
Bruns Ter.	7½	8
B R & P.	103¾	113¾
Do pf.	115	130
But'k Co.	26⅞	27⅝
Canada So.	55	64
Cass (J I)	90	100
pf.	95	106
Cent Leath.	21¼	21⅝
Do pf.	92½	94½
C I R & P.	8	10
N J.	300	320
C & S A T.	104	106
Chi & Alt.	10	20
Do pf.	15	35
Chi Gt W.	13¼	14½
C, I & L.	...	...
pf.	50	80
C & N W	...	...
M.	175	182
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	125
Do pf.	129½	135
C, C, C &	...	...
St L.	86½	89½
Do pf.	63	70
Col F & I pf.	100	190
Col & So.	27⅜	29½
Do 2d pf.	62	66
Do 2d pf.	58	66
Cons Gas.	132½	133
Crex Carp.	60	82
Cub-Am S pf.	84	94
D & Co pf.	96⅞	97¼
D M & Ft D.	...	...
D.	1¼	5
Det & M.	85	...
Do pf.	85	...
Det U Ry.	73	77
D, S S & A.	...	...
A.	5½	6¼
Do pf.	10½	12½
Du P de N	...	...
Pow pf.	88	...
Erie 2 pf.	30½	37
F M & P.	11	14
Do pf.	33½	40
Gen Ch.	178	183
Do pf.	106½	110
Gen Elec.	144½	146
Phelps-D.	80½	82½
Phila Co.	84	88
P, C, C & St L.	88	90
Do pf.	100	120
Pitts S pf.	92⅜	95
Pr St Car.	25½	26½
Pub S Cor.	111	117
Pullman.	153	154
Quicksilver	2	2⅜
Do pf.	2½	4½
R R Sec I	...	...
C stk.	c.	78
Ry S S pf.	94	96⅞
Rdg 1st pf.	86	88
Do 2d pf.	89	92
Rock Isl'd.	14⅜	15
Rumely(M)	...	...
Co.	19	20
Do pf.	46	50
St L & S	...	...
A.	5½	5⅝
Do 1st pf	12	22
Do 2d pf.	8	8½
St L & S F, C & E	...	...
1 cfs.	80	..
Do n cfs	15	..
St L S W	...	...
pf.	57	61
Seab A L.	18	19
S-S S & L	29	32
So P R S.	..	65
Do pf.	..	106
So Pac 1st ref.	94¾	96
So Ry.	...	...
M & O ctfs.	65½	77
Stand N.	31¾	34
Do pf.	82	87
Studeb Co.	22	28
Texas Co.	111	112
Tex Pac.	14½	15¼
T P L T.	93	95
T, St L & W	...	...
pf.	10¾	11½
Do pf.	22½	23
T C R T pf.	...	...
pf.	128	145
Und Type.	90	96
Do pf.	107	110
U B & P pf.	23	24¾
Un Cig M.	44	47
Un D G pf.	99¾	102
U Rys In.	19	22¾
Do pf.	38	46
U S C I P.	10½	12¾
Do pf, ex div.	...	46
U S Ind A.	28	29
Do pf.	85	92
U S R & I.	57½	58½
U S R 1st pf.	...	...
pf.	106½	107¾
Vand R R.	...	85½
Va I, C & Coke	43	48
Va R & P.	54½	55
Vul Detin.	11¼	17
Do pf.	45	53
Wabash.	3¾	4¼
Do pf.	10½	11¾
W Md pf.	57	75
W E & M 1st pf.	111½	117
Weym-B.	225	285
K C So pf.	110	120
W & L E.	4	5
Do 1st pf	17	19
W'w'th (F W) pf.	111¼	113

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957	...	...	102½	...
4½s..Nov., 1957	...	...	102½	102⅝
4½s..May, 1917	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101⅛
4½s..Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s..Mar., 1930-60	...	...	97½	98⅛
4½s..May, 1962	...	...	97⅛	96⅛
4½s..Sept., 1960	...	...	96⅞	97⅛
4s ..May, 1959	...	...	94⅝	95
4s ..Nov., 1958	...	...	94⅝	94⅞
4s ..May, 1957	...	...	94⅝	94⅞
4s ..Nov., 1956	...	...	93	94
4s ..Nov., 1955	...	...	93	94
4s ..Nov., 1936	...	...	94	95½
4s ..1918-1919	...	...	99	99¼
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	...	...	82¾	83
3½s..May, 1954	...	...	82¾	83
3½s..1950-1954	...	...	81½	83

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for the present month and the fiscal year, as follows:

	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,315,502	$87,851,458
Internal rev., ordinary	2,000,036	79,532,617
Corporation tax	9,080	2,234,446
Miscellaneous	391,156	18,002,225
Total, receipts	4,715,623	183,620,745
Expenditures	5,236,891	191,686,619
Surplus	1,376,983	
Deficit		8,065,873

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets closed yesterday with fractional net declines for the session. Wheat receded from ½c. to ½c. and corn from ¼c. to ⅝c. under liquidation, which was fairly active at times. Oats followed corn downward. Cotton was under selling pressure nearly all day, receding from 10 to 20 points. Provisions and cotton oil were soft.

WHEAT.

The better feeling which developed in the wheat market on Thursday was lost during yesterday's operations, and prices closed at a net decline of ⅛ to ¼c. There was quite active liquidation at times, although, on the whole, the volume of business was not particularly heavy, and traders seemed more apathetic and inclined to await developments. Receipts at Northwestern points were not as large as last week, but ahead of last year, and stocks at Minneapolis showed an increase for the week of 2,075,000 bushels, while Duluth gained 960,000 bushels in five days.

The foreign markets were barely steady, owing to continued offerings from Russia and Canada, although there was said to be a fairly good demand for cargoes in the foreign markets. Receipts at Winnipeg were 1,243 cars, against 491 last year, and the liberal movement in Canada is apparently having considerable influence on sentiment. The Modern Miller said that seeding of Winter wheat continues to be pushed with unabated vigor. Broomhall estimated world's exports for the week, exclusive of North America, at 5,600,000 bushels, which, with Bradstreet's American shipments, indicated total world's exports of 11,814,000 bushels, compared with 13,888,000 last week and 14,688,000 last year.

In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 95c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 96½c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94⅝c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	95⅛	95¼	95 9-16	96	$1.00¼
May	...	...	99	99⅝	1.04⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	87⅝	87	87⅞	87¼	92
May	92½	92	92⅝	92¼	96⅝

CORN.

The corn market was under considerable selling pressure and prices were easier, rallying slightly near the close, but final figures were ½c. to ¾c. net lower. There was further liquidation on the part of speculative longs, and sentiment was influenced by reports of a poor cash demand. Broomhall estimated the probable Argentine exports for the balance of the season at 16,400,000 bushels larger than previously expected, and this, together with further offers of Argentine corn in the American market, had more or less influence on values. The Oklahoma State report made the condition 35 per cent., compared with 34 last month and 67 last year.

In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 79c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Corn—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Dec.	70	69⅜	69¾	70½	53¾
May	71⅛	71	71¼	71½	52¾
July	71	70⅜	70⅞		53

OATS.

The oats market was easier under liquidation, prompted by a report that Minneapolis had purchased 150,000 bushels of Canadian oats and that Toledo had bought 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was quiet; standard white quoted at 47@47¼c; No. 2, 47⅛@48c; No. 3, 46@46⅛c; No. 4, 45⅛@46c; ordinary clipped white, 46¼@48c; fancy clipped white, 48¼@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Oats—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	42⅝	41⅜	41⅞	42¾	34⅜
May	45½	44⅞	45¼	45⅝	34⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, but after a steady opening, developed an easier tone under renewed liquidation on the part of speculative holders. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Saturday, 11,000; Kansas City received 3,500 and Omaha, 3,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
January	10.97	10.87	10.90	10.97	11.47½
May	11.12	11.02	11.02	11.12	11.22½
Ribs—					
January	10.65	10.57	10.57	10.65	10.75
May	10.75	10.65	10.65	10.72	10.25
Pork—					
January	20.15	20.00	20.02	20.15	16.82½
May	20.25	20.12	20.15	20.25	19.37½

COTTON.

The reactionary sentiment, which developed with the publication of the Government's crop report in the cotton market on Thursday, was in evidence again during yesterday's trading. The tendency of recent buyers yesterday appeared to be toward the liquidation of their holdings on the theory that this might cause declines or at least a better buying basis. At any rate, selling was more or less general, and the market closed barely steady at a net loss of 10 to 20 points.

Higher Liverpool cables and reports of storm damage in the Southwest accounted for a firm opening, and the initial advance of 9 to 15 points carried prices back to nearly the high records of Thursday morning. The market, however, met heavy offerings from the start, and while slight rallies occurred during the day, the general tendency of prices was lower, and the close was at the lowest of the day. The detailed weather report showing general rains in Texas and the forecast for showers in East Texas, probably restricted selling to some during the middle of the day and helped rallies, but offerings increased on all such bulges, and evidently came from Southern and foreign as well as from local sources.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 1-16@⅛c higher; generally unchanged.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	14.11	13.82	13.81@13.83	13.95
November	13.75	13.75	13.67@13.70	13.79
December	13.95	13.70	13.70@13.72	13.80
January	13.78	13.50	13.51@13.52	13.63
February	...	...	13.51@13.52	13.63
March	13.82	13.58	13.53@13.54	13.68
May	13.86	13.56	13.56@13.58	13.74
June	...	...	13.45@13.48	13.65
July	13.72	13.50	13.46@13.49	13.64

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a moderate demand for cottonseed oil, and after opening fairly steady the market developed weakness and closed at a net loss of 8 to 9 points. There was quite active selling at times, which was generally credited to refining interests who were thought to be selling against purchases of crude oil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	7.20@7.25	7.18
October	7.22	7.20	7.17@7.20	7.20
November	7.14	7.08	7.07@7.09	7.13
December	7.15	7.10	7.09@7.10	7.14
January	7.20	7.14	7.13@7.14	7.18
February	7.24	7.23	7.20@7.22	7.29
March	7.37	7.31	7.30@7.32	7.37
April	7.44	7.44	7.38@7.41	7.46
May	7.52	7.45	7.44@7.46	7.53

COFFEE.

Coffee was again active and feverish, with strong interests arrayed on both sides. An opening decline of 6 to 13 points was followed by sharp rallies, and the close was near top at a net advance of 18 to 23 points. Total sales, 137,500 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were firm at a slight advance, but there was little business. The Havre market opened at a decline of 1¼ to 1½ francs, but during the day gained a franc, and closed at a net loss of ⅛ to ¼ franc, while Hamburg closed at a net loss of 1¼ to 1½ pfennig. The Brazilian markets were irregular, Rio advancing 75 reis, while Santos spots were unchanged to 50 reis lower and futures 50 to 75 reis down.

Spot coffee steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s 10¼c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	...	...	9.83@ 9.83	9.60
November	...	...	9.93@ 9.93	9.72
December	10.06	9.75	10.03@10.05	9.84
January	9.92	9.92	10.15@10.16	9.96
February	10.28	9.98	10.27@10.29	10.08
March	10.40	10.10	10.39@10.40	10.20
April	...	...	10.49@10.50	10.30
May	10.60	10.28	10.58@10.60	10.40
June	...	...	10.68@10.70	10.49
July	10.78	10.46	10.78@10.80	10.59
August	...	...	10.80@10.82	10.59
September	...	...	10.83@10.84	10.60

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 28@30½c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; held, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 28@30½c; seconds, 25½@27½c; State, dairy, finest, 30@30¼c; good to prime, 29@29c; common to fair, 24@26¼c; process, extras, 28½@27½c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation creamery firsts, 25@26; factory, June make, firsts, 24½c; current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 23½@24c; current make, No. 2, 22½@22c; No. 3, 21@22c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, 16¼@16¾c; white, 16½@16¾c; colored, average fancy, 16@16¼c; undergrades, 12½@15¾c; whole milk, flats, best, 17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 16¼@16½c; twins, best, 16@16¼c; daisies, best, 16½@16¾c; State, skims, held, specials, 12¾@13¾c; choice, 12½@13c; choice, 11@12¾c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c. State, full skims or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 33@35c; extra firsts, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 17@20c; checks, good to choice dry, 19@20c; undergrade, case, $4@$5.40; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 26½@27c; firsts, season's charges paid, 25@26c; seconds, 23¾@24½c; lower grades, 18@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery, as to size and quality, 32@36c; gathered white, as to size and quality, 32@43c; Western, gathered, white, 28@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery brown, 32@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@35c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; loins, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; No. 3, 10½c; chucks, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged yesterday, with all refiners quoting $4.45 as their basis for fine granulated. Withdrawals were fair. The raw sugar market was more active, centering trading at $3.48, muscovado at $2.78, and molasses sugar at $2.73. The London beet sugar market was quiet and prices were fairly maintained. October and November and January, 9s 9d; March, 9s 9½d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Grocery grades of molasses were in fair demand, and prices were firmly held. Syrups were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—The rice market was quiet. The recent heavy rains in the South were said to have curtailed the crop about 30 per cent. and to have seriously hampered harvesting.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive, and prices were steady. The mills refused to make concessions owing to the weakness of mill feed.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—There was a fair inquiry for turpentine, and in sympathy with the stronger Southern market, prices were ½c higher. Resin was easier, and prices, in some instances, were lower. Tar was firm, under a fair demand.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Oct. 3, 1913	$1,223,500
Same day last year	2,502,500
Total year to date	385,550,920
Same period last year	544,403,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.79 +.02
Same day last year	92.52 —.03

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	92.31	Jan. 10	85.78	June 11

U S 4s, reg 5,000 ... 104½
Panama 3s, coup 5,000 ... 99⅝

NO WITNESS CALLED AGAINST BELMONT

Venner's Attorney, Hodge, Rests with Asking De Lancey Nicoll a Few Questions.

VANDERBILT ON THE STAND

With George W. Young and Others He Tells of Belmont's Services to Interborough—Case Closed.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Adrian Iselin, William A. Read, August Belmont, Gardiner M. Lane, and De Lancey Nicoll were among the notable witnesses yesterday at the end of the trial before Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen in Brooklyn of the suit of Clarence A. Venner and his Continental Securities Company against Mr. Belmont and the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the restoration to the Interborough treasury of 15,000 shares of stock or its equivalent, paid in early days of the company to August Belmont & Co. for the work of organizing and financing the enterprise.

"I invested $500,000 in the stock of the construction company," Mr. Vanderbilt explained, "and opened an office in which a great portion of the engineering work was conducted."

The witness said that he had remained in active touch with the enterprise throughout, and that he had originated the City Hall loop and was responsible for its adoption. The original plans, he said, "had called for a dead end at City Hall. Mr. Vanderbilt gave credit to Mr. Belmont for the success of the plans, and said he had been induced to invest in them through Mr. Belmont's personal solicitation. He had been aware of the transfer of $1,500,000 of Interborough stock to Mr. Belmont and had approved of it. He said it was only a modest compensation for Mr. Belmont's efforts.

Adrian Iselin, of the banking house of Adrian Iselin & Co., testified that his firm was the original holder of a portion of the stock by virtue of which Venner is suing as a minority stockholder. Mr. Iselin said that he had been acquainted with the facts of the stock transfer to Mr. Belmont and had laid them before the Trustees of his firm, and they had approved of the transaction. He had personally, in the deal between August Belmont & Co. and the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was, in his opinion, "a good bargain" for the company.

William A. Read, formerly a member of the banking firm of Vermilion & Co., had organized a syndicate to bid on the original Subway construction contracts, but his being too high it was rejected. Later he became associated with Mr. Belmont as a stockholder in the Rapid Transit Construction Company, subscribing for $250,000 of the stock. He thought yesterday the amount paid to Mr. Belmont for what he did to be equitable.

Gardiner M. Lane of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston testified that his firm had held stock in the Interborough Company, and that he had been familiar with the details of the arrangement under which the 15,000 shares were voted to August Belmont & Co. He believed Mr. Belmont's profits were just and moderate.

At this point George W. Young of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company was called. Mr. Young said that he had been a banker for thirty-one years, and he had been almost continuously interested in railroad enterprises. He had been familiar with the difficulties surrounding rapid transit construction, having been a member of a condemnation commission appointed by the Supreme Court in 1899.

Belmont In on the Last Call.

Practically every banker and every railroad, he said, refused to support the Subway project when Mr. Belmont took it up. After Mr. Belmont had lent his name to it, however, the witness said, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company bought 15,000 shares in the Rapid Transit Construction Company. Because of this Mr. Belmont invited him to become one of his associates in the organization of an operating company.

The necessity for the purchase of the charters of the City Island and Pelham Park roads, which Mr. Belmont bought, were known to him, and he had been informed of the arrangement by which Mr. Belmont was to get 15,000 shares of the operating company, when formed, as early as September, 1901, and thoroughly approved of it.

"In view of the great prestige which the backing of Mr. Belmont gave to the subway project and when I consider his great services," said he, "I consider the fee moderate. An ordinary banker would have made his trade before the success of the enterprise was assured."

Mr. Belmont recalled, told how the late Gen. Jourdan of Brooklyn, got 400 of the 15,000 shares voted to the firm of August Belmont & Co. He said that Gen. Jourdan had made an error in failing to file his application for an allotment of shares and that he had personally sold him the shares in question and that the transaction was in no way contingent upon Gen. Jourdan's acts as a Director of the Interborough company.

J. Aspinwall Hodge, attorney for the plaintiffs, sprang a surprise by calling De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. Belmont, as his sole witness in rebuttal. There was an enlivening tilt between the two attorneys when Mr. Nicoll took the stand.

"Are you one of the distinguished gentlemen to whom Mr. Auerbach alluded as present at the incorporator's meeting?" asked Mr. Hodge.

"I can't say whether or not he had me in mind," was the retort.

"You are a specialist in criminal and corporation law, are you not?" demanded Mr. Hodge.

"No, I am just an old-fashioned lawyer," replied Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Hodge attempted to show that the witness had represented Mr. Belmont at the meeting of the incorporators of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, but was only able to bring out that Mr. Nicoll represented the McDonald interests of which Mr. Belmont held a part.

Counsel Denounce Venner.

In summing up for the defense, Joseph Auerbach and De Lancey Nicoll were outspoken in their attacks on the plaintiff, Venner. Mr. Auerbach said the action must, of necessity, fall by reason of the statute of limitations, but he was not pleading the statute as a defense. He maintained that the Directors of the Interborough had acted within their rights in making the bargain with Mr. Belmont,—that it had been a good business deal, without collusion or fraud.

"I want you in your opinion when you review your finding of fact," said Mr. Auerbach, addressing Justice Van Siclen, "to furnish a proper judicial characterization of this litigation and the motives behind it. There can be no question as to the right of these Directors to act under the voting trust reposed in them by the stockholders. They had even the right to err, to act stupidly, to make a bad bargain and their acts were not subject to review by judge or jury so long as the element of fraud did not enter into their transactions.

"You are asked to substitute the Venner judgment as to what constituted a proper course of action for the sober, deliberate business judgment of these Directors. You are asked to impugn the business morals and character of these distinguished men of affairs."

De Lancey Nicoll in summing up for Mr. Belmont asserted that a whole week had been taken up with the judicial investigation of a transaction in which no one had suffered a loss, but in which every one concerned had made a profit.

"When men of the worthless character of Venner can hale into court," said he, "such men as these Directors, who have faithfully attended every hearing in this case; when such a scoundrel can impugn the character and motives of August Belmont, the father of the subways, what possible incentive can there be in the future for capital to interest itself in public enterprises?

"At the time that Mr. Belmont took up the subway project the cause of underground transit construction had been discredited and the project had been rejected by the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Metropolitan Street Railways, by the Gould interests, and by that colossus of railroad finance, the late Edward E. Harriman. Then Mr. Belmont gave to the project the support of his great banking house, with its risk of destroying the prestige of that house if the enterprise failed."

Constructive Fraud, Says Hodge.

After reviewing the testimony of the distinguished witnesses for Mr. Belmont, Mr. Nicoll ended by saying:

"I feel convinced that there is not a vestige left of the charges which this wicked, infamous, and discredited plaintiff has brought against these defendants."

Mr. Hodge, in summing up for the plaintiff, contended that he had shown constructive fraud. He asserted that it had been shown that Mr. Belmont had received a salary of $50,000 a year as President of the Rapid Transit Construction Company for his services in behalf of subway building, and that he had in addition made a handsome profit from his investments as well as commissions for underwriting the contracts. He contended further that it had been clearly shown that Mr. Belmont had received the 15,000 shares of Interborough stock for stocks and bonds in the City Island and Pelham Park roads, which he had bought, as a trustee of the subway operating company about to be formed, for $278,000.

Justice Van Siclen reserved decision and gave the attorneys on both sides until Oct. 24 to file briefs.

RECEIVER FOR H. W. A. PAGE.

Wife Seeks Alimony from Man Convicted of Libel on Congressman.

A receiver was appointed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Bijur to take charge of the New York assets of Henry W. A. Page, the eccentric linen merchant who was convicted of criminal libel for a letter sent to Chairman Henry D. Clayton of the House Judiciary Committee in Washington. Page, although sentenced to the Stillwater Penitentiary in Minnesota, was paroled on good behavior.

The application for the receivership was made by Mrs. Jeannie Frances Page, his wife, who obtained a decree of separation with alimony of $4,000 a year to be paid in monthly installments. Mrs. Page told the court that her husband had left this country on May 30, 1912, announcing that it was not his intention to return. Her alimony for August and September, she complained, had not been paid, and she and her three minor children had no other support. In order that she might make a levy for back alimony on her husband's New York property, consisting of bank accounts and realty, she asked for the appointment of a receiver with power to pay her the alimony from her husband's assets.

TELL OF ORE BODIES OUTSIDE OF TRUST

Steel Men Point Workable Mines Available to Independents in Corporation's Districts.

EVEN LAKE SUPERIOR ORE

Testify in Government's Suit to Offset Contention of an Existing Monopoly.

William J. Olcott, President of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, gave testimony yesterday in the Government suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation indicating that even in the Lake Superior region there is room for much further development. This was to controvert the allegation that the Steel Corporation has a monopoly of ore. The Oliver Iron Mining Company is the subsidiary of the Steel Corporation having charge of its ore lands in the Northwest.

Mr. Oliver testified that iron mines were now worked to a greater depth than formerly, and consequently known deposits had been greatly increased. He was assistant engineer of the Chapin mine in 1885, and at that time the depth of the workings was 700 feet. To-day the depth was 1,500 feet, and the mine was yielding as well as ever, despite the fact that it had been worked for thirty-three or thirty-four years.

The Ashland mine, with which he had been connected, was worked to a depth of only 125 feet when he was first employed there. Now operations are carried on for 1,500 feet.

All the mines, he said, kept up in quantity and quality as mining was carried further down, and there were no indications of the end of the ore being reached. The Newport mine had been carried down 2,500 feet without any deterioriation in the output, and he believed that at a depth of 5,000 feet the cost or mining would not be so great as to make it unprofitable.

A steel mill with requirements of 1,500,000 tons a year, he said, would have no trouble in acquiring a reserve for fifty years. He would look for such reserves in the Lake Superior region, because they could be obtained there at a reasonable price. In this he included the Cuyuna range, a development of the last few years, where the Steel Corporation has no holdings.

"There has been no time in the last eleven years, he said, when it was impossible to mine all the ore that could be sold, and although companies had been buying reserve lands, there had been no scramble for them in recent years.

"What would be the result," he was asked, "of an attempt to monopolize the ore lands in the Lake Superior region?"

"It would be almost impossible to effect, in the first place."

"It it were effected, what would be the result?"

"I think there would be more exploration and development and the available supply would be greatly increased."

William A. Merriam, another expert, continued his testimony at the morning session and was cross-examined by J. M. Dickinson, for the Government. He thought an ore reserve was an excellent policy, but was no longer essential. A small manufacturer could acquire new ore lands as fast as he exhausted his holdings.

In the Mesaba region, he said, there were 600,000,000 tons not tied up to any of the steel or iron companies. The Hill holdings, which will be released by the Steel Corporation after the end of next year, would alone account for 200,000,000 tons.

"How much of the ore in the Mesaba is now commercially available?" was asked.

"Fifty per cent.," he replied.

He said he could not have told in 1901 or 1902 how much ore the lands of the Steel Corporation contained.

"Is it not true that in the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges the Steel Corporation owns the best and the most of the available ores?"

"In the Vermillon, yes. It owns practically all of that range. In the Mesaba there are independent holdings as great as those of the Steel Corporation."

Other experts will be called Monday to show that the Steel Corporation has only a reasonable reserve of ore and that there is plenty to be had by its competitors.

LOCOMOTIVE WILL ANSWER.

Attack on Management by I. M. Cate Is to be Met by Directors.

President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company said yesterday that the charges made in a circular letter to stockholders by Isaac M. Cate of Baltimore of mismanagement and extravagance were being considered by the directors and that a reply would be issued next Monday. He said that officers of the company had been aware for some time of Mr. Cate's intention and had already investigated some of the allegations made in the circular. The formal statement, he said, would cover all points of contention.

The attack on the company's management was reflected in yesterday's stock market by a decline of the common stock. The shares fell back from a great loss of two points, all except a fraction of which was continued to the end of the session. The final price was 30.

DRY GOODS TRADE HEALTHY

Substantial Increase Shown Last Month Over September, 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry-goods trade say:

"Current business, wholesale and retail, for the month of September showed a substantial increase over the corresponding month a year ago. Collections were about normal. The past ten days have developed an increased volume of future business.

"Seasonable demand for drygoods and allied lines is pressing retailers to fill in their stocks to the extent that wholesale distribution is very satisfactory in all departments. Merchandise managers throughout the country are beginning to realize that the stocks that are in the hands of manufacturers in many lines are none too large, and they are regulating their open stock orders accordingly.

"Excellent business is coming in from the Northwest and from the Far West, as well as from the principal corn-growing sections of the Central States.

"The features of the week in the cotton goods market have been advancing prices and good demand from practically all sources.

"The selling season for women's ready-to-wear garments is on, and an excellent reorder business is developing. Shipments of this class of merchandise have been larger this Fall than ever before, and all indications point to a continuation of the heavy demands on wholesale reserve stocks throughout October and November."

DAVIS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Dynamiter to Have McManigal Cell—Feared His Own Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—George E. Davis, alias George O'Donnell, confessed dynamiter, who was arrested in New York yesterday, arrived here at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon in custody of Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Kumb. Davis was taken at once to the Federal Building and will be kept confined there until the meeting of the Federal Grand Jury next month. The prisoner probably will occupy the cell that held Ortie E. McManigal.

Harry Jones, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who was arrested here yesterday, following Davis's confession, on a charge of conspiracy to transport explosives illegally, and released on $10,000 bail, was at his office to-day, but again refused to make a statement.

One of the principal reasons which made George E. Davis assent to come to New York from Pittsburgh to be arrested formally at the moment which best suited Government purposes was the certainty that, despite the risks he had taken on behalf of the Iron Workers' Union, he was regarded by many of its members as a man it would be well to put out of the way. Several times after he was working at his trade in Pittsburgh, he told Capt. Bob Foster, the detective who ran him down, a big piece of steel came crashing down within a few inches of him, and he was too wise in the ways of "entertainment committees" not to realize that it was not pure accident which gave him such narrow escapes.

Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association, to-day denied that any promises had been made to the man for the startling confession that he made. The authorities have not decided yet what use will be made of the confession. It will depend largely upon the appearance the Government may have been filed in the Federal courts by Frank M. Ryan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the other officers convicted at the same time with him, for a new trial was ordered. Davis's admissions would put a fresh and powerful weapon in the hands of the Government, Mr. Drew said. He then explained that the association had no desire to persecute the union ruthlessly.

"If the dynamite plot," he said, "had ended with the arrest of Ryan and his associates, to have followed the union further would have been to hound it. But in the circumstances to follow up the case became a necessity and could not be classed as a persecution. Davis's confession shows clearly that the dynamite conspiracy is still in existence."

ARRANGING DAYS OFF.

Employers Revising Their Schedules to Meet New Law.

Concerns and individuals operating stores which keep open seven days a week have been busy since the first of the month rearranging their employes' schedules to comply with the law compelling all employes to take one day off each week.

When asked how the United Cigar Stores Company was meeting the changed conditions one of its officers said: "We have 'rest relief men' to take care of various stores on scheduled days. The number of relief men in each store depends upon the location, amount of business, and the numbr of regular men there. Some confusion may result from placing strange men in the various stores, as they will be unfamiliar with the store's customers, and a slight loss of business may be caused, but the relief force is made up of experienced men, and as the stores are fitted up in a standard way, there should be little difficulty.

"We have a special form to report the rest days in each store. These reports are in triplicate. One is placed in a conspicuous place in the stores, one goes to the sales manager, and the other to the Commissioner of Labor."

When asked if the men would lose the percentage which they receive in addition to their salaries under the company's mutual ownership system, he said: "The men will get their pro rata shares of the total weekly business just as they did when working seven days. That is one way in which the law means extra expense to the company. The extra men will be paid from an employment fund that we have established for the relief work.

"I believe that under the new order of things some men will work longer hours than formerly. Not that we will require it, but as their presence in the stores will increase their earnings under the percentage system, they will no doubt take advantage of it, and we shall allow them to work overtime within reason when they show such disposition."

ATTACKS SECRET TRUSTS.

Widow Sues to Set Aside Provisions in M. A. Blumenberg's Will.

Mrs. Ruth Blumenberg, widow of Marc A. Blumenberg, principal owner of The Musical Courier and other musical publishing enterprises, who began proceedings early this week in the Surrogates' Court to compel the executors and trustees under her husband's will to pay her $10,000 of the income of $12,000 a year he prescribed for her, began an action yesterday in the Supreme Court to set aside certain provisions of the will. Mrs. Blumenberg, who made her home in Paris, France, is at the Hotel Plaza.

Among the provisions Mrs. Blumenberg attacks are two secret trusts. In Paragraph 12 of his will Mr. Blumenberg left $6,000 to Alvin Schmoeger "to use for the purposes mentioned by me in a letter which I will leave with him, and I trust to his honor to use the same for the purposes which he knows about." In the thirteenth paragraph Schmoeger receives $15 a week for twelve years for purposes which Blumenberg wrote he had communicated to Schmoeger.

Mrs. Blumenberg also asked the court to set aside trust funds for the benefit of Ida and Emma Blumenberg and Carolina La Varga, her husband's sister, and for his brother, Louis Blumenberg, the last of which was conditioned on his refraining from any business in competition with The Musical Courier.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. J. and J. W. Raleigh have formed a partnership to conduct a commission business in investment and Curb securities.

The gross sales of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company for the first nine months of 1913 are reported as $8,197,554, as compared with gross sales aggregating $7,338,655 for the first nine months of 1912.

Horace Hatch and Percy N. Furber, President of the Oil Fields of Mexico Company, will sail to-day for Mexico, as an extended tour of inspection.

Over Sixty-seven Thousand Lines Advertising Gain In September, 1913

In September, 1913, THE NEW YORK TIMES gained 67,623 agate lines of advertising as compared with September, 1912—by far the best September in its history.

The growth of THE NEW YORK TIMES in net paid daily sales for the twelve months ended October 1st, 1913, was 20,609, and for the six months ended April 1, 1913, was far greater than the COMBINED gains of all other New York morning newspapers, and also larger than the COMBINED gains of all New York evening newspapers, during the same period.

In the metropolitan district THE NEW YORK TIMES has a net paid daily sale MORE THAN FOUR TIMES that of the next high-class morning newspaper; MORE THAN SIX TIMES that of the third or fourth high-class morning newspaper, and more than DOUBLE the net paid daily sale in the metropolitan district of the THREE other high-class morning newspapers COMBINED.

The more than two hundred thousand regular purchasers of the New York Times represent the greatest buying power in the world.

PROTECTING MAKERS OF 'CLEAR HAVANAS'

New Tariff Permits Imported Tobaccos to be Made Up in Bond.

U. S. STAMP TO BE AFFIXED

Small Manufacturers Say Added Cost of Inspection Would Impose Hardship.

A point in the new tariff bill that is of vital importance to manufacturers of Havana cigars, and which should be at least of interest to smokers of them, is the provision permitting manufacturers of clear Havana cigars to make them in bond.

This provision, which recently underwent slight changes at the hands of the conference committee of the Senate and the House, now says:

Cigars manufactured in whole of tobacco imported from any one country, made and manufactured in such bonded manufacturing warehouses, may be withdrawn for home consumption upon the payment of the duties on such tobacco in its condition as imported under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the payment of the internal revenue tax accruing on such cigars in their condition as withdrawn, and the boxes or packages containing such cigars shall be stamped to indicate their character, origin of tobacco from which made, and place of manufacture.

This provision really means that the Government will stand ready to guarantee, by means of a stamp similar to that now put on boxes of imported cigars, that cigars made in this country under bond will be manufactured of strictly Havana tobacco. It will draw the line sharply, for the consumer's benefit, between cigars made entirely of Havana tobacco and those that are not, but masquerade as clear Havana cigars. This action grew out of repeated attempts on the part of honest domestic manufacturers of pure Havana stock to get legislation along the lines of the pure food law, forcing unscrupulous manufacturers to label their cigars with the "adulterants" they contained, instead of selling them as clear Havanas at a lower wholesale figure. Direct attempts to obtain this legislation were unsatisfactory, and as a result the manufacturers in favor of it fought to have the above provision incorporated in the tariff bill as a means of protection to both the public and themselves. The manufacturers behind the movement pointed out to the tariff makers that the Government's guarantee in the form of an import stamp was put on all boxes of cigars brought from Cuba, with the assurance that the heavy tax imposed on tobaccos imported into that country precluded the possibility of any grades other than Havana being used in cigars brought from there. They also pointed out that protection against users of "adulterants" would eventually stimulate the use of Havana tobacco by these manufacturers, which in turn would mean heavier importations and a greater revenue to the Government.

Much surprise has been expressed by those not favoring the bonding proposition that greater opposition on the part of the trade has not been raised. This appears easy to explain. Makers of cigars in which Havana tobacco did not enter and manufacturers of "clear Havanas" had little reason to complain. The first class of manufacturers would not be affected by the measure and the second class favored it more or less. The "adulterators," however, had every reason to complain, but they could not say much without uncovering the fact that they were not making what they said they were in the way of Havana cigars.

Much has also been said against the proposition on the ground that it would work considerable hardship on the manufacturer of clear Havanas who had only a small factory and who was not in a position to accept the expense attendant on bonding. It is argued by those who favor the provision, however, that the small manufacturer would profit from bonding in the long run, on the ground that the expense would not be great and that the guarantees afforded by the Government would be of material aid in "boosting" sales. Some interesting comment on this point is made by a prominent local manufacturer in the current issue of The Tobacco Leaf. He says:

"My understanding is that a special Inspector will be required for each bonded factory, entailing an expense of $1,800 per year. Now, a manufacturer making 10,000,000 cigars a year would feel this expense to the extent of about $1 per thousand, or 1 cents per piece, which, if the bonded factory system is worth anything at all, is not worth considering. The manufacturer making 3,000,000 cigars a year would feel this expense to the extent of 6 cents a thousand, which is also not worth considering. The expense of operating in bond would be like an overhead charge, and it operates against the small man and in favor of the big one.

"I can see no reason, myself, why the bookkeeper or some other employe of the factory should not be the Inspector. The books that each factory keeps for the Internal Revenue Department would be a check upon the quantity of tobacco that was manufactured into cigars. If they showed that more cigars were made than the tobacco imported could be expected to produce, the secret would be given away at once. Under the system of checks and counter checks provided by the Custom House records and the internal revenue records, it would be impossible to use domestic tobacco surreptitiously. And there is no question that the availability of the bonded factory system for small manufacturers depends upon its being used without a large expense."

400 BOND SALESMEN COME.

Entertained While They Look Over Interboro, Whose Stock They'll Sell.

In connection with the approaching public offering of $30,000,000 of the new Interborough Rapid Transit first and refunding 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, more than 400 bond salesmen, employed by bankers in the syndicate which has taken the new issue, were entertained at the Belmont yesterday.

President T. P. Shonts and General Manager Frank Hedley explained the operation of the existing and proposed new subways, and after a luncheon the salesmen were taken over the lines for an inspection. They were entertained last night at a dinner at the Hotel Astor.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.06
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	1.12½
Belcher	.31	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	1.50	Overman	.44
Challenge Con.	.12	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.12
Confidence	.39	Seg. Belcher	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.10
Crown Point	.24	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.46
Hale & Norcross	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	Comb. Fract.	.04
Jim Butler	.67	D'field Daisy	.02
McNamara	.10	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Midway	.42	Florence	.22
Mispah Exten.	.37	G'field C. M.	.42½
Montana	1.15	G'field Merger	.14
North Star	.89	Jumbo Exten.	.12
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.02
West End	1.55	Silver Pick	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.88
Atlanta	.14	Round Mountain	.37
Booth	.01	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Manhattan Con.	.03
		Man. Big Four	.20

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5⅝	6⅜	Jackpot	4⅞	5⅛
Elkton	55¼	56	McKinney	59	60
El Paso	.840	380	Old Gold	1⅞	2⅛
Findlay	2¼	2⅝	Portland	98	100
Gold Dol.	9⅛	10	Vindicator	88	90
Isabella	10⅛	10⅝	R. B. H.	4⅛	5

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Protection for Trade Mark.

A trademark decision that should be of general interest to the dry goods trade was rendered a few days ago by the Patent Office in protecting the "Fruit of the Loom" trademark of B. B. & R. Knight, from infringement by the Kent Manufacturing Company. The Kent company tried to register "Pride of the Loom" as its mark. The decision of the Patent Office in the matter was signed by H. E. Stuffer, Examiner of Interferences, and read as follows:

This court has adopted a strict rule in refusing registration in all cases where the apparent similarity would lead to confusion in trade, holding that the field of selection for marks is so broad that no necessity exists for the invasion of one trader upon even the apparent rights of another, and that the broadest protection will be afforded the purchasing, consuming public by the courts.

The opposition is sustained and it is adjudged that the applicant, the Kent Manufacturing Company, is not entitled to registar its mark.

William E. Wall, local selling agent of the Knight firm, said yesterday that the case had been under consideration for eighteen months.

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More About Pipe Buying.

The discussion over the way to stop retail buyers of pipes from putting them in their mouths to test them before purchasing is attracting wide attention among dealers. This practice was declared yesterday by a prominent retailer to be only a matter of careless habit and could be stopped, he said, by concerted action on the part of the retailers, both in chain and independent stores. The ability to promote this action was doubted, however. Some means of sanitary packing that would let a pipe be handled without loading it with germs was suggested, and it was thought that the manufacturers who brought out such a covering would strike a bonanza. Objection was raised to the box packing reported in THE TIMES recently on the ground that it did not permit the pipe to be examined closely and that it would be no easier to sell a pipe packed in this way than to sell one from the showcase without taking it out.

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Will Ask for Bigger Sewers.

A movement is on foot in the Madison Square-Fourth Avenue wholesale district to obtain better sewerage facilities for that part of the city. Many of the business houses in that district were flooded by water backing up during the heavy rain on Wednesday, and considerable damage to merchandise in the shipping and sample rooms resulted. This is the second time in the last few weeks that the district has been flooded as a result of heavy rains. The matter has already been taken up by some of the landlords and tenants with Borough President McAneny.

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Plaid Embroideries Now.

Something new in the embroidery field has been brought out by Arnold B. Heine & Co. in the shape of plaid embroideries. These goods are made up in the form of 45-inch flouncings on voiles, and in coloring embrace all the known Scotch plaid designs. They are also shown in several variations of these designs in two, three or four colors. They have been taken well by the cutting-up trade, being especially adaptable for use in making up garments suitable for wear at the various Winter resorts of the country.

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"Sweet Pea Colors" for 1914.

"It is generally felt that from a novelty standpoint the fashion world has had enough of Oriental colorings, says The Dry Goods Economist, and the consensus of opinion is that something different must come in. Printing in art moderne colorings and designs have furnished considerable variation from the Oriental idea, but these colors are deemed a little too glaring and too frankly flat to be usable in any quantity. Loking, therefore, for a new inspiration in the color field, a certain well-known manufacturer is advocating what he calls "sweet pea" colors, and his dyes for 1914 will be largely selected from the varied tints of the sweet-pea flowers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

Weber & Fields Kinemacolor Producing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; broker-age business; $500,000. Charles L. Apfel, Lewis M. Fields, Joseph M. Weber, 1,441 Broadway, New York.

Ontario Ice Company, Incorporated, of Rochester, to manufacture and harvest ice; $60,000. William Sneider, L. Gerome, Ogden W. Henry, L. F. Frebert, Rochester.

Waterloo Malting Company, Incorporated, of Waterloo, malt and by-products; $25,000. George T. Loomis, Henry Tugend, Herbert F. McLaughlin, all of Geneva.

Greenwald, Brill & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, shirts and pajamas; $25,000. Reuben Greenwald, George W. Suvers, Jr., Lewis. Michaels, 1,716 Second Avenue, New York.

Lock City Development Company, Incorporated, of Lockport, realty; $85,000. Oscar A. Loosen, Charles E. Dickinson, Danford J. Penfold, 15 Main Street, Lockport.

Estate Owners' Corporation of Binghamton, realty; $25,000. W. J. Haskin, A. R. Kelly, M. S. Squires, 50 Church Street, New York.

Medford Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Medford, general merchandise; $25,000. S. A. Agricolola, 21 Bronan, Edward G. Gallaway, 53 Temple Street, Astoria.

O'Mara & Reilly, Incorporated, of Manhattan, meat and food products; $10,000. Michael T. O'Mara, Francis S. Reilly, David M. Hoag, 566 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Brockway Motor Truck Sales Corporation of Manhattan, motor vehicles and supplies; $15,000. William N. Brockway, John F. Soby, Richard C. Sack, 71 Elmwood Street, Woodhaven.

Eastern Vending Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, chewing gum, figs, &c.; $10,000. Max Rothman, Elsa Ermen, Sadie Davis, 140 Broadway, New York.

No. 53 Woodruff Avenue Realty Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, realty; $10,000. Peter Scott, Charles F. Garlichs, Donald G. Sinclair, 34 Avenue, Brooklyn.

The International Casein Company of New York, Incorporated, of Manhattan, dairy products; $20,000. Robert B. Atterbury, Howard B. Atterbury, John A. Howard, 452 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

These increases in capital stock were recorded:

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street Company of New York, from $350,000 to $500,000.

Lace Company of Brooklyn, from $80,000 to $50,000.

The Cuneo Realty Operating and Construction Company of New York has decreased its capital from $100,000 to $10,000.

The Slater Selkin White Company of Paterson, N. J., hats and caps, $25,000, was authorized to do business in this State. Representative, Henry F. Slater, 22 West Third Street, New York.

Dissolution proceedings have been filed by the following:

Valveless Tank Trimmings Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, Incorporated Dec. 12, 1912, with $6,000 capital. George H. Tarleton, William G. Feick, George H. Burtis, incorporators.

Traders' Supply Corporation of Buffalo, incorporated Aug. 16, 1912, with $50,000 capital. Charles H. Huber, Earle R. Demoney, Frank T. Sparling, incorporators.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Haiti's foreign trade in 1912, according to Custom House records, amounted to $28,606,650, an increase over 1911 of $2,108,073. The total dutiable imports in 1912 were valued at $9,575,575, a gain of $1,927,458, and the exports at $13,734,275, an increase of $180,615. An advance of 216 per cent. in imports from France was a notable feature of the year's trade.

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances into Bombay during the fiscal year ended March 31 recorded the marked growth in value from $2,868,502 in 1912 to $3,561,487 in 1913. Aniline and alizarin dyes account for 80 per cent. of this trade, both articles showing a distinct recovery from the decline in the fiscal year 1911-12.

It is announced that from $400,000 to $500,000 will be expended by the British Portland Cement Manufacturers of London in developing limestone and basalt quarries at Magheramorne, County Antrim, Ireland.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SCHWARZKOPF & SALMORE.—A petition has been filed against Schwarzkopf & Salmore, composed of Joseph L. Schwarzkopf and Edward J. Salmore, manufacturers of human hair goods, 31 East Twenty-first Street, by Leonard Bronner for these creditors: A. C. Bernstein, $500; Jacob Boss, $4, and W. L. De Vese, $18. Judge Hough appointed Stephen B. Rosenthal receiver, bond $8,000. Marcus Helfand, attorney for the firm, said that the liabilities are $50,000, and assets between $20,000 and $30,000.

RICHARD B. BROWN.—A petition has been filed against Richard B. Brown, Inc., produce commission merchant, 178 Chambers Street, by these creditors: John Wilson, $2,000; P. & D. Publishing Company, $250, and Bahrenburg Bro. & Co., $85. The business is one of the oldest in the city in this line, having been established in 1842 by Richard B. Brown, who died some years ago. His grandson, Richard E. Brown, is president of the corporation.

L. DOFFLEIN & CO., INC.—A petition has been filed against L. Dofflein & Co., Inc., manufacturer of dressing sacques and house gowns, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, by these creditors: Theo H. Poltz, $455; George A. Stevens, $10, and Babbette Signer, $52. Judge Hough appointed W. L. Bryant receiver, bond $750. The liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $1,500.

WILLIAM ZANKL, a policeman, residing at 4,439 Furman Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $699 to seven creditors and no assets.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE COMPANY.—Judge Hough yesterday denied an application to appoint a receiver in bankruptcy proceedings for the People's Theatre Company of Second Avenue and Second Street and the Wilmer Edelstein Amusement Company, Houston and Chrystie Streets. The Judge said: "Nothing but the extremist necessity would induce me to appoint a receiver to run a theatre. In this case the equities are all denied, and I am by no means convinced the petitioning creditors have proveable claims." The companies put in answers denying the acts of bankruptcy, and asserting that the petitioning creditors did not have proveable claims.

M. ROSETT.—Judge Holt has made an order in the bankruptcy case of M. Rosett, private banker, of 114 Liberty Street and 197 Stanton Street, with branches in Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio, that a dividend be forthwith declared and paid out of the balance of the New York fund remaining in the hands of the trustee. The fund was $100,000, and the expenses chargeable against it were $22,435.

230 Business Failures this Week.

Bradstreet's reports 230 business failures in the United States during the week, against 297 for the previous week and 208, 201, 192 and 203 for the corresponding week of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 90; New England, 24; Southern, 38; Western, 40; Northwestern, 15, and Far Western, 23. Canada had 43, against 42 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of failures falling had capital of $5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Mabelle—Lord & Taylor, $204.
Berend, Harry, and Max Rubin—State Bank, $687.
Same—Same, $734.
Benalm, Jacques H.—Metropolitan Tobacco Co., $101.
Balcransky, Charles—L. Frooks, $106.
Blerweiss, Abraham—Smith Bullock Co., Inc., $179.
Barley, William H.—United States Trust Co. of New York, $162.
Corkey, William—A. Spada and others, $107.
Dunlap, Lavender—Harrods, Limited, $287.
Elchwald, Joseph—Same, $104.
Foley, Mary A.—J. C. McCarty & Co., $252.
Feinberg, Benjamin—M. Bromberger, $146.
Field, R. Johnson—Sydenham Corp., $1,255.
Holland, Gustave—I. Freimel, $239.
Herman, Max S.—Weingarten & Pearl, $111.
Hine, William S.—J. B. Johnstone, Ltd., $291.
Krauss, Edward—R. W. Herfurth, $152.
Krauss, Edward—Hecker, Jones, Jewell Milling Co., $184.
Kelly, Thomas P., and Edmond Huerstel—C. A. Knowles, $139.
Lohman, Edgar and Henry—S. Kornbluth, et al., $158.
Mitchell, Mary A.—R. G. Barthold, $965.
Macgregor, Gregor A.—Atlas Tack Co., $156.
Moyse, Joseph L.—F. J. Swift, $2,059.
Moskowitz, Michael—H. Young, $131.
Noble, Frank G.—George Palmer, $130.
Morrison, Andrew P. and Margaret—C. Helborn, $10,496.
Potter, Thomas W.—Udall & Ballou, $1,000.
Rae, James H.—C. C. Metzger, $117.
Reid, Patrick J.—D. A. Crowley, $253.
Rubin, Max, Harry Berend and Celia Rubin—State Bank, $687.
Quentin, Henry C.—M. Protze, $802.

OUTLINE BEST AUTO ROUTES TO ITHACA

Automobile Club of America Gives Easiest Runs for Cornell Football Enthusiasts.

For motorists who wish to make the run to Ithaca to attend Cornell University's home football games this Fall, the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America has been making a study of the best routes from various points.

From New York City the longer way around will furnish the best available conditions. The itinerary suggested follows the Hudson River route north from New York over Broadway to North Tarrytown, thence over the State road passing Pocantico Hills, through Briarcliff and Croton Lake to a fork about one-half mile north of Yorktown Heights, where the State road to the left is taken to Peekskill.

This route avoids a stretch of road which is under construction near Ossining, and its detour, which is over very poor roads, considered by some dangerous. North of Peekskill is about two miles of rough road, followed by good State road, leading through Fishkill Village and Wappinger's Falls to Poughkeepsie. Going north from Poughkeepsie, good road conditions in the main will be encountered through Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Red Hook, Hudson, and Stuyvesant Falls to Albany. The usual direct route from Albany to Schenectady is not advised, on account of its poor condition. The best plan is to continue north from Albany through Loudonville to Latham's Corners, where a turn west is made over the Troy-Schenectady road to Schenectady. From this point the route leads along the beautiful Mohawk Valley through Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls, Ilion, Herkimer, Deerfield to Utica. The motorist should continue on this Buffalo trunk route to Syracuse, and then run south over mostly good State roads to Cortland. From Cortland good State roads will also be found by way of Dryden and Ithaca.

A further suggestion from New York City to Ithaca via the "short route" traverses New Jersey by way of Newark and Springfield to Morristown, thence through Mendham and German Valley and on over Schooley's Mountain to Hackettstown. From Hackettstown a few miles of dirt road in rather poor condition will be encountered, but the road is good for the most part to the Delaware Water Gap. The route then runs by way of Stroudsburg through Paradise Valley to Mount Pocono.

Some rough roads lie between Scranton and Binghamton, but the Clark's Summit, Hartford, Harford, and Halstead roads will probably afford the best conditions at this season of the year. This is a beautiful section, and still more attractive scenery will be encountered going by way of Owego to Ithaca. Motorists from the western section of the State will find the best roads from Buffalo by way of Batavia, Avon, Mount Morris, Dansville, Bath, and Watkins Glen. Part macadam and part dirt roads will be encountered. On these roads some construction will be found in the vicinity of Watkins, but little trouble is occasioned by the detours which have been laid out. From the Rochester section Canandaigua, Penn Yan, and Watkins Glen can be used, or the alternate route by way of Canandaigua and Geneva to Ithaca.

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There were ninety-six applicants for space to exhibit cars in the New York Automobile Show at the meeting to assign allotments of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Before the space was given out a general meeting of the Chamber was held, at which it was decided that the organization would not erect a building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, although a motor show will probably be held there in the Transportation Building. J. N. Gunn was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Bennett.

AFTER OTHERS IN FUNK PLOT

Principals Behind Suit Against Lorimer Witness to be Indicted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Indictment of the men "higher up" in the alleged plot to blacken the reputation of Clarence S. Funk, former general manager of the International Harvester Company, was promised by the State Attorney's office to-day. Grand Jury action, it was said, would follow testimony of John C. Henning, who confessed yesterday that his unsuccessful suit against Funk charging alienation of the affections of Mrs. Henning was the result of a plot concocted after Funk had appeared before the Senate Investigation Committee as an anti-Lorimer witness. Henning has been promised immunity. He said that during the year he has been a fugitive from a charge of perjury he has been liberally supplied with money.

Mrs. Henning confessed to her share in the alleged conspiracy some months ago. She was employed as a checker at a prominent hotel where Henning was a bell boy.

The name of William D. Bennett, formerly a lawyer of Chicago, was brought into the case by the finding on Henning's person of a check for $75 signed with that name.

According to P. H. O'Donnell, a lawyer, Bennett had a desk in his office. Last June, when the suit against Funk collapsed, Bennett disappeared. His mail accumulated for months, and finally was thrown away.

O'Donnell states that Bennett and Daniel Donahoe, one of the defendants in the conspiracy case brought at the instance of Funk, were close friends.

The State's Attorney admitted this afternoon that he had been approached indirectly on behalf of one of the men "higher up," who was said to be anxious to confess in return for immunity from prosecution.

"This man knows where the money came from," explained the State's attorney, "but I am not ready to hear his confession until I am certain that there is no possibility of failure."

GOT BAD CHECK FOR $2,000.

Blake Was About to Deliver Bonds When Sleuth Intervened.

A bond transaction came to an end last night, when a man who said he was Carl Earl of Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col., was arrested in the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. The complainant against Earl was G. Waldron Blake, New York agent for a New England cereal concern. Blake lives at the Hotel Martinique.

On Sept. 30, he said, Earl gave him a check for $2,000 on the Superior Trust Company of Cleveland. This check was in payment for some bonds. He sent the check to this bank, and in a few days a detective agency in this city received word from the bank that the check was no good. A detective who called on Blake found him about to deliver the bonds. Then it was discovered that Earl, who had lived at the Martinique, had departed.

Earl was arrested in his room in the New Grand, and was taken to the Martinique, where, the police say, Blake identified him. Articles found on Earl when searched at the station included two check books of the Superior Trust Co., of Cleveland, a deposit book issued by the Mutual Bank of New York with a single entry of $2,500, and a deposit book issued by the National Bank of Syracuse, showing an entry of $1,500. Earl was well dressed and wears a monocle. He had only four cents in cash in his pockets. He refused to make a statement.

PUNISH PAPUAN CANNIBALS.

Four Killed and Eight Captured for Murder of Radium Hunter.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 3.—Eight ringleaders of the cannibals, who recently murdered John Henry Wernea, a German-American mineralogist, while he was at the head of an expedition searching for radium in an unexplored region of New Guinea, have been arrested by a patrol, according to a dispatch received here to-day from Papua.

The patrol, meeting with resistance, shot four natives dead and wounded a number of others.

CANAL A FRESH WATER LINK.

Garrison Dispels Myth of Waters of Two Oceans Joining.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—To make plain that when the Panama Canal is opened there will be no rush of the waters of the Pacific Ocean through to the Atlantic and no mingling of their waters at all, the very matter-of-fact Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, issued a statement to-day, saying:

"Various people throughout the country are using an expression to indicate the union of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific through the canal. So far as the canal is concerned the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific will never mingle. The Gatun Lake, which is midway of the canal, will have an elevation of 85 feet above the oceans, and water from this lake will merely flow each way to the two oceans, the water in the lake being fresh and derived from the drainage of the area surrounding the lake."

Secretary Garrison also indicated that the blowing up of the Gamboa dike on or about Oct. 10, would not result in forming a continuous waterway across the isthmus. This is first because the mass of earth, composing the dike, is likely to be loosened only by the explosion and must then be dredged out before the waters of Gatun Lake can enter the Culebra Cut; and, second, because the material brought down by the Cucaracha slide still extends across the cut. Consequently, not even a rowboat can get through from ocean to ocean until this mass also is dredged out.

The Secretary explains that the reason why water is being admitted into Culebra Cut through pipes now is "for the double purpose of forming a cushion to prevent damage from the blasting, and also to allow the waters in the cut to rise to nearly the level of the water in the lake in order that there will not be a rush from the lake, which might cause considerable damage."

CHINA RESTORING FORESTS.

Republic Suffering Severely as Result of Stripping Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The new republic of China has included among the many reforms to be undertaken the project of reforestation of the vast areas that have been denuded for ages. David Z. T. Yui, Secretary to the Vice President of the republic, has been in Washington for several days making a study with the officials and experts of the United States Forest Service of the methods followed in this country in preserving forests and replanting areas that have been deforested.

The loss of forests in China, Mr. Yui says, not only has had a serious effect on the rainfall but has resulted in fearful losses in soil erosion, so that where once were dense forests now are barren and uninhabitable deserts.

The leaders of the new republic, he says, are prosecuting various reforms as rapidly as possible, but agriculture for centuries has sufefred from religious veneration, for the graves of ancestors and large areas underlaid with coal and other minerals have been left untouched because of the surface ground being occupied by graveyards. That reverence for the dead is beginning to give way to the necessities of modern advancement.

Everywhere in China, Mr. Yui relates, compulsory cutting of queues still is going on, and Chinamen may be seen every day going home, tearfully carrying their queues in their hands. The decapitation of China's deserts and the opening of her coal mines will be enforced by the present administration.

CONGREGATION PROTESTS.

Noise of Bad Trolley Crossover Disturbs Worship in Synagogue.

Many complaints have been received by the Public Service Commission of the noise made by the cars of the Nassau Electric Railway Company, a B. R. T. subsidiary, at the Marcy Avenue crossover between Broadway and South Fifth Street, and Dr. Samuel Rabinowitz, rabbi of the South Fifth Street synagogue, made a special effort to get the nuisance abated before the Jewish holidays. He informed the Commission that the cars when they passed disturbed the worship of the congregation.

He brought the matter up for the first time in August, and J. F. Calderwood, the General Manager of the company, was then directed to look into the matter. The commission found that the crossover was in good condition, but that it was badly set, and at one point the end of a rail was broken off. Twice in September the commission made further complaints to the company, but nothing was done except to apply grease to the spot in question. Mr. Calderwood informed the commission that the removal of the crossover would be undertaken as soon as the necessary material was received, but the commission has no information as to when this will be or how long the present conditions will be continued.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Bijur, J. Ex parte business. 1—Sherman v. Carman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fowler S. Will for Probate. Elinor A. Berry.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II. Delehanty, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Fowler v. Zerega Ave. Imp. Co.—Raymond Rubenstein.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. George E. Mott v. David Cohn—Charles Berlin, Morris S. Thompson v. Elizabeth Atkinson. Marcel Levy.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Manning, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. Litigated motions. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday; moderate northwest winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Mississippi—Fair Saturday. Sunday cloudy; light variable winds.

Louisiana—Fair in east, cloudy in west portion Saturday. Sunday probably fair; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday; moderate southeast and south winds.

Western Texas—Local showers Saturday. Sunday, probably fair.

Utah—Local rains Saturday; cooler in north portion. Sunday fair.

Oklahoma—Cloudy Saturday, probably followed by showers. Sunday unsettled.

Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, probably fair; light variable winds becoming moderate south.

Indiana—Fair Saturday. Sunday increasing cloudiness; light to moderate south winds.

Illinois—Fair Saturday. Sunday, increasing cloudiness; cooler in north portion; moderate south winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, cloudy and cooler; moderate south winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday, probably fair; moderate variable winds, mostly north and northwest.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday. Sunday unsettled and cooler; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday probably fair; moderate north winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Saturday; cooler in west and central portions. Sunday unsettled.

Missouri—Fair Saturday. Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably showers in west portion.

North Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

South Dakota—Cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday probably fair.

Nebraska—Cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday unsettled.

Kansas—Fair Saturday. Sunday unsettled and cooler.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The coast storm remains central off the southern coast of New England. It has been attended by strong north to west winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and during Thursday night it caused scattered rains in the Middle Atlantic States and Northern New England.

Another disturbance is developing over the western plateau region, where it is causing increasing cloudiness and local rains. Rains are again reported from Texas.

Temperatures are considerably higher than on Thursday in the great central valleys and the Plains States, while cooler weather has overspread the Northwest.

Moderate temperatures continue throughout the East.

The weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi Valley. In the Mississippi region fair Saturday will be followed by unsettled weather Sunday, while over the Plains States, Rocky Mountains, and plateau regions the weather will be unsettled Saturday and Sunday, with scattered rains.

Temperatures will rise Saturday in the region of the great lakes and the Ohio Valley, and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be brisk north; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk northwest, diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; brisk north winds, diminishing.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday; moderate winds.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, probably fair; light variable winds, becoming moderate south.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.		1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	50	58	4 P. M.	68	63
6 A. M.	50	56	6 P. M.	66	61
9 A. M.	56	57	9 P. M.	60	59
12 M.	66	63	11 P. M.	60	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 59; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.46 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.61 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

No fires were reported yesterday morning.

P.M. Loss.

12:20—1,902 Marion Av., Edward Merrill Trifling

4:25—252 East Houston St.; Kinsler Chodron $50

6:00—560 West 50th St.....Trifling

7:15—57 East 99th St.; Victor Luberman, Trifling

8:10—201 East 70th St.; Samuel Greenberg .....Trifling

9:00—208 West 11th St.; John Elshane, Trifling

10:15—91 South St.....Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

A letter of President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education has been received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission saying that Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures, had requested that Assistant Supervisor of Lectures Wendell M. Thomas be appointed to represent the Bureau of Lectures upon the Board of Promotions, which designation had been approved. The commission has granted the request.

The Italian Educational League is planning to have meetings of pupils' parents in various parts of the city.

The Schoolmasters' Association of New York will hold a meeting on the morning of Oct. 11 at Mechanics' Institute, 20 West Forty-fourth Street. It will have a dinner on Oct. 24 at the University Club, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

President Charles P. Howland of the Public Education Association has received a letter from Felix M. Warburg, which reads in part as follows:

I would like to take this opportunity to urge upon your association to protest most strongly against the order of the President of the Board of Education, that employes should attend conferences or accept invitations from your association without his personal permission.

I have been connected with the Board of Education and educational matters for quite a number of years, and when I read of this most tyrannical ruling of President Churchill I took an opportunity, although I had never met him before, to ask for an appointment in order to find out for myself what caused this extraordinary attitude.

The President evidently sees a slight in his not having received an invitation to this conference. I think that he is absolutely unjustified in this attitude. None of his predecessors, whom I have known, has ever tried to block the way for citizens to receive information in regard to school matters. The Public Education Association has rendered unspeakable help and support in its unselfish endeavors to have certain matters for which it stood put through.

While Commissioner I was frequently asked to attend the conferences when matters under discussion pertained to the work of my committee, and when it was thought that I might be of service, just as Miss Farrell has been invited when information on deficient children was wanted, or Mr. Elgas, when evening schools were discussed; Miss Whitney when playground questions were up, and Mr. Maxwell, whenever his point of view was desired, and nothing was ever done to interfere with these very natural consultations of experts.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Major W. H. Brooks, U. S. A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at San Francisco. He is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the time he is engaged on recruiting duty.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect Jan. 1: Capt. E. Cusack, from the Ninth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry; Capt. V. D. Dixon, from the Fourth to the Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. Cusack will proceed to San Francisco and sail on or about Jan. 1 to join his regiment in the Hawaiian Department.

Capt. Dixon will sail about Jan. 1, and join his regiment in the United States.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, will report to the Postmaster General in this city for duty for a period of three months in connection with the transfer to the Post Office Department of the Washington-Alaskan military cable and telegraph system, and so much of orders of Aug. 29 as relieves Major Saltzman from duty in this city to take effect Oct. 15 is amended to relieve him upon the completion of the duty assigned to him.

Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Cavalry, to Front Royal, Va., for the purpose of assisting in selection of remounts of the Military Academy, thence to his proper station.

Capt. W. S. Wood, Second Field Artillery, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps, vice Capt. R. W. Hickey, Quartermaster Corps, who is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to the Second Field Artillery, to take effect Oct. 20. Capt. Wood will report at the proper time at the Commanding General, Philippine Department, for duty in that department.

Major L. T. Hillman, Ordnance Department, Fort Monroe, Va., on or about Nov. 7, to deliver a lecture on "Carriages and Accessories" before the students of the Coast Artillery School, thence to his proper station.

Leaves—First Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, Ninth Infantry, one month, and Second Lieut. F. E. Uhl, Eighteenth Infantry, two months.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, detached all duty; to home. Placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Oct. 10, 1913, in accordance with Section 1,444 of the Revised Statutes, (statutory retirement age of 62 years.)

Lieut. Commander W. F. Bricker, detached Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Ensign J. A. Crutchfield, detached the Maryland; to temporary duty on the Intrepid.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Munson, detached the Jupiter; course treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Paymaster J. P. D. Hodapp, commissioned from Sept. 18.

Paymaster Clerk W. H. Crap, appointed to the Birmingham.

Paymaster Clerk E. A. Mitchell, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 29, 1913, on account of physical disability in the line of duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ontario, at Norfolk; Utah, at Tompkinsville; Florida, at Southern drill grounds; Sonoma and Prairie, at Hampton Roads; El Cano, at Hankow; Pittsburgh, at Mare Island; Preston and Reid, at Charleston, and the Maryland, at Topolobampo.

Sailed—Henley, from Norfolk for Newport; Arkansas, Wyoming, and the Solace, from New York yard for Southern drill grounds; Kansas, Idaho, and Ohio, from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, and the Nashville, from Puerta Plata for Santo Domingo City.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 224.

Appointments as Probationary Patrolmen.—To take effect Sept. 30: Gerald J. Murphy. To take effect Oct. 2: John L. Sullivan, James M. Hughes, William D. Thompson, John S. Higgins, Carmine Festa, Andrew T. F. Browne, Patrick McEvoy, William L. Mott, Jr., John J. Dunn, Charles A. Oppel, John T. Corcoran, Christian Lemmrich, Arthur O'Neill, Emmanuel M. Zwerling, John J. McCusker, Stanley Krupski, Patrick R. Bray, Arthur Strachan, Vincent F. Durning, Jerome C. J. Carroll, Frank W. Roth, John J. Tauckus. To take effect Oct. 3, as probationary matron: Phillippine A. Dopf.

Transfers—To take effect 5 P. M. Oct. 2: Lieuts. Thomas A. Ryan, 68th Precinct, to 2d Inspection District; John E. McGrath, 2d Inspection District, to 36th Precinct; Sergt. M. Clarkin, 18th, and Patrolmen J. J. Bryan, 6th; W. J. Fallon, 39th, and E. F. W. Seyler, 65th, to C. O. Squad. Mutual, to take effect 8 A. M. Oct. 3: Patrolmen A. McCarty, 35th to 165th; L. Lowenthal, 165th to 35th.

Assignments.—Lieut. Thomas A. Ryan, 2d Inspection District, clerical duty, from 5 P. M., Oct. 2. Probationary Patrolmen G. J. Murphy, and all appointed Oct. 2, to School for Recruits from that date. The following to be carried on special detail: Lieuts. J. T. Corcoran, C. J. Carroll, A. T. F. Browne, P. R. Bray. Probationary Matron Phillippine A. Dopf, to 143d precinct, from 11:30 A. M., Oct. 4 (temporary.) Lieut. John E. McGrath, 8th, to command 33d fifteen days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 11. Patrolmen H. Cassidy, 2d, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 2; J. Griggs, 23d, Mutual, 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 3; G. Downey, 65th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 3; A. Johnson, 79th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 6 P. M. Oct. 3; H. Lobdell, 167th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 4. To C. O. Squad from precincts indicated, 5 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 2: W. J. Miller, 7th; F. J. Sauninsky, 29th; J. Murphy, 26th; J. J. Cunniff, 29th. (Discontinued)—Lieut. John E. McGrath, 2d Inspection District, to clerical duty, from 5 P. M. Oct. 2; Patrolman B. F. W. Seyler, 65th precinct, to mounted duty, from 5 P. M. Oct. 2.

Leaves of Absence, (with full pay.)—Capts. James J. Shevlin, 33d, fifteen days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 11, balance of vacation; Lincoln Gray, 36th, one day, from 12 P. M. Oct. 3, and George C. Liebers, Traffic D, five days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 14, to be deducted from vacations. (Without pay)—Patrolmen S. Fein, 2d, one day, from 4 P. M. Oct. 2; E. N. H. Rosenfeld, 18th, one day, from 4 P. M. Oct. 2; L. Davis and T. S. Cannon, 26th, one day, from 4 P. M. Oct. 2; M. L. Sigel, 146th, one day, from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 3; G. Thomson, Traffic A, one day, from noon Oct. 2. Probationary Patrolmen L. Rubin, S. Fein and M. Wilenchik, School for Recruits, two days, from 9 A. M. Oct. 2.

Sick Leave.—Patrolman Charles A. Hill, 274th, thirty days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 4.

Application for Full Pay Approved.—Patrolman James F. Brady, 29th, 1:30 P. M. Sept. 1-3:40 P. M. Sept. 11, while under suspension.

Advancements to grades: To $1,000 grade—H. Amundson, 421, Sept. 12; J. E. Sheedy, 26th, Sept. 20. To $1,150 grade, Sept. 21—P. Kelly, 43d; B. F. Steers, 282d; W. Goodnow, 65th; I. Reubin, Traffic C. To $1,150 grade, Sept. 26—F. W. Gutherman, 5th; C. A. Hagan, 8th; P. J. A. Burns, 6th. To $900 grade, Sept. 25—A. Henne, 6th; W. J. Coffey, 6th; O. G. P. Eppler, 12th; L. J. Walsh, 16th; A. G. Rhodes, 23; T. F. Jamison, 28th; L. Trebing, 31st; H. E. Demant, 36th; M. Mowan, 39th; W. Tunch, 39th; G. F. Chiquette, 39th; J. L. Shattuck, 40th; W. H. Traendly, 43d; J. J. Hart, 6th; W. Hoffman, 12th; W. J. Cowden, 13th; A. L. Scheffler, 21st; J. J. St. John, 23d; J. A. Christ, 31st; J. Rogers, 35th; J. Loughran, 37th; W. F. Fallace, 39th; A. Damico, 39th; F. W. Carmody, 39th; G. Braendly, 42d; A. J. Kurner, 42d.

Relieved from suspension: Sergt. Owen J. Keegan, 36th, to take effect 11:30 A. M., Oct. 3.

Dismissed from the force, to take effect 5 P. M., Oct. 2: Patrolman Thomas A. Knowles, 7th Precinct.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 192.

Probationary firemen ordered to the Medical Board, Headquarters, 11 A. M., Oct. 8: F. A. Erhardt, Engine 76; T. V. Behan, Engine 54; W. H. Crowley, Engine 30; F. W. Low, Engine 76; Wood, Engine 13; W. J. Deasy, Engine 14; H. F. R. Simonis, Engine 233; G. F. Gattung, Engine 220; W. Wudell, Engine 233; H. M. Harrington, Engine 216; J. Engine, Engine 212; C. F. A. Haag, Engine 217; J. J. Snyder, Engine 15; W. J. Williams, H. & L. 18; H. M. Keil, Engine 104; R. L. Weitz, Engine 120; W. J. Rappold, Engine 101; Engine 3; Mardle, Engine 4; T. White, Engine 58; P. J. Neary, Engine 6; David A. Nixon, Engine 74; J. H. Tiedemann, Engine 20; A. F. Rowan, Engine 4; M. J. Flood, Engine 238; F. M. Sisson, Engine 4; Engine 3; J. Smith, Engine 229; W. Kramer, Engine 227; J. J. Ryan, No. 3, Engine 213; P. Sapillo, H. & L. 103; A. J. Hanner, Engine 39; W. W. Eisenberg, Engine 40; W. D. Wetherell, Engine 106; P. P. Gillen, Engine 102; E. A. Brown, Engine 111.

Resignation: Timekeeper Lawrence F. Murray, Repair Shops, to take effect at 5 P. M., Sept. 24.

Penalty mitigated: Fireman (1st grade) Joseph Bayer, H. & L. 117, being absent without leave, to a fine of one day's pay.

Leave of absence, with full pay, for 24 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 4: Chief of Battalion Peter Andrews, 21st Battalion, on account of his retirement.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 4: Engineer of Steamer Charles G. Davies, Engine 218, to Engine 270; fireman, (first grade,) Albert Muerdter, Hook and Ladder 136, to Hook and Ladder 18.

Appointed ununiformed firemen on three months probation, to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 4. Assignments as indicated: John J. Gillen, Hook and Ladder 18; Thomas F. O'Sullivan, Hook and Ladder 18; Andrew J. Galvin, Engine 269; John J. Gesswein, Engine 23; Myles J. Young, Engine 222; Harry Balersdorf, Engine 279; William Wildhagen, Jr., Engine 271; James F. Fitzgerald, Engine 33.

Special leave of absence, without pay, for three months, from 8 A. M., Oct. 3: Fireman, (1st grade,) Bernard F. Mullin, Engine 255, on account of illness.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fireman, (fourth grade,) F. P. Wartinger, Engine 91, 48 hours, from 4 P. M., Oct. 6; Firemen, (first grade,) T. P. Reilly, Engine 49, and C. Hollander, Engine 15, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has ordered examinations for rodman, Grades B and C, for Deputy Medical Superintendent, Grade 3, and for Chief Engineer, Department of Parks, Queens. Applications will not be issued until the dates for the examinations are set. The minimum age for rodman is 18 years. The usual salary is $900. The minimum age for Deputy Medical Superintendent is 21 years. The salary for Chief Engineer, Department of Parks, Queens, is $6,000. His duties will be the general supervision of all the work in the engineering line, both maintenance and consultation. Candidates must have had technical training and experience in park work, drainage problems, topographical engineering, bridge construction, road construction, reinforced concrete work, and sub-aqueous foundation work.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for junior physicist, for men only, on Oct. 22 and 23, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, and other places as they may occur, at a salary ranging from $1,020 to $1,200 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will consist in assisting in physical investigations. Competitors will be examined in general chemistry, translation from French or German technical works, essay on some subject relating to physics, physics, education, and experience.

An educational training equivalent to that required for the degree of Bachelor of Science from a college or university of recognized standing, such training to have included three years' laboratory work in physics, is a prerequisite for consideration. Applicants must be in good physical condition. The medical certificate in Form 1,312 must be executed.

Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FITZPATRICK, FRANCIS, (died July 6;) left $1,050 personalty to daughter, Mary Fitzpatrick.

KRETZ, MARY, (died Aug. 17;) left $1,600 realty and not over $125 personalty in equal shares to sons, Joseph and James Kretz, with exception of $10 and courtesy of livelihood to husband, Louis Kretz.

O'BRIEN, JOHN J. (died Sept. 8;) left more than $1,000 realty and more than $100 personalty to wife, Margaret F. O'Brien.

PEIRCE, HENRY T., (died Sept. 27;) left $2,000 personalty to wife, Mary S. Peirce.

ROESSLER, WILHELM, (died May 26;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $10,000 and premises at 2,222 Andrews Avenue to Mrs. Adele Ehrns; $10,000 to niece, Mrs. Felicitas Robbins; residue in equal shares to sisters, Helene Fredericks von Autenried and Elizabeth Hedwig Weishaupt, and brother, Leopold Ernst Roessler.

SCARAMUZZA, FRANCESCA, (died Sept. 9;) left $16,000 realty and $608 personalty; $950 to son, Luigi Scaramuzza; residue in equal shares to children, Antonia, Vicensa, Nicolo, and Luigi Scaramuzza.

SCHWALB, HENRY W., (died Sept. 28;) left $1,600 realty and $250 personalty; household furniture and certain bank accounts to wife, Mrs. Anna E. Schwalb; residue to mother, Mrs. Amelie Schwalb.

In making selections for seasonable literature, consult the Autumn Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES Review of Books, Oct. 12. List of 500 books with brief descriptions of each, and news and views from all parts of the literary world.—Adv.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Morningside Heights Apartment—Switzer Home Acquires Additional Property on Christopher Street—New York Central Purchase—Burden Home on Fifth Avenue Leased.

The Morningside Heights apartment house section furnished the chief feature of interest in the realty market yesterday in the sale of a large apartment structure in 124th Street. This was the seven-story elevator house known as the Powell apartment at 510 to 516 West 124th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. The building occupies a plot fronting 100 feet on the south side of 124th Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by 100.11 feet deep.

The property was sold through the firm of Durass Company for the Seventeenth Street Realty Company, of which Andrew W. Richman is President. The buyer was an out-of-town investor.

Switzer Home Buys More Property.

The Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home, which has a four-story building conducted as a hotel for working girls on the northeast corner of Christopher Street and Waverley Place, has purchased the two adjoining lots at 23 and 25 Christopher Street from John Harden, Jr. The property has a frontage of 40 feet by 90 deep. The present home covers a plot 60 feet on Christopher Street and 71.2 feet on Waverley Place, and the latest acquisition gives the institute a frontage of 100 feet on Christopher Street. Title to the new purchase passed yesterday, subject to a mortgage of $18,000, and the buyers gave back an additional mortgage of $6,500.

N. Y. Central Increases Holdings.

The New York State Realty and Terminal Company, a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad Company, has purchased from the Horace Ingersoll Company 636-638 West Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story building on plot 48.2 by 98.9, and from Theodore P. Hoffman the three-story building at 648-650 West Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 49 by 98.9.

With the exception of seven small scattered parcels the company now controls the entire square block bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.

Buys 32d Street Plot for Garage.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. have purchased the property at 305 and 307 East Thirty-second Street from the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, the holding company for the Pennsylvania Railroad's property in the city. The property is 100 feet east of Second Avenue, occupying a plot 40 by 98.9, and covered by two four-story buildings. It will be used by the new owners as a garage and stable for the vehicles used in connection with its private business in Thirty-fourth Street. The Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the property in 1906 when other parcels were acquired during the construction of the East River tunnels. The brokers in the transaction were the firms of Osgood Pell and Clark T Chambers.

Burden Residence Leased.

The Burden residence on the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street has been leased (furnished) to Col. Anthony Kuser for a short term. The lease was negotiated for Mary I. Burden by Post & Reese.

The building is a five-story structure, covering a plot fronting 55 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on Seventy-second Street, and is said to have been held at about $26,000 a year.

Bronx.

Edward J. Knapp has purchased through Clifford C. Roberts, an attorney, a plot 50 by 125 feet on the north side of 163d Street, 225 feet east of Boston Road.

The buyer will improve the site at once with a five-story apartment house.

James E. Barry & Co. have sold for Joseph McGowan to a client two plots in the Arden property; one plot is 50 by 100, and the other 160 by 100.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Mrs. Bessie Fox the two-family frame cottage, on a lot 40 by 100, situate 1,435 Sixtieth Street, and for Charles Gahren the lot 20 by 100, situate on the north side of Sixty-first Street, 180 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue.

Richard Goodwin sold four two-family brick dwellings, each 20 by 100, at 268 to 274 McDonald Street, to Edward Hopke for investment.

James B. Fisher sold the dwelling at the northeast corner of St. Paul's Place and Crook Avenue to Augustus H. Durbur for occupancy. The property was held at $25,000.

Long Island.

Henry Brady and William F. Sheehan have sold for the estate of Thomas L. Hamilton the three-story dwelling, 75 by 100, on the east side of First Street, near Ashburton Avenue, Bayside.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Oceanside to H. W. von Hassel a plot 100 by 100, on Yost and Perkins Avenue, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Yost Parkway and Perkins Avenue; to W. Long a plot, 00 by 100, on Oceanside Parkway.

A. F. du Cret and R. H. Wales have sold for a client a two-story dwelling on South Bay Avenue, Freeport.

Commercial Leases.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles F. Brown Company has rented for a term of years the store in the Lorraine Hotel, 541 Fifth Avenue, for the Lorraine Company, to Clement, hairdressers, formerly at 12 West Thirty-third Street.

The Durass Company leased the store 267 West Tenth Street to P. Parga. Also the store 22 Eleventh Avenue to Samuel Zelinsky, and the store 24 Eleventh Avenue to Robert Dutton.

The former home of the Durand-Reul Company at 6 West Thirty-sixth Street has just been subleased for the company to a lessee, reported to be John W. Brett. The lease was negotiated by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Frank D. Veiller. The building is five stories high and covers a lot 25 by 98.9, 165 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Thomas F. Galvin, Incorporated, the rear store and basement at 561 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, to William E. Spalding of Nashua, N. H.

A. A. Hageman has leased the store at 7 West Thirty-sixth Street to J. Eskowitz.

Schindler & Liebler have leased the four-story dwelling at 328

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Upward

JAMAICA

Two blocks north of the new L. I. Railroad Station, 18 minutes and 1,000 trains a day to and from Manhattan and Brooklyn. One block from surface cars (5c. fare to Manhattan or Brooklyn). Two blocks from new trolley to 59th Street, Manhattan.

Each house contains laundry, kitchen, pantry, dining room, living room, five bedrooms, store room and bath; steam heat, open hearths; some have two bathrooms.

Beautifully landscaped, shrubs and front and back lawns; 20-foot driveway in rear for automobiles, tradesmen, etc.

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Exceptional Opportunity.

Beautifully located, new English type house, with garage, overlooking Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. All modern conveniences. Bathing beach; Pier. This house is unique in its plan, and is in a splendid neighborhood.

Write or call for full particulars. Can be bought at a very attractive price, and, if desired, on exceedingly liberal terms.

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of cosey country home at Great Neck, on half acre plot. Surroundings are delightful; water is within 3 minutes' walk. Public improvements are fully installed and splendid roads for motoring abound throughout vicinity. House has nine rooms, including large dining and living rooms, with open fire-places, tiled porch, four master's bedrooms and bath. Artistic fixtures and every modern appointment. House just completed—must be sold at sacrifice. Reasonable terms. Write for full particulars. PAUL SHIELDS, 286 Fifth Av. 'Phone 1926 Madison Square.

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Fine Large House, Grand Piazzas, Furnished. Electric lights; artesian well; porte-cochere; 8 acres groves; grand elms, larches, maples; summer house; large barn, carriage house, garage, stables, chicken house.

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34 minutes. Electric and steam trains. Large plots and attractive, substantial houses for desirable people. Sale or rent. All improvements. Just outside city.

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	ST. ALBANS,	515 West 110th Street....	$1050
	FIORA VILLE,	616 West 116th Street...	$780
	BARNARD COURT,	15 Claremont Avenue.....	$1250
7 ROOMS	VICTORIA,	Riverside Dr., Cor. 97th St.	$1000 up
	COLUMBIA COURT,	431 Riverside Drive	$1150 up
	BROADVIEW,	606 West 116th Street...	$1100 up
	FIORA VILLE,	616 West 116th Street...	$950
	BARNARD COURT,	15 Claremont Avenue....	$1350
8 RMS	DARTMOUTH,	509 West 110th Street...	$1500 up
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Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect

Apartments of

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10 LARGE ROOMS

Foyer, Pantry and THREE BATHS

Delightful Duplex of

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9 Stories.

4,500 square feet to a floor.
Fire proof.
All Improvements.
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2 Elevators.
Excellent Shipping Facilities.
Will rent to one tenant or divide.

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THREE UPPER FLOORS FOR RENT.

Meet all requirements for high-class business. Size 92x92.

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TAKEN DOWN & RECOVERED WITH HEAD RODS FOR $1.75

You don't have to pay until they're hung and satisfactory.

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A BEAUTIFUL HOME

In restricted section of Cranford, five minutes' walk from station and stores, two minutes from trolley. New house of distinctive architecture, contains eight living rooms and two baths, open fireplaces, hardwood finish throughout; large piazza, all modern improvements. Size of plot 60x150. Price $6,800. This property is a bargain and can be purchased on satisfactory terms. For further particulars address S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

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A very desirable three-story, basement brownstone Dwelling to let. Nine rooms and bath; possession any time. Rent only $720.

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Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $25 and $30, in Brooklyn.

Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn; on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean; 30 minutes to New York; 5c fare; send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60 A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 5528.

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3 Rooms, $58
4 Rooms, $65
5 Rooms, $75
6 Rooms, $90

New Elevator Apartments
All Improvements

55 West 95th St.

Tel. 7848 River.

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Splendid large eight room Apartment; circular drawing room; all rooms command full river view north and south; very large chambers; two baths.

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7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

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67 West 12th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

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9 Rooms, tile bath, etc. Rent $70. Also one 7-room. Apply to Janitor.

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Broadway, 108th St.

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New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments

6-7-8 Rooms

Southern Exposure

$1000-$2000

Management of Owner
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5 Rooms & 2 Baths

All Rooms are Outside and Flooded with Sunlight.

New Fire and Sound Proof Apartment House with Every Convenience.

Rents $1200 up

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200-210 WEST 57th ST.,
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CENTRAL LOCATION.

7 & 8 Rooms, $1,400 to $2,250

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APARTMENT TO RENT

Furnished or Unfurnished

120 West 86th Street

Seven Rooms and Three Baths.

Apply on Premises (Apartment 11-A).

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27 Washington Square North

Facing the Park,
All Outside Rooms

6 & 7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,300

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Near 5th Av.

Eight story highest type fireproof elevator housekeeping Apartment, for rent October 1. Five room and bath suite at reduced rental.

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420 WEST 121ST ST., corner Amsterdam Av. Near Columbia University. Fine location. Elegant 6 or 7 room suites. Every modern convenience. $60-$75 month. Concessions. Apply LOUIS SCHLECHTER, 217 W. 110th.

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2 blocks from Subway station; high-class, modern apartments, all improvements; 7 and 8 rooms, $37 to $45. Apply janitor, on premises.

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5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

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305 West 72nd Street

Adjacent to West End Av.

New 12-Story Fireproof Building.
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

EXCLUSIVENESS,
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The unique floor plan, extra large rooms, large and numerous clothes and linen closets cannot be duplicated elsewhere, and the location is right in the heart of New York's Smart Set.

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Also small suite on ground floor suitable for Doctor.

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Modern High Class Elevator Apartments

Overlooking the Hudson River. Situated in the choicest section of the Drive; attractive, large rooms facing on the Drive, with an abundance of large closets.

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2 Elevators

All Night Service

Fireproof protection for the same rent as non-fireproof Apartments

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$47	$50	$60	$67	$83 Rents

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Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

Also

Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.

Near Columbia College.

1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath, $25.00 to $65.00.

Large rooms; southern exposure; extraordinary closet space. Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

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BET. B'WAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. New Elevator Building. Every Modern Improvement. Exquisite Suites. Subway Express Station One Block.

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123D STREET, MANHATTAN AV.,

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1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms

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Large rooms, extraordinary closet space.

Kitchen and Kitchenettes.

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605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.

Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light room. Southern exposure. All night service.

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Liberal Concessions.

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EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LARGE. New six-story elevator house, NORTHWEST CORNER

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PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD. Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.

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5 rooms, overlooking Hudson River.$55.00
5 rooms, all light..... 50.00
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High-class in every particular. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

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Apartments of 7 rooms and bath Elevator Service, Hall Boys

Rent $960 and $1,000

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New five-story fireproof and soundproof apartments. Every room outside and large. Apply on premises, or

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LOCATED ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
One 4-Room Apt., all outside rooms, former rent $40.

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One 6-Room Apt., ground floor, near Subway station, suitable for Doctor, Dentist, Milliner, Dressmaker, etc.

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Five rooms, bath, all improvements; electric elevator; smartly uniformed attendants; $40. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

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2 and 3 large outside rooms, with bath; modern in detail; day and night elevator attendance; vacuum cleaning, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room; special restaurant feature, with meals served in apartments.

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A high-class elevator apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.

6 beautiful large light rooms, $750 to $900

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Apartments of 9 to 11 rooms, (one semi-duplex,) with very large rooms and ample closets. Extra servants' room upstairs. At Hub of the City, within three minutes' easy walk of Subway and "L" stations. Especially well suited for groups of bachelors or families of adults. Apply to janitor, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, Agents, 84 William Street.

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The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

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Newly constructed, high class, Apartments of two rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths. Decorated to suit. Very desirable studio, northern exposure. Moderate rents.

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New Fireproof Elevator Apartments, (6th, 7th Floors,) six large, light rooms; showers; separate maid's conveniences; $900-$1,100.

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3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

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113TH ST. TO 114TH ST., ON BROADWAY.

Apartments of

6 TO 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.

These apartments are especially attractive, containing many unique and individual features.

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MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
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GREATEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

Unusually Attractive
7 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths, Large Reception Foyer, Numerous Closets

New 12-Story Fireproof Building Just Completed

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING

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$3,750 to $6,000

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High Class Apartments of 9 Rooms & 2 Baths

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One Block from Subway Station.

6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths

$840 to $1,080

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"THE WOODHULL,"

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Accessible to Manhattan and within ten minutes of Wall Street.

NEW 8-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; beautiful tiled bathrooms, pedestal basins, shower baths and sprays; dining rooms panelled and finished in natural oak; liberal house attendance. Rents $540 to $1,080 per year. Apply on premises, or

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100 feet east of 5th Ave.

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ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.

VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.

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Lovely situation, most fashionable section of city. Beautiful, spacious apartments, splendidly arranged.

8 and 9 Rooms and Baths.

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7 and 8 large, light, airy rooms and bath; ample closet space; all improvements; parquet floors; steam heat; hot water and electricity; rents, $45 to $52.50. See Superintendent on premises or ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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8 Room Corner Apartments, Rent Very Reasonable

Elevator & all modern improvements.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co., 29 WEST 34TH ST.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF

43 to 49 East 58th St.

7 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,200 to $1,550

All-night elevator, hall, 'phone service; all improvements. Resident agent. Broadway REMCO 93th Street

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Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.

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1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to-let from Oct. 1; meals optional.

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One Block South of Eastern Parkway

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Four and 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements, parquet floors, electric lights, exceptionally handsome paneled dining rooms and hardwood trim, steam heat and hot water; resident janitor; rents $25 to $32. See superintendent on premises or

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MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE

In a refined residential section.

4 AND 5 ROOMS

219 East 17th St., between Beverley and Albemarle Roads; half block from Beverley Road station, Brighton Beach line; 25 minutes to Manhattan.

RENTS $33 TO $50.

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Corner of 179th and Morris Avenue.

Just Completed.

High-class elevator apartments, 3-4-5 rooms and bath.

$288 to $552 Per Year.

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(a) One block from Jerome Avenue, connecting at 153th Street with Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L."

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(c) N. Y. Central & Hudson station five minutes' walk from premises.

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Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

Offer the following Apartments:

57 East 86th Street.
6 Rooms and Bath, $40 to $45.

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6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $34 to $45.

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7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $42.50 to $55.

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7 Rooms and Bath, $45.

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near 86th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, $25.

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OPPORTUNITY IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.

Fine one-family detached with garage on large plot beautiful restricted section of Flatbush, near Brighton Beach Elevated. Inquire Howard K. Makenzie, Cortelyou Road and East 15th St.

10th, near Prospect Park; modern brown stone house; price $8,500; terms to suit; perfect order; inducement; immediate possession. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., on 2d St.

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Attractive homes and apartments for rent in charming village on the New York Central; also building plots; modern prices. Gramatan Realty and Construction Co., Gramatan Bank Building, Bronxville, N. Y.

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One parcel of land, 86th St., between the Sea Beach and Culver Lines, 100 feet front, 195 feet deep; price, $4,000.

Van Sicien St., 60 feet front, 75 feet deep, $2,000.

Gravesend, on line of new subway; must be sold.

Near Park Farms, Suffolk County, L. I., 1¼ acres, $400.

Address all communications Landty Real Estate Co., Coney Island.

VERY CHEAP AT $2,500.

Two story six-room house and bath. Wide piazzas front and side. Cellar under whole house. 50x150 feet on the highest ground in Babylon, and most healthful on Long Island. Fifty-five minutes by express from Penna. Terminal. Grounds laid out in lawn, flower and vegetable gardens and chicken run. Will sell house with 100x150 feet of ground for $2,800. Easy terms. House is brand new, and will stand any inspection. Address N 20 Times.

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Large, beautiful residence for all-year-round; almost acre lawn and garden; garage; near electric railroad and trolley lines; 15 minutes from residence to New York City; no subway; superior transportation all hours; healthy location; rent or sale; bargain. Apply premises, third house Claremont Terrace, or John A. Rapelye, Elmhurst, L. I., will mail particulars.

For Sale, Forest Hills, L. I., Sage Foundation. 12 minutes from Penn. station, plot 60-foot front, 92 feet deep; most desirable of any in development; current price; convenient terms. Room 954, 1,328 Broadway, New York City.

Sell or rent cheap, at Great Neck, L. I., cottage with all modern improvements; October rent free. Agent, Jacobus, Great Neck station. Owner, Warkman, 446 48th St., Brooklyn, will be on premises Sunday.

FREEPORT.—Near Great South Bay. Eight room all year's well built house. Fireplace and steam heat. Ground 50x100. Price $4,200. Might rent. Address N 17 Times.

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Babylon.—Big plot, 105x300; on highest elevation. Houses adjoining. Only $725; on easy terms. Address N 19 Times.

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PRIVATE HOME SACRIFICE.

Seashore Bargain, Near New York.

Business reasons force me to sell. Cozy, comfortable, all-year home, almost new, right on Great South Bay, L. I. Beautiful, large tree-covered lawn; $700; very easy terms; $5,450 mortgage. Eight rooms, bath; immense verandas, electric light, running water; 1 hour 18 minutes to Manhattan express; 10 minutes to station; real bargain; trees, wharf, bathing beach; exclusive, refined locality. Have kodak views. Owner, Hotel Albert, New York. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

Raise chickens on our Little Farms at Westfield, N. J.; 10,000 square feet of ground; fine six and seven-room suburban bungalows; building; chicken runs, etc.; all city improvements; very pleasant, well-built homes on a hill overlooking Westfield; near station and trolley; $20 per month will pay for one of them; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

HILLSDALE HOUSES, $4,000 UP.

In hills Northern N. J.; charming new 6 and 8 room houses and 6 room bungalows; all improvements; 4 minutes to station, 42 minutes Hudson tubes; exceptional terms; rent to prospective buyers. Hillsdale Estate, 502 Singer Building.

$5,900, Fanwood, N. J., the best 7-room semi-bungalow ever built for this money; large shaded plot; easy walk to depot; sold on small monthly payments; all city improvements; hardwood finish; full particulars upon request. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Beautiful large building plots at Fanwood, N. J.; excellent investment, from $500 up; right at station; large shade trees; easy monthly payments; use for your plans. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Beautiful residence, corner, 125x162; 7 rooms; finest location; 5 minutes station; latest improvements; hardwood floors; garage. Apply Welti, 3,151 Broadway.

Charming bungalow; 3 rooms; rustic porch; brick fireplace; shaded plot; $645; terms; commutation, 13 cents. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

Bungalows, 6 and 7 rooms; every improvement; five minutes station and country club; magnificent view; $4,500; easy terms; would rent to intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, with furniture, including piano, on account of family moving to Florida, two acres, fine shade, shrubbery, fruit, garden; nine-room dwelling, in excellent condition; all improvements; hot-water heater; good outbuildings; located only three miles from Stamford Depot; on trolley line; ten minutes by automobile; price $9,500; only $2,500 cash needed, balance at 6 per cent. Apply to BISHOP & ROCKWELL, 178 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Winter home for sale, $14,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; large plot; right of way to pier and bathing beach; 50 minutes Grand Central; golf, tennis, and yacht clubs near; excellent neighborhood and environment. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av. 710 Murray Hill.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Sea Gate cottage, up-to-date and well built; will exchange for Sea Gate lots. F. J. Pencocke, 142 Lawrence St., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Abundance estates money for mortgage loans, any amounts. Trustee, R 400 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—3-story and basement dwellings; 12 rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; rent, $1,200; 80 East 90th St., Park and Madison Av.; caretaker on premises.

18 rooms, 5 baths; $3,000; 4-story, 19-foot house; B. P. extension; 127 East 55th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

WEST 70TH ST.,

near Broadway; elegant private dwelling; handsomely decorated; $1,600; immediate possession. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

152d St., 513 West.—At reduced rent, ten-room private house; hot water, heat. Kewish, 36 East 29th.

At Woodlawn Heights—Cottage; rent $22; 8 rooms, improvements. Apply 231 East 237th, Woodlawn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

DESIRABLE SITES.

WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.

VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED.

LARGE LOFTS—FACING EAST RIVER.

APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NEW STORE AND BASEMENT, 41 East 41st St., near Subway and in terminal zone. Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

27th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., adjoining corner, 20-foot dwelling to lease for a long term on a net rental. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Immediate possession; second floor, 218 William St.; light, airy; steam heat; elevator service; 2,000 feet; exceptionally low rent. Thomson-Pratt, 253 Broadway.

Factory; lot 55x45; excellent light all four sides; rent, $1,000 per year. Mueller, 780 Madison St., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Small private office, with service, 5th Av., near 30th St. Phone 9482 Madison.

Private office and desk space to high-class clients. Meacham & Co., 140 Broadway.

16th St., 5 West.—Skylight studios; rent $30-$45. Tel. 6106 Chelsea.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Studio, by young man, (voice teacher,) furnished, in Aeolian Hall; half time permanent; reference; particulars. D 132 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1870.

I pay the highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 432 University Place. 2298—Stuyvesant.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK, 43D AND BROADWAY.

FURNISHED APARTMENT OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK; SEVEN ROOMS, ALL SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPOSURE; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN GENUINE MAHOGANY, WITH LINEN, DISHES, SILVER, ETC.; WILL SUB-LET FOR NINE OR TWELVE MONTHS. HARMAN, 106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. PHONE, 8118 MORNINGSIDE.

THE NETHERLANDS,

340 West 86th St., Near Riverside.

Twelfth-floor apartment, completely and attractively furnished; eight outside rooms, (four master's bedrooms,) 3 baths; new building; north, east, and south exposure; fine river view; $300 per month. Fain. Tel. 5508 Riverside.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS

for periods ranging from 4 months to a year or longer; $75 to $800 per month. For permits and full particulars apply to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,

Broadway, at 72d St.

6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Apartment, suitable for physician, 3 rooms, ground floor; Cathedral Plaza; 100 Cathedral Parkway, opposite Cathedral of St. John the Divine; private entrance; attractive rental. Apply on premises.

Will sublet for month very attractive, completely furnished housekeeping studio apartment, 3 rooms and bath, ready for immediate occupancy; 55th St., just west of 6th Av. Address J. H. S., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

To rent, period of 3 years, 7 room apartment, 10th floor of 362 Riverside Drive, corner of 109th St.; furnished or unfurnished. Phone 6548 River, making appointment.

97TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Completely furnished 8 rooms and foyer; 2 baths; every room overlooking Drive. Will sublet six months or more; $200 per month. 'Phone Riverside 8849.

Artist's studio; north light; antique furniture; bath; room optional; reference. 65 West 55th.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; all conveniences; references.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

For Rent—Furnished 7 rooms, bath, 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th.

East Side.

113 East 19th St.—Large, sunny room and bath, furnished or unfurnished; north light, steam, electricity; private house; adjacent to Gramercy Park and National Arts Club.

West End Av., 225, (corner 70th:)—Desirable apartment; six rooms, bath; completely furnished.

An elegantly furnished 7-8 room apartment, Park Av. corner. 75 East 81st St.

55th, 25 East.—Handsome bachelor suite to lease; suitable for two gentlemen.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Well furnished, for high-class tenants. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Four or five rooms, well furnished; quiet, light, and modern; south of 72d St. Particulars, D 97 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

$38; apartment, 5 large rooms and bath; up to date; plenty steam heat and hot water; hall and elevator service, night and day; phone in each apartment; centrally located; near Subway, elevated cars, and crosstown cars. 315 West 118th St.

96TH ST., 320, 324, 328 WEST.

Block and a half from Subway. Modern, steam heat, gas, electricity, and 'phone service. Three to six rooms, $30 to $50. Inquire premises, 324 West 96th St.

Apartment, 6 large outside rooms and bath, all southern exposure, to sublet for $70 on account of leaving city; entirely newly decorated. 575 Riverside Drive, Apt. No. 6. Inquire of the agent on premises.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,

318-328 West 51st St.

Attractive apartments, six, seven, eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,

306-310 West 51st St.

Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath, elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; southeast corner 42d St. and Madison Av., and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Superintendent, 500 5th Av.

High-class apartments, two and three rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette 128 West 13th St., (west of 6th Av.) Telephone Chelsea 6650.

FOR LIVING OR LIGHT BUSINESS.

Large two-room floor; electricity; telephone; private; suitable dressmaker. 148 West 82d.

Sublet, Zenobia, 217 West 110th St., elegant 8-room apartment; rent very reasonable; concessions. Schlechter, 217 West 110th.

66th St., 62 West., corner Columbus Av.—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, &c.; private hall; $40; Subway and "L" at corner.

27 Washington Square North.—7th floor; high-class, 6 rooms; perfect light; elevator; rent $1,100. Apply Supt. on premises.

Beautiful unfurnished corner duplex apartment to sublet. THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., New York.

East Side.

39th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room with alcove bedroom, bathroom, and good closet space; exceptional meal service; $680 per annum.

REDUCED RENTS—APARTMENTS.

2 rooms, bath, $50; 3 rooms, bath, $60. Rent includes chamber service and heat. 177 MADISON AV.

57TH ST., 137 EAST.

2 and 3 rooms and bath; newly remodeled; rents moderate. Inquire premises.

50TH ST., N. W. Corner of Lexington Av. Six rooms, $55; 7 rooms, $62.50. All light.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Young business woman desires two unfurnished rooms in Washington Square neighborhood; give full information and rates. D 134 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant

Public Notices

MY WIFE, MRS. J. E. WELLENKAMP, having left my bed and board, I will no longer be responsible for any debts which she may contract. JOHN E. WELLENKAMP.

791 Greenwich St., New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. JANET A. MOIR (Mrs.) SIMON YOUNG having left my bed and board will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. SIMON YOUNG.

Schools.

ACCOUNTS ARE BEST STUDIED IN A PRACTISING ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE

Theo. Koehler, C. P. A., in active practice 25 years, will put you in line for big positions at big pay, through personal instruction in the NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS, 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan. Begin any time. Individual instruction. Write for booklets. Interviews solicited.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF SAINT MARY,

Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

A school for girls; 19 miles from New York. Healthful location; spacious buildings. Excellent advantages in music and art. General and college preparatory courses. MISS MIRIAM A. BYTEL, Principal.

Tutoring for boys in Grammar and High Schools, who need careful private instruction; office hours for consultation with Brown, 10 to 12 daily, at 230 West 107th. Apt. 50.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; school established 1876; hats made and patterns cut; day and evening school; call, investigate. McDowell School, 25 West 35th St.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by experts will increase your chest 3 inches; upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 6 East 40th St. Robert Sohnsing.

Lost

LOST—In Gimbel's elevator, small purse containing lady's gold watch, with initials L. W. F.; money, and Gimbel's charge check. Liberal reward for return Mrs. Ralph Starrett, 103 Park Av.

LOST—Between Fortview Apartment and 181st Subway, lady's double case gold watch; initials "S. S. to E. Z." Return Schwarz, 348 West 71st St. Reward.

LOST—Liberal reward for information concerning bay horse and top wagon, stolen Sept. 30; owner's name on wagon, H. N. Weiss. 'Phone 176 Richmond Hill, L. I.

LOST—Diamond sapphire oval brooch, between 115th and 110th Sts., on Friday, Sept. 19; reward $100. Return H. G. V., 610 West 115th, Apartment 95.

LOST.—Between Hotel Wolcott and Plaza on Friday morning, Sept. 26, 1913, a sapphire and diamond bar pin. Liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—One 7th Regiment Veteran's gold badge; also a gold watch and monogram fob, W. M. D.; liberal reward. Optician, 412 Madison Av.

LOST—Mole coat, on Sept. 24 or 25; a reward of $100 will be paid on return of coat; no questions asked. Edward Martin, 10 West 38th St.

LOST.—Gunmetal Ingersoll, solid gold chain, fob with ball on and set in pearl; reward. Return to C. M. Tousley, 118 Lawrence St., New York City.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin, about 6 o'clock Friday, Sept. 26; liberal reward for return or return of ticket if pawned. Richter, 23 East 14th St.

LOST—A diamond buckle, between West 81st St. and East 42d St.; reward $50. Room 740, Majestic Hotel, Central Park West and 72d St.

LOST—Broadway, 81st St., or 21st., 5th Av., or on bus, amethyst pin, with three diamonds; reward. J. B. Clark, 219 West 81st.

LOST.—Between McAlpin and Belmont Hotels, hunting case gold watch; suitable reward, no questions. Return to 73 W. 44th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, monogram "A" on cover, between 72d and 125th Sts; reward. Ada Meadows, 1,230 Amsterdam Av.

LOST.—Small diamond heart-shaped pin, Tuesday, between 33d and 42d Sts; liberal reward. Mrs. Fleming, 130 East 67th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Diamond pin, clover design; lost vicinity 55th St. and 7th Av.; return to Cheney, 264 W. 22d St.

LOST.—Surgeon's bag, instruments, 169th St. elevated station, Thursday; reward. Dr. Mulcahy, 143 West 92d St.

LOST—Gold watch, 120th St., between Broadway and Claremont. Return to 600 West 122d St.; reward.

LOST.—Gold class pin, marked B. H. S., '09; reward. L. Brewer, 1 Liberty St.

LOST—Naturalization Paper No. 77,478 and other papers; reward. Return 57 W. 130th.

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money in a Long Island train Thursday afternoon. Address Box 7, Times Square P. O., telling amount of money lost.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Airedale terrier, black and yellow; strayed from home wearing collar bearing owner's name; liberal reward. Frank H. Cothren, 173 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Broadway and 44th St., Monday, female bull terrier, 5 months old; tail and ears uncilpped; brown striped; name Bridget; suitable reward. Platt, Little Theatre.

LOST, ($25 reward.)—Female Lrish terrier; answers name "Peggy." No questions asked. Clancy, 721 7th Av.

LOST.—St. Bernard, part collie; two teeth out lower jaw. Liberal reward for return, 401 West 118th St.

LOST.—Small brown terrier named Patou; liberal reward. Return 310 West 80th St.

Business Opportunities

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

An ambitious young man with an investment of $10,000 and services has an opportunity of connecting with an established wholesale lumber concern; references exchanged. Address N 15 Times.

DOWNTOWN liquor store and cafe for sale; lease expires May 1, 1918; average daily receipts about $125; principals only. Apply 2 Rector St., Room 1,536, New York.

Importing and manufacturing corporation wants party to invest $1,000 and services. X Y Z 100 Times.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum. Estates appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

Automobile Exchange

1913 Limousine.

A new car of a well-known make. It has not been used.

American-Marion Sales Co., B'way, at 63d Street.

ARGYLL 1913.

Large, comfortable, 4-passenger, foredoor pony tonneau, equipped with special Von der Ehe one man top. 15-30 H. P. single sleeve motor, worm drive, rear axle manufactured in England. Very smart and snappy looking. PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO., Tel., 8200 Columbus. 1,760 Broadway.

CHALMERS BARGAIN—1910, $500.

5-PASS. FORE-DOOR; DEMOUNTABLE RIMS; EXTRA RIM AND TIRE; LOOKS LIKE NEW. INQUIRE CENTRAL GARAGE, 1,107 FOX STREET, BRONX.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY—1913 LOZIER CAR.

Harold Remington, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Jennie M. Crapo, sells at public auction on October 6th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 136 West 54th Street. Inspection may be had at above premises.

MANUFACTURERS' REBUILT CARS.

Late models of all makes and styles; fully guaranteed; at low prices; autos taken in exchange. Hayes-Diefendorfer Co., 21 West 62d St., New York City.

For Sale—1914 Palmer Singer Brighton six limousine, driven less than one hundred miles; owner wants larger car; sell at real sacrifice. W. S. Jewell, 1,896 Broadway, New York City.

White, 1913, four-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; complete equipment, including JM shock absorbers. Inquire Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Chalmers.—If condition counts, consider this car; foredoor 1911 five-passenger touring, apearance like new; mechanically perfect; no dealers. Edward Vogt, River Edge, N. J.

Packard touring and limousine bodies, latest models, at reasonable prices; also two 1911-1912 seven-passenger Packard cars for sale. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Great Bargain.—Seven-passenger Hooker limousine body; like new; cost $1,000; sell $650. Frank D. Garinger, 2,008 Broadway. 6450 Col.

Foredoors, painting, woodworking; prices right. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Finest automobiles in city; lowest terms; latest model Packards only; open or closed; newly painted; excellent running order; owner 15 years chauffeur; most careful driver and obliging. Farrell, 128 East 83d. Phone Lenox 6073.

Packard touring cars and limousines for rent by the hour, day, or week at reasonable prices; special reductions by the month. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Private seven-passenger car, touring and limousine bodies; reliable chauffeur; with me over three years; low price for Winter, or by month. H. B. Burrows, 150 Chambers St. 'Phone 7051 Barclay.

Auto For Rent.—Hour, day, month. 911 Amsterdam Av. Phone 1603 Riverside.

Touring cars and limousines by hour, day, or month, for all occasions; shown by appointment. Powell, 'Phone 965 River. 240 West 109th St.

Business Men. — Seven-passenger limousine car by the day, week, or month; rates very reasonable. 'Phone 523 Stuyvesant.

For hire, Peerless 7-passenger touring car; hour, day, week; very reasonable. Christy. 7960 Columbus.

For Sale.—1911 model Chalmers car; seven-passenger. Can be seen Eagle Garage, 518 West 57th St.

Late 7-passenger Packard; hour, day, month; reasonable; careful service. 2850 Morningside.

$200 monthly for 6 hours' daily service; beautiful 7-passenger. Telephone 821—Melrose.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will buy seven-passenger Packard or Pierce; must be bargain; prefer four-cylinder. White Way Garage, New Haven, Conn.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY. 233 W. 54th St.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. H. Morton, 110 West 86th St; telephone.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST.,116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large front room, gentleman or couple; refined; moderate; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful connecting large and small rooms, single. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

A —MADISON AV., 108. — Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Attractive, heated rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated; references.

7TH AV., 2,053, (122d.)—Attractive rooms, hot water, steam, phone; home cooking.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

47TH, 55 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny room; private bath; excellent table; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; first-class table; references.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cooking; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; phone; near Subway.

72D, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive accommodations; large, small, medium rooms; private baths.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large second floor front room, private bath; French cuisine; telephone; references.

73D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L" Subway.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, small well furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Large second-story front, private bath; large suite, private bath.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms; southern exposure; private baths; electricity, steam, private telephones.

74TH, 131 W.—19th year; large, small rooms; excellent table; ref.

75TH ST., 153 WEST. EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD. SUITES, WITH BATH. SINGLE ROOMS.

75TH, 139 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; REASONABLE; REFERENCES.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; bath; convenient; reasonable; gentlemen; private house.

78TH ST., 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with excellent board; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Light, attractive front room for couple; also hall room.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Well furnished rooms in refined boarding house; references.

80TH, 124 WEST. — Desirable large room; generous table; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; refined, homelike; references.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light front room; also two smaller rooms; will rent back parlor with private bath and use of handsomely furnished drawing room; excellent home cooking; best service; all conveniences; private house; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; "L" Subway; extremely moderate; board optional. 3698 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; excellent home table; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome second floor front, private bath optional; reasonable.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; electricity; table. Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Cozy, neatly furnished; suitable gentleman; moderate; refined family. "L."

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story front room; private bath; excellent board.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent table.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; now available for Winter; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Elegantly appointed rooms, baths; single rooms; board; private house.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful room, 2d floor; electric light; excellent table; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity, steam heat; table speciality.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Neatly furnished large second floor rooms; private baths; all conveniences; refined family; Subway; telephone; references.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large second floor rooms; private bath; also hall room.

92D, 54 WEST, (New Management.)—Rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 8371 Riverside.

96TH ST., 49 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated house; Park street; Sub., L.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879; near Riverside Drive, Subway.)—Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

103D, 79 WEST.—Invalid, care needing person; first-class home; private bath; with trained nurse; near Central Park. Nikolska.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; $6 upward; all transportations convenient; references.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite connecting, baths, or single; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway. Riverside 8372.

113TH, 625 WEST, near Columbia.—Unsurpassed table board; appointments of the best.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; beautiful view; exceptional table.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large and medium corner rooms; handsomely furnished; Morningside Heights; great view; high-class restaurant; moderate; reference.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, $3-$3.50; dining room; references. Apt. 64.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; reference.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 7217.

144TH, 561 West.—Nicely furnished light room; excellent board; electricity, telephone. Spitz.

326 WEST END AV.

ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES WITH BATH.

NEWLY DECORATED. SUPERIOR TABLE.

Charming Permanent Home, Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter. "THE EVELYN LODGE." Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258. — SINGLE WOMAN DESIRES COUPLE TO SHARE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT; LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; NOT CHEAP, BUT SUPERIOR. MRS. PALMER. 'PHONE 9281 RIVER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867, (157th St. Subway Station.)—Attractive house; overlooking Hudson; large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen, couple; steam; electricity; roof garden; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (opposite Claremont.)—Large, light room; private family; reasonable. 2916 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE.—Table guests, 131 Prospect Place; superior home cooking; near Subway.

Board Wanted

ROOMS AND TABLE BOARD desired for four adults and one 13-year-old child; must be first-class. Address Box D 125 Times.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

Superior accommodations for gentlemen; steam heat; all modern conveniences; five minutes from Subway. 570 S. B'way, Yonkers.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY; central location; with or without board; private family. R 317 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST, (near Union Square.)—Exceptional suite; two business people; open view; all-night elevator service; reasonable; references. Bishop.

16TH, 206 EAST.—North and south, steam-heated rooms; phone; references required.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Pleasant furnished room; bath; small rooms; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath; large rooms; running water.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Subway; appreciative business men; quiet home; private baths; telephone.

80TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath; phone; references.

60TH, 149 EAST.—Back parlor, suitable two; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

86TH, 58 EAST, (Central Park.)—Private house; rooms, suitable couples; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 686, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; nice, medium sized front room; breakfast optional.

5TH AV., 61. — Large, elegant furnished room, for gentleman only. John Lucey.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms for gentlemen; conveniences; electricity, telephone; references.

22D ST., 264 WEST.—Parlor alcove in steam-heated apt.; nicely furnished. Schwartz.

36TH ST.,46 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; $3 to $10.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Two front rooms, steam heated apartment; use of bath.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; small rooms; gentleman.

47TH ST., 114-116 WEST.—Four doors from Broadway; newly furnished rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; bath, telephone; elevator service day and night.

49TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated; scrupulously clean; every convenience. Ellsworth.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, single or suites; modern conveniences.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also other rooms.

52D, 252 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Rooms; immaculate house; bath on floor; 'phone.

53D, 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; parlor, bedroom, bath; suitable two persons; every convenience; private house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also attractive small room.

55TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—A suite of two rooms and bath in private house. Plaza 6553.

56TH, 56 WEST.—Dentist office; modern improvements; water supplying chairs, connecting bathroom and toilet; good light; excellent attendance; use of reception room; $75 monthly. Address Dr. Woodman.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 128 W.—One medium-sized room; all conveniences.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Room and bath; moderate; gentleman only; reference necessary.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointment; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room in private dwelling; telephone connection.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Neatly furnished rooms; first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning.

69TH ST., 208 WEST.—Nice second floor front room; steam heat; gentleman. Hitchcock.

70TH ST., 133 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, steam heat, private house; gentleman.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—A double and single room; hot, cold water; reference.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Desirable, large room; use of bath; private house.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

73D, 101 WEST.—Attractive large, single room; convenience; elevator; Subway; reasonable; reference. Munde.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms suitable one or two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, hot water heating

GIRL EXONERATES YOUNG OELRICHS

Miss Singleton Admits She Did Not Tell the Truth When She Said He Stabbed Her.

THE CASE WILL BE DROPPED

Lawyers for Wealthy Student Deny a Settlement Has Been Made with Girl Hurt on Auto Ride.

The charge that Hermann Oelrichs, the wealthiest law student at Columbia University, stabbed Miss Lucille Singleton of 606 West 115th Street, while they were on an automobile ride on Tuesday night which resulted in a smash-up and Oelrichs's arrest for felonious assault, will be dismissed this morning in the Harlem Court, according to a statement made yesterday by District Attorney Whitman.

The charge will be dismissed because of a confession which Miss Singleton signed yesterday in the presence of Assistant District Attorney James O'Malley, in which she said that she had not told the truth when she accused young Oelrichs, who is a nephew of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of wounding her. Miss Singleton's confession that she had accused Mr. Oelrichs falsely was made after a dramatic interview with Mr. O'Malley in her apartments. Miss Singleton, who wept bitterly throughout the interview, expressed her determination to tell the truth and said she was willing to suffer for what she had done.

Will Ask to Have Case Dropped.

At 9 o'clock this morning Mr. O'Malley, Detectives Cassassa and McKenna, Hermann Oelrichs and his attorneys, Charles H. Strong and Martin Taylor, will appear before Magistrate Krotel. Cassassa and McKenna will make an affidavit that the girl has said that she was not stabbed by Oelrichs, and Assistant District Attorney O'Malley will testify that this statement was made in his presence. Mr. O'Malley will then move that the people's case against Oelrichs be dismissed as there is no evidence to sustain the previous allegation that she was stabbed. Magistrate Krotel is expected to dismiss the charge.

With the sudden and complete reversal yesterday of Miss Singleton's attitude toward the man she had accused persistently of stabbing her came rumors that a settlement had been made with the young woman to persuade her not to press the case, but these rumors were denied by Charles H. Strong, counsel for Oelrichs, who said:

"In regard to a settlement neither I, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Oelrichs, or any member of his family or representative of this firm ever made any mention to her of such a course. When I took up the case because of the wealth of Mr. Oelrichs, I said emphatically that she was not to be offered or given a single penny, even in relation to a possible civil suit, until the criminal case was disposed of, because such a settlement would be bound to be misunderstood. I impressed this upon Oelrichs and made him impress it upon his family.

"Besides, Miss Singleton hasn't stuck to her story. When she was picked up, she said nothing about having been stabbed, and the first mention she made of it was in the hospital when the doctor asked her how she received her wounds, and she replied: 'You're a doctor. You ought to know,' and then went on to think him a fool if he didn't think she ought to receive damages. I believe the question, 'Can't you see they are stab wounds?' may have put the first idea into her head. In her own statement she denies that she told Detective Trayer, who has since been suspended, that she was stabbed, although she told Mr. Taylor of this firm that she had been stabbed, but would make no complant."

Oelrichs to Pay Girl's Doctor's Bills

Mr. Strong was then asked, in view of the turn affairs had taken, if Oelrichs would pay Miss Singleton's doctor's bills, as the lawyer had said the day before that such a course was the only one an honorable man could pursue.

"There has been a settlement yet in that line," he replied. "So far, it hasn't been taken up, but no matter what she has said or done since the accident, Mr. Oelrichs's legal obligation is not changed. I have not spoken to him about this yet, but I shall be much surprised if he doesn't make the proper payment for her doctor's bills as the result of her injuries while riding in his car."

"Will Oelrichs prosecute Miss Singleton on a charge of attempted extortion?" Mr. Strong was asked.

"I think such a course extremely unlikely," the lawyer replied. "I think Mr. Oelrichs will be content to let the matter drop."

Mr. Strong said that he had notified his client by telephone of Miss Singleton's denial of the stabbing, to which Oelrichs had replied: "I am not surprised that the matter has come out this way. I knew it would, but I didn't think she would tell the truth so soon."

Mr. Strong said that his client could be summoned to court on a charge of reckless driving, but that Miss Singleton's statement that she had grabbed the steering wheel would be an almost perfect defense against this accusation.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Strong, "the second man in the automobile says that neither Mr. Oelrichs nor the girl was intoxicated."

Miss Singleton's confession yesterday followed an interview between Mr. Strong and Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, in which Mr. Strong urged Mr. O'Malley to see Miss Singleton at once and get at the true facts of the case without waiting for the hearing which was set for Oct. 7. Mr. O'Malley was informed by Oelrichs's counsel that two hours before his client was arrested on Wednesday Miss Singleton had told Mr. Taylor that she had not been stabbed. Mr. O'Malley then went to the girl's apartments accompanied by a stenographer, after getting in touch with Commissioner Dougherty.

Mr. O'Malley found Miss Singleton in bed. He asked her if she wanted to tell just what had happened on Tuesday night, and Miss Singleton replied by asking him to come back to-day, when she expected her father to arrive. Mr. O'Malley then persuaded Miss Singleton, with the aid of Detective Conroy, who had been stationed in the apartment by Commissioner Dougherty, that it was best for her to tell him then all about the case. After a moment's thought Miss Singleton assented.

Miss Singleton's Statement.

"I met 'Billy' Claghorn last June in the Pennsylvania Station," she began. "We were introduced by a girl friend. I made an engagement to meet him the following Tuesday at my home. He kept the engagement, but I was out. Last Monday I heard he was back in town, and, although it was pretty late, I telephoned the Delta Psi fraternity house, to which he belongs, to apologize. I was told he was out, and said I would call again later.

"At my second call a person who said he was Claghorn answered the telephone and made an engagement to meet me the same day. He came right over in his auto, and about 6:15 o'clock we started out. This was Oelrichs, but at the time I supposed it was Claghorn's younger brother. Oelrichs and I sat in the tonneau, while a student friend of Oelrichs held the steering wheel. I don't know his name, but he was of slender build, with light hair, and blue eyes. Oelrichs had been drinking, and I had some wine before I left the house.

"We drove to Healy's restaurant at Ninety-first Street and Broadway where we had some more wine and Oelrichs asked me to spend the evening with him. I told him I had an engagement at Times Square, but he insisted that I take a ride with him and talk it over. When we left the restaurant we were both intoxicated and I don't remember just exactly what took place. Oelrichs and I occupied the front seats, while his friend sat in the tonneau."

Miss Singleton told Mr. O'Malley that she didn't remember the route they took, but that they drove uptown with Oelrichs at the wheel and driving recklessly, while she kept insisting she must keep her engagement at Times Square.

"He told me I couldn't," continued Miss Singleton to Mr. O'Malley, "and his driving became so reckless—we were going thirty-five miles an hour—that I said to him, 'For Heaven's sake, look out for the car.' He replied, 'I don't give a damn what happens,' and then as we turned the corner into 120th Street I grabbed the wheel."

"What did he do?" asked Mr. O'Malley.

"I don't remember," was the reply.

"Did he have anything in his hand?"

"No."

"Did he do anything with his hand?"

"No."

"Well, then, what happened?" Mr. O'Malley asked.

"I felt pain in my side and looked down and saw blood on my waist," the girl said.

"Was this before or after the collision?"

"I don't know," replied the girl, "I think it was before." "But, don't you remember?" persisted Mr. O'Malley. At this point Miss Singleton put her hands over her face and fell back on the bed, weeping bitterly.

It took her some time to compose herself, and when Mr. O'Malley repeated his last question, she broke into tears again and exclaimed, "I can't go on. I've got to tell the truth. He didn't stab me. I was cut by glass. He jumped out, or I wasn't thrown out, I believe, although when I opened my eyes I remember being picked up and put in another machine."

"Then, why did you say he stabbed you?"

"I don't know. I was drunk," she explained. "It wasn't for money. I don't need money. I have money of my own. I didn't know it was Oelrichs or that he had money. I first said he stabbed me to the doctor at the hospital. The next day an officer (Trayer) called, but I did not tell him I was stabbed. What do you want me to do? I am willing to do anything. I am willing to suffer for what I have done if I have to. Do you want me to go to court now?"

Mr. O'Malley said that he would wait until her father came to-day to see him, and called up Mr. Whitman for further instructions. The District Attorney advised getting a written statement. This was done, and the statement was signed by Miss Singleton and witnessed by Miss Lynne L. Lovegood, Mr. O'Malley's stenographer. With the exception that it gives her name as Lucille Blackburn Singleton instead of Lucille Bertha or Bertha Singleton, and adds that "Mr. Oelrichs was a perfect gentleman while with me, and if he hadn't been drinking I do not think the accident would have occurred," the confession covers the same ground as the interview given above.

The important facts in her statement to Detectives Cassassa and McKenna, which she signed in their presence and which led to Oelriche's arrest and the suspension of Detective Trayer, were that Oelrichs stabbed her with a sharp instrument eight or ten times, causing blood to flow. He stabbed me with his right hand and ran the steering wheel with his left, she said. The other man was sitting in the car all the time, she asserted, and just before the car stopped some man took the instrument from Oelrichs's hand, having heard her scream. The man was a stranger, she asserted. Then her statement continued: "Tuesday Billy Claghorn sent word by a man named — that he would give me $400 in cash to settle the case, and I refused, as I thought the amount too small. I am willing to settle for $5,000. I do not want Claghorn arrested until I consult with my lawyer."

Columbia Investigates Case.

Notwithstanding the denial by Miss Singleton that Oelrichs stabbed her, the authorities at Columbia University have taken the young man's case under consideration and will investigate to determine whether he is to be disciplined. Dean Harlan F. Stone, the head of the Law School in which young Oelrichs is a student, departed from the city early yesterday, but it was said unofficially that the Oelrichs's case was being sifted to the bottom. It was asserted that, in view of the action of Miss Singleton in withdrawing the charge, the university authorities would do nothing and that Oelrichs would continue his studies.

It was learned yesterday that Miss Singleton never appeared on the regular stage, but was once a vaudeville performer. She has changed her home very often in the last few years, having lived at 541 West 113th Street with a Mrs. Berry for six weeks, at 535 West 111th Street with a Mrs. Huff for three months, at 27 Manhattan Avenue with a Mrs. Pease for six months, and at 606 West 115th Street for the last four months.

Commissioner Dougherty was asked yesterday how Miss Singleton's statement would affect Detective Trayer, who was suspended and transferred to the Tottenville Station by orders of Commissioner Waldo. Mr. Dougherty said that this would be a matter for Commissioner Waldo to decide. Mr. Waldo was absent from his office yesterday, but it was said around Police Headquarters that the case against Trayer would be dropped probably. He is not a first-grade detective, and his salary has not been affected by his suspension. He was appointed to the police force on May 10, 1905, and dismissed on April 29, 1907. He was reinstated by the courts the next year and sent to the Thirty-first Precinct. He was assigned to the Detective Division on Dec. 12, 1908, but on July 22, 1909, was reassigned to patrol duty in the Eighth Inspection District. On April 26, 1912, Commissioner Dougherty had him appointed an Acting Detective Sergeant of the second grade.

STRIKERS ATTACK TROOPS.

Michigan Fight Caused by Accidental Injury of a Child.

CALUMET, Mich., Oct. 3.—Twenty Lansing artillerymen under Lieut. Ashley, clashed at the Wolverine mine tonight with several hundred strikers, who sought vengeance for the accidental injuring of the 3-year-old daughter of a striker by one of the soldiers.

The mounted artillerymen met the advance of the strikers and quickly put them to flight. Twenty-five strikers were placed under arrest and taken to the county jail at Houghton.

While one of the artillerymen was riding through Wolverine early this evening the wife of a striker rushed out of her house and threw garbage at him. He gave chase and the woman's little daughter, who ran directly in front of the horse, was knocked down and injured.

This caused to-night's attack on the troops.

CUBAN FANS HERE FOR WORLD'S SERIES

President of Champion Team of Havana and Reporters Among First to Arrive.

NATIONAL GAME THERE, TOO

Eloy Martinez Says a Great Baseball Interest Has Grown Up—Expects Brooklyns This Winter.

Eloy Martinez, President of the Almendares Baseball Club of Havana, has come all the way up to New York to see the world's championship series, and he says many other Cubans have journeyed here for that purpose. Señor Martinez added yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton that three special correspondents representing Havana and provincial newspapers were among the visitors, and that a great deal of interest was being taken in the forthcoming matches.

"We now have three baseball clubs in the City of Havana," said Señor Martinez, "though professional baseball in Cuba is really only two years old. Besides our organization there are the Havana and the Fé Clubs.

"We have two seasons for baseball in Havana. The American season begins in October, when a team from one of the American minor leagues comes down and plays a dozen or fifteen games with each of our three local teams. Next we get one of the big league teams. Last year we had the Athletics. It is very probable we shall have the Brooklyns this year. After these matches are finished, we start in with our local championship series, which begins about the first of the year, and lasts for three months. Our team at present holds the championship.

"The Cubans have become tremendously interested in baseball; in fact, the enthusiasm for the game is about on a par with what it is in this country. We have come to look upon it as our national game. All our players are Cubans, though sometimes if we find a good American player who wants to go to Cuba we sign him.

"Of course, the natural language of baseball is American slang, and we use the same terms in describing points of the game that are well known.

"A fly is a fly, and a strike a strike. However, our people have not all caught on to the pronunciation. Some of the words in vogue, and you might not recognize what a 'hilles' is. It is the nearest some get to pronouncing 'hit.' The umpire calls 'one ball,' and not 'uno bola.' When there is a dispute over a decision, there is apt to be a medley of languages. In the games with the American teams we have one American umpire, and the other a Cuban.

"There are several Cuban players who have been doing well in this country on the big league teams. For instance, there is Marsans, of the Cincinnatis, who is the manager of the Almendares. We call him the 'Cuban Ty Cobb,' and are very proud of him. He ranks second in stealing bases among the big professionals. Then there are two Cubans on the Washington team, Calvo and Acosta, who play ball at home in the Winter.

"Unfortunately, the baseball teams in Havana have not been able as yet to acquire a field of their own. We have to rent a field, and must fork over 25 per cent. of the gate receipts to the owner for rent.

"So far there are no professional teams in Cuba outside of Havana, but some time there probably will be."

TUCK GIFT TO DARTMOUTH.

Paris Alumnus Provides for Assistant French Professorship.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 3.—Edward Tuck of Paris has presented a fund to Dartmouth College to establish an assistant French professorship to assist in "strengthening the bonds of friendship existing between the United States and France." The gift was announced by President Ernest F. Nichols to-night at the banquet held in connection with the celebration of "Dartmouth Night."

Mr. Tuck, who was a member of the class of 1862, has given more than $1,000,000 to the college for instruction alone, besides the Amos Tuck School of Finance and its endowment. The new assistant professorship is to be filled by a native Frenchman selected by the French Ministry of Education.

Hundreds of alumni from New England and New York, attended the "Dartmouth Night" celebration and it was observed in every other place in the United States where there was an association of Dartmouth men.

FIGHT ON WEALTHY CLUBS.

Prosecutor Sues to Close Unlicensed St. Louis Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—On charges that the St. Louis Club, the most wealthy and exclusive in the city, and the Missouri Athletic Club had conducted bars in their quarters and sold liquor to members without licenses, Circuit Attorney Harvey filed to-day quo warranto proceedings against them, asking the court to adjudge their charters forfeited. Coupled with the exclusive clubs named in the suit was the Brewery Workers' Club.

The St. Louis Club members collectively are worth several hundred millions of dollars, the leading bankers and business men of the city being members. Many bankers and railroad heads, officers of the club, will have to appear in court. Among them is W. H. Lee, President of the club and of the Merchants' Laclede National Bank.

NO ICE IN ATLANTIC LANES.

Capt. Haddock Reports That Courses of Liners to This Port Are Clear.

Capt. H. J. Haddock of the White Star liner Olympic said yesterday that there was no ice on the tracks of the Atlantic liners between New York and the British or Continental ports. When informed that Capt. Robert McKillop of the steamship Numidian, bound from Glasgow to Boston, had sighted icebergs in latitude 48.32 north and longitude 49.07 west, he said that there was ice toward Belle Isle, which was customary at this time of the year.

"Vessels trading from Glasgow," said Capt. Haddock, "in the North Atlantic cross on a line 8 degrees further north than liners to New York use at this time of the year," he said. "This is a difference of about 480 miles."

WOUNDS KILL POLICEMAN.

McNierney, Who Defended Girls, Dies of Thug's Attack.

Joseph McNierney, the Police Sergeant who was stabbed four times on Sunday night last when the tried to shield two young girl passengers of a Second Avenue elevated train from the advances of two young Italians, died of his wounds early last night in Bellevue Hospital. Two of the stab wounds had been wickedly deep, and from the moment the ambulance surgeons saw him lying on the waiting room bench in the Nineteenth Street station they knew there practically was no hope for him. He was operated upon soon after his arrival at Bellevue. Mrs. McNierney was at his side from then until his death last night.

McNierney received his injuries on his night off duty, when he and his friend Patrolman Deneen were on their way downtown to a theatre. As the police tell the story, the Sergeant noticed two young Italians smirking at the girls sitting beside them, who plainly were embarrassed. McNierney pointed to the vacant places beside himself and Deneen, and the girls changed their seats. The more muscular of the two annoyers flared up in resentment, and urged McNierney to come out on the platform. McNierney did so, and at once received the knife thrusts. The same knife was thrust at Deneen as he came to the rescue, but a belt buckle turned the knife aside, and although he was so painfully cut that he still is on sick leave, he escaped without serious injury.

Frank Gorgoni, now under arrest for the attack on McNierney, was taken prisoner by Deneen, who, wounded though he was, held him until men from the precinct arrived. Of the two girls no trace has been found since the stabbing.

McNierney held the Meyer bravery medal for the rescue of a little boy from drowning in the East River. He was 45 years old and had been a policeman for eighteen years. He was attached to the force of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

MORE ELEVATED STOPS.

Increase in Express Service on the Ninth Ave. Line to be Proposed.

As soon as the Ninth Avenue elevated line is third-tracked, an important change will be made in the express service, if the Public Service Commission approves of the proposals of the Interborough. At present the express trains in the rush hour make no stops between Christopher Street and 116th Street, but the company wants three other stops to be established at Fourteenth, Thirty-fourth, and Sixty-sixth Streets.

It is not unlikely that while this proposal has the support of those who live near the new express stops or have frequent cause to go to the Pennsylvania Station or to the point where the Ninth Avenue line crosses Broadway, there will be opposition from the Harlemites working downtown, who have found the present service so speedy and convenient. A public hearing is to be held next Wednesday afternoon by the commission to hear criticisms, and at it the company is likely to bring out the fact that if the speed of the express service is slightly diminished under the new plan, there will be many more express trains during the rush hours than there are now. By the completion of the third tracking the capacity of the Ninth Avenue line will be practically doubled.

The Interborough proposes to establish local stations at Sedgwick Avenue and Cromwell Avenue on the new Jerome Avenue elevated line, and at 200th and 204th Streets. Gun Hill Road and White plains Road on the new Webster Avenue branch.

SULLIVAN TO SEEK SENATE.

Illinois "Boss" Says He Intends to Find How Many Supporters He Has

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Announcement of the candidacy of Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic "boss" of Illinois, for the United States Senate will be made soon, probably at the State Fair at Springfield next week.

That Mr. Sullivan was in a receptive mood for political honors has not been a secret for many months, but his first admission of the fact came to-day upon his return from Washington, where he conferred with several Democratic leaders.

"During the long years I have been approached by hordes of men who said they were Sullivan Democrats," said he, "They always wanted something—to run for office or get a job. Now I think I'll find out just how many of them actually were Sullivan Democrats."

Mr. Sullivan is said to have disposed of his interests in public utilities companies, and at present is a manufacturer of biscuits.

MAROONED VOYAGERS HERE.

Travelers Left at Queenstown by Olympic Arrive on Adriatic.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 300 first cabin passengers. Among them were those left behind at Queenstown by the Olympic when she failed to stop at that port. Ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana asserted that he was no longer angry with the White Star Line, as the Olympic was undoubtedly unable to enter the harbor, but he said that he was left ashore without any baggage.

"We were on the tender cruising off Queenstown for eight hours, in which the rain fell in torrents," he said, "and the heavy swell made things still more unpleasant. Scores of the passengers suffered from seasickness."

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who arrived with his son and daughter on the Adriatic, declined to discuss politics in any way, saying he had just returned from a pleasant vacation and did not wish to spoil his recollections of it until he got into harness again.

James S. Bell Seriously Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—James S. Bell, President of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, is seriously ill. Mr. Bell has been absent from his offices in this city for a week, but it was understood that he was only slightly indisposed until late to-day. A consultation of physicians, it is said, was held at the Bell home to-night. Neither the family physician nor members of the household would state the nature of Mr. Bell's illness.

Planned Fire to Cover Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—Dr. Richard F. Stone, physician and author, was found dead in his office here to-day, having killed himself by asphyxiation. The police say Dr. Stone planned an explosion and fire to cover up his suicide.

BURIED MINER OUT TO-DAY.

Rescuers Expect to Reach Toshesky Early This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 3.—Thomas Toshesky, who has been imprisoned in the Continental mine at Centralia for the last eight days, will be returned to his wife and three children by morning This was the news that came from the mine at 9 o'clock tonight, when the fifty rescuers who have been working with pick and shovel throughout the day announced that less than seven feet of solid coal separated them from the miner. Digging has been tedious because of the rock encountered, and the engineers in charge of the operations have proceeded cautiously as they came within a short distance of the prisoner's tomb.

Toshesky has been told that he will be rescued within a short time, but he has not been told that the rescuers are only a short distance away. It was feared that if he knew just how near they were he would become overanxious and perhaps do something which might make the work in vain.

General Manager F. M. Chase was at the mine to-day and conversed with Toshesky several times. The prisoner received what food he demanded, and, while he continually asks for his wife and children, he has been much quieter to-day than at any time since his imprisonment.

At the rate the rescuers are going they may reach him soon after midnight. It may be as late as 6 o'clock in the morning, but all are convinced that Toshesky will be home in time for breakfast with his family.

UPHOLD ELLIS ISLAND MEN.

Commission Finds Hudgins & Dumas Complied with Specifications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The special commission, named to investigate the charges made against Hudgins & Dumas, who have the contract for running the restaurant for supplying food for immigrants at the Ellis Island Immigration Station, has made a report to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, finding that the charges are unfounded. Several recommendations are made, intended to improve the restaurant service and the sanitary conditions about the place.

The commission recommends that provisions contained in the specifications for an inspection of all meats by a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, be rigidly maintained.

That smoked chipped beef, or hard-boiled eggs be substituted for canned beef in the boxes or cartons prepared for the aliens.

That a counter be maintained for the sale of a greater variety of articles, including assorted size bottles of milk, covering, as far as possible, the desires and needs of various people passing through Ellis Island, who do not care to purchase the boxes, or cartons.

Segregation of races, consistent with orderly dispatch, in immigrants' dining room, and insistence, so far as possible, upon proper table decorum.

FILMS OF WORLD'S SERIES.

Loew's Theatre to Show New York Games 3 Hours After Played.

Within three hours after the last man is out in each game in New York next week in the world's baseball series between the Giants and the Athletics the fans who failed to see the battles on the diamond will be able to take in the game on the moving picture screens of Marcus Loew's 19 theatres in New York and Brooklyn.

By an arrangement completed yesterday with Manager McGraw, Manager Mack, and the National Commission, Loew obtained the rights to the films, paying $8,000 into the fund which will go to the players for the privilege. This sum was paid for the New York City rights alone. The moving picture concern taking the pictures will pay many times that amount for their rights.

The cameras in the Polo Grounds will begin to take pictures early each afternoon, and just as soon as each 200 feet is reeled off it will be rushed to the developing and printing room. In this manner as early as 7 o'clock each evening after the game there will be a supply of films ready for showing at the theatres, and by the time the early reels have been thrown upon the screens the late films will have come out of the dark room.

ROBERTS OUT OF 'XANTIPPE'

Sheriff of Play Is Pursued by Sheriff Harburger for Alimony.

Theodore Roberts is out of the cast of "Believe Me, Xantippe," which is playing at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, and M. Tello Webb is playing the part of the Sheriff, acted by Mr. Roberts.

The fact that Roberts had been playing a stage Sheriff did not put him on any too friendly terms with Julius Harburger, who is a Sheriff in real life. It is said that Sheriff Harburger has been hunting the make-believe Sheriff for several days in an effort to compel him to settle back alimony which the former Mrs. Roberts claims to be due.

Roberts lately served a term in Ludlow Street Jail.

SHE MUSTN'T GO ON STAGE.

Godchild Forfeits Interest in Mrs. Barron's Estate if She Does.

In her will, filed for probate yesterday, Mrs. Mary E. Barron, widow of John P. Barron, left one-half of her residuary estate in trust for her nine-year-old godchild, Mary E. Barron, with the following provisions: "Should she at any time accept a position or go on the stage as an actress or performer of any kind, then I direct that from such date on she shall forfeit all interest of every kind in the trust fund."

Mrs. Barron died on Sept. 26. Her estate was estimated in the petition accompanying the will at more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty. After bequeathing $10,000 in small legacies she gave the other one-half of the residue to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. In the event that her godchild forfeits her right to the trust fund the testatrix directed that it should pass to the institution receiving the other half.

Father Has Cocaine Victim Arrested

Frederick Halstein, a well-to-do blacksmith of 37 Parker Street, Williamsburg, went to the Herbert Street station yesterday afternoon and asked Capt. Kelliher to arrest his 19-year-old son John in an effort to cure him of the cocaine habit. Capt. Kelliher sent out detectives and they arrested the young man. He had in his possession a large box filled with the drug.

Ten Minutes from Broadway — the Standish Arms

WHEN you go to the Standish Arms you will be surprised to find it so near to Broadway.

When you enter the Standish Arms you will be struck with its refreshing, artistic interiors.

When you dine at the Standish Arms you will be elated over the excellence of the cooking and the service.

When you explore the Standish Arms you will enthuse over the substantial comfort of its apartments.

And when you come to rent one of those apartments you will be most surprised of all to discover that living in this modern, twelve-story, fireproof apartment hotel is about 40 per cent. less than the same would cost in Manhattan.

Furnished and unfurnished from October 1st, one, two or three rooms and bath.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Nine Steamships—Arrivals.

Nine transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OLYMPIC (Southampton)—Sir Edmund Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Armstrong, C. T. Barnes, Mrs. W. T. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, Jr., Cyprian D. C. Bridge, J. S. Chipman, Harry E. Converse, Commander Cullen Davis, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. d'Astorecs, E. N. Eames, J. B. Fielding, Lieut. H. Belton Foster, Mrs. Foster, J. F. Harland, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hibbard, Lord Hunter, Miss Marie Holm, F. A. Landis, W. C. Lusk, Charles Mitchell, A. A. Neuman, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Oliver, E. R. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Guy Ridpath, A. R. Wheeler, Alfred White, G. M. Wood, Sir William L. Young, Lady Young, and Miss C. Young.

CARMANIA, (Liverpool.)—M. M. Belton, Alfred Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Creighton, Miss J. W. Day, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Diamond, David Duke, Miss A. M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Garnett, Sir H. Evan M. James, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Laidlaw, Lieut. Col Frank S. Meighen, J. E. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stott, A. R. Topham, T. T. Watson, R. S. Watt, A. L. Willis, S. H. Wilson.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Bremen.)—Mr. and Mrs. R. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Allen, Miss M. Vail Andress, Gen. C. A. H. Bartlett, Mrs. Charles Bonaparte, Miss Mrs. W. M. Field, Miss Eleanor Gates, Mrs. H. H. Hoyt, Miss Marjorie Lake, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Miller, Mrs. H. W. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Riordon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Robinson, D. H. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Scott, Townsend Scudder, Miss Alice Shearn, Mrs. G. G. Selden, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thornley, Miss Marianna Townsend, Mrs. A. E. Wolsey, Mrs. G. S. Wright.

PRINZESS IRENE (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Benton, Mrs. C. Cullis, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. E. C. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Easton, and Mrs. S. A. Ferguson, Miss Stella Fox, Miss H. Graydon, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Law, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lowndes, R. P. Salter, Miss P. Stiles, and Mrs. J. M. Wallis.

PRETORIA (Hamburg)—G. J. Brooks, Mrs. W. Barron, Miss Alice Barron, Dr. C. C. Croft, Mrs. H. E. Campbell, Miss F. G. Dutton, Miss Elva Dutton, Jr., and Mrs. E. S. Ingersoll, L. Stanley Kelly, and Miss Anna Stanley.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Black, Miss N. Cooper, Mrs. T. H. Carlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eley, Miss R. Hyde, Miss Helen Hall, James Napier, and J. M. Russell.

TOURAINE (Havre)—P. Blau, Mrs. J. Bernard, Charles Chain, C. A. Coste, Miss E. Danis, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Emmett, and Mrs. H. B. Lowman, Jr.

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—F. J. Angell, A. C. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bell, Mrs. J. B. Cameron, W. J. Costin, W. W. Howard, Mrs. D. B. Leigh, J. G. Low, E. L. Payn, A. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith.

AMERICA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. G. Frova, Antonio Frova, and P. Romano.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Abbott, A. H. Annan, F. H. Bedford, C. Benesi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blackwell, Dr. J. C. Boyd, U. S. M.; the Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Brown, Miss E. M. Burbank, Dr. W. B. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cole, Miss Irene Crump, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duggin, W. F. Fisher, the Rev. M. Galvin, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Miss Audry Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Austin Jenkins, the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Jowett, the Rev. and Mrs. C. Knowles, Capt. James Leyland, Sir William and Lady Priestly, Lady Clifton, Robinson Edgar Saitus, Mr. and Mrs. Nomie Sellar, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. G. G. Ward, ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, and Justice D. F. Cohalan.

CARPATHIA (Naples)—Mrs. L. E. Allen, Miss G. Bland, J. A. Boland, Mr. and Mrs. Chipman, J. H. Chester, Mrs. G. W. Green, E. Goodman, P. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnson, Miss C. P. Leviland, R. R. Mannus, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Noyes, E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weaver, and J. C. Thompson.

NO LIFTED LID, SAYS KLINE.

Mayor Denies That He Intends to Rescind Gaynor 1 A. M. Order.

Mayor Kline emphatically denied yesterday that he intended to rescind Mayor Gaynor's 1 A. M. closing order or to "lift the lid" in any way. When asked about a report to this effect he said:

"This is all rot. I have never said anything or done anything which would justify such a statement. I have never seen any of the people to whom the report says all-night licenses are to be granted. I have seen a few men who came to intercede for a license for one or two places, and I have in every case said to them most positively that no new licenses would be granted until a careful examination had been made by the Police Department, and I had received a certificate showing that the character of the place and of the applicant was beyond reproach, and that there was an actual necessity for the operation of the all-night restaurant in that neighborhood."

Drop Prizefight Murder Charge.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3.—The prosecution of Jess Willard and others on the charges of murder resulting from the fatal John Young-Willard boxing bout at Vernon will be dropped. Information charging them with prizefighting was filed late to-day, and W. J. Ford, Assistant District Attorney, said the murder charge was not backed by sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.

BASEBALL TICKETS. Choice Seats for all remaining Games and Theatre Tickets. Normandie Hotel. Phone 4189 Greeley.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Are You Ready for the World Series?

Don't forget that the "World Series" Games will be "dress-up" time! The Giants and Athletics will wear new uniforms for the occasion, and if "dress-up" hats were permissible, you'd see most of the players wearing the "Earl," that new Truly Warner soft-hat hit.

If you expect to be at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday, don't forget your "Earl" to-day. A big percentage of the Mr. Goodressers will be wearing this smart new soft hat. It's the "good luck" hat. You'll find the "Earl" at any of TRULY WARNER'S twelve convenient stores. You'll find it in those beautiful new shades of blue, green and brown. Price $2.00.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. Get acquainted with your own country first! 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Engines. A—M—E—R—I—C—A 200 Horses. 50 Indians. Plunging Auto. First Steamer Through the Panama Canal. TO-MORROW AFT. 2:15 & NIGHT. 8:15. U.S.Marine Band

WINTER GARDEN 50TH ST. AND B'WAY. EVS. 8:10 Matinee To-day, $1.50. 2D EDITION. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913 With ANNE DANCEY Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

SHUBERT W. of B'way. TO-NIGHT at 8. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT Mat. To-day Mice & Men also Eve. Oct. 7th. TO-NIGHT HAMLET

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE FOR FOUR WEEKS. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2 sharp. E. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE To-day Mat., "Romeo & Juliet"; To-night, "Hamlet." Next Week: Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evgs., "Merchant of Venice"; Wed. Mat., "If I Were King"; Thur., Fri. & Sat. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., "Macbeth." Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

CASINO Evgs. 8:10. To-day 2:10. DE WOLF HOPPER MISS CAPRICE (Lieber & Augustin) With George MacFarlane.

LYRIC Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. Paul Armstrong's THE ESCAPE Last Week

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day at 2:30. THE LURE Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.

COMEDY 41st St. E. of B'way. Bryant 5194 Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. Last Week Here—Next Week Lyric Thea. Her Own Money By Mark Swan MONDAY BELIEVE ME XANTIPPE NIGHT.

39th STREET THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE JOHN BARRYMORE and MARY YOUNG MOVES TO COMEDY THEATRE NEXT WEEK.

39TH ST. THEA BEGINNING TUES., OCT. 7. AT BAY By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH.

PLAYHOUSE 48th. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Matinee To-day, 2:20. THE Family Cupboard LEW FIELDS JOSEPH SANTLEY in When Dreams Come True

44th Street MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, $1.

PRINCESS THEATRE Opening POSTPONED Until THURSDAY, OCT. 9

48th ST. THEATRE. Next Mon. Seats Now. TO-DAY By GEORGE BROADHURST and ABRAM S. SCHOMER. WEST END. To-day 2:15; To-night 8:15